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WASHINGTON.

JUDGE PIERREPONT ACCEPTS THE ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP.

MR. WILLIAMS' LETTER OF RESIGNATION AND THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY — APPOINTMENT OF MAJOR MACFEELY TO BE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE — "BILL" KING AND PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY—PROBABLE INDICTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Judge Pierrepont's acceptance of the Attorney Generalship was received at the White House last night, but so late that the fact was not given to the press. It has been confidently stated in some quarters, for the last few days, that the position would certainly be filled by this appointment, but it is never quite safe to trust information about the President's intentions as to appointments, unless derived from himself personally, and many who hoped his action was correctly foreshadowed, were not without doubts. The announcement to-day is received with great satisfaction here, where Judge Pierrepont's great abilities and high character have long been known and appreciated. The appointment of two members of the Cabinet from one State is a surprise to the politicians, but President Grant had at one time two Cabinet officers from Massachusetts, and has followed again a precedent established by himself. The appointment of the new Attorney General has no significance with regard to the continuance of Secretary Fish in the Cabinet. This was explicitly understood beforehand, so that in acquiring the services of Mr. Pierrepont, the country will not lose those of Mr. Fish.

The following are the letter of resignation of Attorney General Williams and the reply of the President accepting it:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.

The President:

SIR: I hereby resign the office of Attorney General of the United States, to take effect on the 15th proximo. I cannot dissolve our official relations without thanking you for the many acts of friendship and confidence with which you have honored me, and expressing for you personally my very high regard and esteem. Very respectfully,

(Signed,) GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, April 28, 1875.

Hon. George H. Williams, Attorney General of the United States:

DEAR SIR: In accepting your resignation of the office of Attorney General of the United States, to take effect on the 15th of May, 1875, as tendered by your letter of the 22d of April, allow me to express my appreciation of the ability, zeal, and efficiency with which the trust confided to your charge has been performed. My sincere friendship accompanies you in the new field of life you have chosen, and best wishes for your success. Very respectfully, (Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

THE NEW COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

The President to-day appointed Robert Macfeely, Major and Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, to be Commissary General, with the rank of Brigadier General, vice Shiras, deceased. The announcement of Major Macfeely's appointment caused surprise among army officers, who thought the position would be given to Lieut. Col. Clarke or Lieut. Col. Beckwith. Clarke and Beckwith are both Major Generals by brevet, the former now serving as Chief Commissary on Gen. Sheridan's staff and the latter serving as Acting Commissary General. Major Macfeely has the rank of Major and brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Commissary corps, and is at present serving as Post Commissary at Chicago. He is evidently the personal choice of the President, and owes his preferment to long acqaintance and early association with the President in the army. Major Macfeely graduated at the Military Academy in 1850, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in Company G, Fourth Infantry, President Grant at that time being First Lieutenant of that company. In 1861 he was appointed Captain and Assistant Commissary, and served during the war with credit and ability. In going to the head of his corps by this appointment, Major Macfeely is promoted over Cols. Kilburn and Simpson, Lieut. Cols. Clarke, Burns, and Beckwith, and Majors Taylor and Du Barry.

PROBABLE INDICTMENT OF WILLIAM KING FOR PERJURY.

The Grand Jury of the District to-day considered the charge of perjury against "Bill" King, of Pacific Mail notoriety. The testimony before the Investigating Committee last Winter not being competent evidence, the case has to be proved over again by the original witnesses. Senator Dawes was called from Massachusetts to show that he had administered the oath to King two years ago, when he had sworn that he received no money in connection with the passage of the Pacific Mail subsidy. Mr. Dawes also testified as to the statements of King under oath at that time. Other witnesses were examined, who testified to the same facts that were shown before the committee last Winter as to King's receipt of money. King and his friends, in their efforts to prevent a legal examination of the charge against him, attempted by unusual proceedings to keep the evidence from the Grand Jury, but were unsuccessful, and there can be no doubt that an indictment will be found against him. It will then be possible for him to prove his innocence if he can get the testimony of which he boasts, but as Stockwell is still in Europe, King may be compelled to take up his residence again in Canada to avoid more disagreeable restrictions upon his freedom.

AMERICAN INTERESTS AT MATANZAS.

The Navy Department has received information that the United States steamer Plymouth was at Matanzas, Cuba, on the 14th inst., having arrived there on the 10th inst. The usual civilities had been exchanged with the authorities, and on the 17th the vessel was to proceed on her cruise. American interests at Matanzas are quite extensive. Of the 140 vessels in port, seventy-nine of them were American. The port of Matanzas was perfectly healthy.

COUNTERFEITS IN REDEMPTION PACKAGES.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to Treasurer Spinner with regard to the receipt of notes at the Treasurer's office from a national bank of Nebraska, and for which returns were at once made to said bank, says subsequently it was ascertained that in the package so received there was included one $500 note of the issue of 1869, which was in fact a counterfeit, but which had been redeemed by the remittance of other moneys for it. At the request of the Cashier of the bank, the Treasurer submitted for decision by competent authority whether the liability for such counterfeit note rests with the bank in question or the Treasurer. The Secretary says:

"It appears from your letter that the principle upon which the bank founds its claim to be relieved from liability is that the person who pays what purports to be a genuine obligation given by him for the payment of money, but which is really a forgery, cannot recover the money paid, and that he is considered as adopting the paper when he, with better opportunities to determine upon its genuine character than are possessed by any other person, pays the amount. Admitting that the courts have ruled to this effect as between private parties, the United States have always taken the ground that its agents in redeeming spurious issues could not bring the Government within the operation of this general rule, and inasmuch as all the courts before which the issue has been tried have adjudicated in support of the position assumed by the Government, you can with good reason and great propriety demand of the bank the refund of the amount in question."

THE COMMAND OF THE ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Reynolds has been relieved from duty as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting at the Navy Department, and ordered to hoist his flag on the steamer Tennessee at New-York, as soon as that vessel is ready to proceed to the Asiatic Station, and relieve Rear Admiral Pennock of the command of that station. It is expected that the Tennessee will be ready for use about the middle of May. She will proceed to the Asiatic Station by way of Gibraltar and the Suez Canal.

TREASURY CLERKS FORBIDDEN TO GIVE INFORMATION OF VACANCIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular prohibiting clerks and other employes of the Treasury Department from giving any information relative to vacancies that may exist or occur in any branch of the Treasury Department. A violation of the provisions of the circular, the Secretary says, will be sufficient cause for removal.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FOREIGN EXHIBITORS AND THE CENTENNIAL.

The Secretary of State is informed by Minister Washburne that the opinion of the United States Attorney General declaring that goods intended for exhibition at the Centennial at Philadelphia are exempt not only from Customs duty but from seizure for debts has been published in the French press, and has had an excellent influence in reassuring the minds of Europeans intending to send articles to Philadelphia, who had been alarmed by the statement in a Berlin newspaper that they would be liable to seizure for debts of the Centennial Association, in case of the financial failure of the enterprise. Baron Schwarz-Senborn, the Austrian Minister to this country, who was Director General of the Vienna Exposition, and who takes a deep interest in the American Centennial, took measures immediately on the promulgation of the Attorney General's opinion to have it fully made known in Austria.

TREASURY DECISION.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to an application from Portland, Oregon, for the free entry of a cargo of sugar from the Sandwich Islands, telegraphed to the effect that as the treaty recently concluded between the Hawaiian Government and that of the United States has not yet been promulgated, such entry cannot at present be permitted, but that parties desiring to enter merchandise with the benefit of the treaty may protect their rights in the premises by protest, and appeal in the usual manner. It is known, however, that this treaty, as ratified by the Senate, provides that it shall not go into operation until laws required to carry it into effect shall have been passed by the Congress of the United States. Appropriate action of the House of Representatives is expected next Winter.

IMPORTANT TO MASTERS OF VESSELS.

By a circular dated Jan. 22, 1875, issued by the Government of Mexico to collectors of Mexican ports, it appears that vessels proceeding from foreign ports in ballast frequently arrive at Mexican ports without being provided with proper evidence as to their clearance. The President of that Republic has therefore ordered that masters of vessels shall, in accordance with law, present their manifests in triplicate, certified by the Mexican Consul or agent residing at the port from which the vessels sail, or in the absence of such functionary by one of a friendly nation, or failing this by two merchants, and that the order is to be understood as applying to vessels with merchandise as well as those in ballast. It is also to be understood that from the publicity given to the circular ignorance of the regulations can in no event be pleaded. And further, by a circular dated April 2, 1875, the President has decreed that the penalty incurred by vessels arriving at Mexican ports in ballast without the document above referred to accrediting that fact shall not take effect until after the 1st day of August next.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $1,878,530; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $46,450,000; coin, including $22,425,700 in coin certificates, $89,562,299; outstanding legal tenders, $379,226,900. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $339,291; the Customs receipts, $439,062. The following were the Customs receipts for the week ending April 24: New-York, $2,059,894; Philadelphia, $161,112; Baltimore, $125,046; New-Orleans, for week ending April 17, $22,319.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

H. U. Atkinson, recently appointed Commissioner of Pensions, arrived here to-day from Mexico, having fulfilled his special mission by completion of satisfactory arrangements for the removal of the rest of the Kickapoos from that country to the Indian Territory. He will enter upon the discharge of the duties of his new position on the 1st prox., when Gen. Baker's resignation takes effect.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed John M. Beck, of Arkansas, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Dardanelle, Ark.; also John W. Waltz to be Postmaster at Fredericksburg, Va., vice Michael J. Griffith, suspended under the Tenure of Office act. The President to-day signed the commission of Samuel C. Wing to be Postmaster at Owenburg, Ky.

THE RECENT RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Some of those who were injured in the recent collision have taken steps to sue the company. A claim has also been presented for the loss of a dress in a trunk which, it is stated, was ruined by water, and parties who were at the wreck are at a loss to know how it became so damaged.

ARMY ORDERS.

First Lieut. A. H. Jackson, Seventh Infantry, is ordered to report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, for temporary duty. First Lieut. Allyn Capron, First Artillery, is relieved from duty, under the orders of the Chief Signal Officer, and ordered to join his regiment. Surgeon James F. Weed has been transferred from the Department of Dakota to the Department of the South, and Assistant Surgeon W. D. Wolverton has been transferred from the Department of the South to the Department of Dakota. Surgeon James R. Smith and Assistant Surgeons J. J. Woodward and J. S. Billings have been ordered to proceed to Louisville, Ky., to attend the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, to convene in that city on the 5th prox.

NAVY ORDERS.

The Naval Board, of which Commodore Nicholson is President, to examine officers for promotion or retirement, to-day examined Masters Norton and Barnard for promotion to the grade of Lieutenant.

THE TEXAN FRONTIER.

TRANQUILLITY RESTORED—NO RAIDING FOR SEVERAL DAYS—COMPANIES OF CITIZENS DISBANDED.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, April 28.—Tranquillity is for the present restored. There is no information of any raiding having been done or crimes committed in this county for several days. Capt. McNeeley has ordered all companies of citizens to disband, which has been promptly done, showing that confidence is placed in him. All the citizens approve of his action, and will respond immediately should their services be needed. He is now scouting through the infected districts, assuring both American and Mexican citizens that they shall be protected, and that he will rid the country of the outlaws.

There are still some fears, as the whereabouts of the raiders who have crossed from Mexico have not been ascertained.

ALBANY.

THE LATERAL CANALS.

THEIR ABANDONMENT PROBABLE—THE SUBJECT TO BE INVESTIGATED AND REPORTED UPON BY THE CANAL BOARD—THE DEBATE UPON THE BILL—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 28, 1875.

The subject which was most prominently before the Senate this morning, and for the longest time, was the bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Page, and providing that the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint four Commissioners to investigate, consider, and report upon the disposition to be made of the lateral canals. Senator Laning opened the opposition to the bill by taking exception to the final clause limiting the expenses of the commission to $10,000, and also to the clause giving to the Governor the appointment of four novices in the management of the canals to investigate and report upon the subject; for the reason that, by the passage of a simple act, and without incurring any expense, the State Engineer and Surveyor and Canal Commissioners would, if so directed, give the information desired. Senator Woodin entirely agreed with Senator Laning in thinking that the commission was not needed. He thought that the effect of the bill would be to still further fasten upon the State the incubus of lateral canals, and that, too, when the people had virtually decided that they were to be abandoned. He thought the plan suggested by the bill was the very best method of not reaching the result aimed at, and he protested against any further increase in the number of roving commissions serving at exorbitant salaries, and necessitating an army of attachés, when the experienced officers of the State could do the work much better. But he suggested that the Canal Board would be a better body to charge with the duty of making this investigation and report than the State Engineer and Canal Commissioners only.

Senator Cole took substantially the same view of the subject as both the preceding speakers; but he thought that the Canal Commissioners, above all others, were the men who could best give the Legislature the desired information, for they, in their aggregate capacity, through the intimate acquaintance which each of them on his own division of the canal is obliged to have of every foot of it, had a knowledge of the subject which the Commission could hardly gain in the whole of its official life. He added that a careful and thorough report was most important, as the rights of individuals would be affected by the abandonment of the canals, and there would be very serious demands for damages against the State. Senators King, Johnson, and Bradley all favored the appointment of the Commission, but the most earnest supporter of the bill was Senator Lowery. He did not think the Commissioners could spare time from their regular duties to make a sufficiently thorough report. He wanted, too, an independent, fair-minded commission of which one member, at least, should come from the locality to be affected by the change. Such a commission he thought he would have no difficulty in persuading that the Black River Canal ought not to be abandoned for many years to come. His argument with reference to this canal he thought was applicable to the others. His argument was that if it could be shown that the State would lose by the deficit in the taxes resulting from the depreciation of property consequent upon the abandonment of the canals more than it cost to sustain the canals, then they should be sustained and not abandoned. He further argued that it was not a mere question of dollars and cents, for the State, by its action in 1846, had virtually agreed to sustain the canals forever, and numbers of farmers and manufacturers had acted on the faith that the agreement would be kept. Senator Laning pointed out that the question before the Senate was not whether or not the canals should be abandoned; that had been settled by the people; the real question was as to the best method of obtaining the information on which the Legislature should base its action as to the manner of their final disposition. He moved that the Canal Board be substituted for the four commissioners provided for in the bill. The question was then twice put on his amendment, and both times it was declared carried by the casting vote of the Chairman, Senator Kellogg, as on the count those voting in the affirmative and negative numbered twelve each. A reconsideration was then moved, and after a little more debate of a very similar character to that above reported, the amendment was finally declared carried by a vote of 15 to 11. The committee then rose and recommended the bill for passage, when Senator Johnson moved to disagree with this report, and to amend it by substituting the original bill. His purpose, of course, was to get a record of the positions of the various Senators, which could not be parliamentarily done in Committee of the Whole, and the question, though different in form, was, in substance, whether the investigation and report should be made by a Gubernatorial Commission or by the Canal Board. The result of the vote was as follows:

YEAS—Senators Bradley, Dayton, Jacobs, Johnson, Lowery, McGowan, Middleton, Parmenter, Ray, Thompson—10.

NAYS—Senators Booth, Coe, Cole, Connelly, Dow, Fox, Gross, Kellogg, Laning, Ledwith, Lord, Madden, Robertson, Selkreg, Wood, Woodin—16.

The bill as amended was then ordered to a third reading. Another canal bill thus disposed of is the one authorizing a tax of one-fifth of a mill per dollar of valuation for the payment of awards by Canal Appraisers.

DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY ON REDUCTION OF CANAL TOLLS.

The proceedings of the Assembly to-day were devoted mainly to a debate on the proposed reduction of the canal tolls of the State, and did not attract much general interest, although the question is one of importance.

After the transaction of some miscellaneous business, the House went into Committee of the Whole on consideration of the reports from the Canal Committee on Lower Tolls, the continuation of which from last night was made the special order for to-day. Mr. Page, of Oswego, Chairman of the Canal Committee, took the floor in opposition to the proposed reduction, and in opening his address quoted from the report made in 1870 by Canal Auditor Bell, to show that all attempts heretofore made to increase the tonnage of grain and cereals by reducing the tolls had resulted in loss both in tonnage and revenues. If the State would return to the practice of true economy and sound system in the canal management, allowing the toll sheet to remain as at present, the canals might yet be made to return to the State Treasury a profit sufficient to liquidate the existing canal debt, and provide for their own perpetuation and gradual perfection. He was well aware that the past season had scarcely been paralleled in the history of canal navigation, and that the boatmen and other operators on the canals had had a most unfavorable result of the season's traffic, but these boatmen and forwarders were only in the same position and condtion as to business affairs as all other business men of the country. Enterprise and industry in every form had been called upon to bear their share of the evil effects of the generally depressed state of business. The chief cause of this state of affairs was excessive production in all branches of productive commerce, and it applied equally to the boatmen and their business. The average canal-boat lasted twelve years. The tonnage of boats constructed from 1850 to 1861, both years inclusive, was 508,385 tons. During the next twelve years there were built 822,035 tons—an increase of over sixty per cent. The increase of freight during the same period was from 47,013,980 tons to 70,183,731 tons, or less than fifty per cent. A decline in the carriers' compensation was the unavoidable sequence of this state of affairs, and the reduction of tolls is urged as the remedy. But such a reduction would not afford them the relief they sought unless it could be made to effect a proportionate increase of business and tonnage, so as to give employment to the large excess of idle boats. This view was sustained by the records of the Canal Department. No considerable reduction was made from the rates established in 1852 until the year 1858, when the rate was lowered one-third on down or seaward-bound freight, and one-half on westward-bound freight. The result of that reduction was an increase of only 321,131 tons, while the revenue declined $487,264. This increase of tonnage was also to be attributed more to the business reaction of the period than to the reduction of tolls, the preceding year having been one of very great commercial depression. The tolls were again reduced in 1859 nearly fifty per cent. on up freight, and a slight reduction was made on down freight. The increase of tonnage in 1859 was 116,429 tons, and the loss in revenue $386,809. In 1860 the tolls were advanced 100 per cent. on westward-going freight, resulting in an increase of 868,530 tons of carriage, and a gain in revenue of $1,285,652. The tolls were advanced about twenty-five per cent. on down freight in 1861, and a further gain of $899,188 was shown in the revenue. The amount collected by the State for tolls from 1863 until 1869, inclusive, was $29,640,475, being an average of $4,234,353. In 1870 the tolls on down freight were reduced fifty per cent., resulting in a loss of revenue amounting to $1,116,923. The average loss during five years succeeding 1870, inclusive, was $1,241,957, or a total in five years of $6,209,785. The Legislature, with these examples of actual experience before it, could hardly afford to adopt a policy of reduction of tolls. The tonnage was dependent upon the general prosperity of the country, the condition of the crops, and the foreign demand for our produce. The House should not lose sight of the fact that ninety per cent. of the produce passing seaward through the canals was for the Western States and Canada, which States would receive the benefit of the reduction. Mr. Page concluded by urging that a reduction of tolls would show a lack of fidelity to the constitutional provision which pledged the revenues of the canals first to their maintenance, next to the extinguishment of the debt incurred in their construction, and thirdly to the support of Government. It would be bad faith and bad policy to reduce the tolls to a point where direct taxation would have to be resorted to to pay the canal debt.

Mr. Prince, of Queens, said that in speaking on this question he was addressing himself mainly to the interests of New-York City and generally of the whole State. The commercial prosperity of New-York from the commencement of its history had been in the precise proportion to the facilities it extended to internal business. It was the commercial emporium of the country, but looking back toward the commencement of the century it would be found that Philadelphia, Boston, Newport, Baltimore, and scores of other cities had once held the superior commercial position. Did the proud position of New-York to-day result from its harbor? Not by any means; for there were numerous other ports that were possessed of better harbors. Some of them had declined as ports, some stood still, and others had advanced by slow stages. But New-York City drew its strength from the great natural and artificial means of communication by which it was connected with the interior. The Hudson River seemed to be a great natural channel between cleft ridges of rock which had been thrown back apparently by nature to make a highway for commerce to the sea. As years progressed the commerce of the interior of this State was monopolized and brought down by the river, and the back-lying States and Territories began to demand a route for their traffic. The genius of a De Witt Clinton came to the rescue, and the Erie Canal was built, connecting New-York City with an almost endless interior water-way. Three hundred and fifty miles of artificial, and 150 miles of natural navigation, gave New-York this great commercial advantage. The undertaking of the work of the construction of that canal was a vast undertaking in those days, calling, as it did, on a comparatively limited State exchequer for $7,000,000. There were those who were very outspoken against it, and, as in our day, there were "croakers," men who feared that the project would never realize the objects for which the money was appropriated. But there were, fortunately, those who had greater confidence in that magnificent project, and the result had justified their predictions and their faith, and now New-York was one of the greatest commercial centres of the world. The tables showed that in 1850 there were received at New-York from Chicago, by way of the canals, 11,000,000 bushels of grain; in 1859, 26,000,000; in 1869, 56,000,000; while the statistics of the New-York Chamber of Commerce showed that last year the receipts were 198,000,000 bushels. Mr. Prince closed by contrasting the transportation rates of the railroads and those of the canals, and said that every dollar expended on the canals, every effort made to increase the traffic of the canals, and every facility and indulgence which could be shown to boatmen and forwarders would be so much toward helping and encouraging the commercial prosperity of New-York City and the State at large.

At this point the committee rose, and the House took a recess until the evening session.

EVENING SESSSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 28.—In the Assembly to-night the House went into Committee of the Whole and completed the consideration of the low tolls reports, Mr. Petty concluding his argument by urging the adoption of Mr. Seward's resolution for the adoption of the toll rates recommended in the minority report. Mr. Alvord, of Onondaga, announced that he had reached the conclusion since last evening that he would support the low tolls proposition for the reason that he found the producers and the forwarders alike in favor of it, and that they believed that the great remedy for all the errors and failures of the canal management might be found in low tolls. At the same time he desired to express his belief that the benefits flowing from the reduction would fall far short of the results looked for by the friends of lower toll rates. He would, nevertheless, favor and support the proposition embodied in Mr. Seward's resolution, and hoped that it would realize all that had been predicted for it. Mr. Hogan opposed the reduction, as did also Mr. Shattuck. Speaker McGuire spoke briefly in favor of the resolution, and at the close of his remarks the committee rose and reported progress on the bill. Mr. Husted, of Westchester, moved to disagree with the report and to adopt the Seward resolution, and after some discussion Mr. Ransom, of Erie, asked consent to amend the resolution by providing that the tolls on timber be reduced in the same ratio as on lumber. The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Seward's resolution was then adopted. The special order of the evening, the Rapid Transit bills, was then taken up and discussed briefly, at the end of which progress was reported, and they were made the special order for to-morrow evening.

WHY TAMMANY COMES TO ALBANY.

The presence here of John Kelly, Col. Fellows, and other members of the Tammany organization is said to-night to be due to the threat made yesterday by the Speaker in his speech on the bill to create an Inspector of Public Works. It is generally understood that the threat pointed to a revivification of the Miller-Husted charter for the City of New-York. It is undoubted that the country Democracy is in anything but an amiable mood toward the New-York City Democracy, and that if they choose they may actually subvert the whole power of Tammany Hall. It is said to-night that Kelly is working industriously here to secure an adjournment *sine die* at the earliest possible moment, for fear of what may come.

PERSONAL.

This evening Speaker McGuire was presented with a handsome gold-headed cane by a number of his friends in the Assembly. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Alvord. The Speaker of the New-Jersey Assembly and several members of that body were present at the supper which followed the presentation.

BUFFALO GNATS.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF HORSES AND MULES BY THE INSECTS IN TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 28.—Complaints are pouring in from all the surrounding counties of the fearful destruction of horses and mules by buffalo gnats. Many small planters, especially colored ones, are ruined by having their only horses or mules killed, and being unable to replace them at a time when they are so badly needed. The *Ledger* publishes a letter from a planter near Macon, Fayette County, which says: "Not less than 200 horses and mules have died during the past three days within ten miles of this place. I went down to my farm yesterday, distant six miles, and counted thirty-seven dead on the way. I have lost four on my farm, and Dr. Hunter five on his, while some planters have lost as high as thirty head. It looks like starvation to a people without money. Some of the farmers will be compelled to turn out part of the crop planted, as they have no money to replace the stock."

OUTRAGE BY MINERS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 28.—John Metzeger, a miner, while on his way to get work at Maffit's mines yesterday, was attacked by four other miners and shot in the face, but not dangerously wounded.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

MEETING OF MERCHANTS IN BOSTON TO FORM AN ASSOCIATION.

SPEECHES BY MR. LEES, WENDELL PHILLIPS, MR. FERGUSON, AND MR. EASTMAN — THE DISADVANTAGES UNDER WHICH BOSTON LIES, AS MR. PHILLIPS SEES THEM—MAYOR EASTMAN, OF POUGHKEEPSIE, SUGGESTS ACTION AND NOT TALK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, April 28.—The meeting of merchants in the Board of Trade Rooms to-day, to consider the feasibility of organizing a Cheap Transportation Association, patterned after that in New-York, was largely attended, and resulted in the formation of a committee to take charge of the preliminaries and report to another meeting next week. New-York was represented at the meeting by Mr. Theodore F. Lees, the Superintendent of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association; Hon. H. G. Eastman, the Mayor of Poughkeepsie, and R. H. Ferguson, of Troy, a member of the firm which sent the first train loaded with merchandise through the Hoosac Tunnel, a fortnight or more ago. All these gentlemen made speeches on the general subject of the need of combination for cheap transportation, and the opportunity of Boston to increase her facilities now, so that she can compete successfully with other cities; and of the Boston men who spoke the most prominent were Edward Atkinson, Wendell Phillips, and Hon. Francis B. Hayes, attorney for the persons urging the passage of the bill pending in the Legislature to incorporate the Boston and Western Railroad, which it is proposed shall operate the tunnel and compete with existing lines for the benefit of the people. Mr. Lees, of the New-York Association, made the first speech. He spoke at length on the general subject of cheap transportation, defined the meaning to be ample and cheap facilities for handling and caring for merchandise in the City, and declared that it meant, further, less expenditures of public funds upon improvements for which there is no immediate necessity, and a greater expenditure in providing facilities for the commerce upon which the prosperity of all other interests depends. He reviewed the facts in the history of the great commercial cities, Venice, London, Trieste, Havre, and Hamburg to emphasize the position that it is only those cities most vigilant in developing and fostering their commercial facilities who gain a pre-eminent position and maintain it. Transportation to be cheap, he continued, must be equitable and uniform. The commercial interests of the country and the railroad interests, in order to attain a permanent prosperity, must be identical. Mr. Lees read a letter from a Director in several railroad companies, to show the extravagances in construction and profligacy in the management of railroad companies. Then, speaking of the present rate, he said the terminal charges on grain shipped to New-York from the Mississippi River, via Chicago and Buffalo, (the water route,) aggregated about seven cents a bushel. Within few years we expect to receive from the producing sections of the West, direct by rail, avoiding both Chicago and Buffalo, for ten cents a bushel. The Baltimore and Ohio Road, operated to Chicago on a basis of $46,000,000, comes nearest to being an honestly-built and operated road, and is carrying grain to-day from Chicago to Baltimore for nine cents a bushel. The company claims that their present low tariffs are profitable. Against $46,000,000 between Baltimore and Chicago, we in New-York pay tribute to about $120,000,000 between our city and Buffalo only, and you gentlemen are in the same box with us. How long can New-York, how long can Boston, bear this discrimination? Mr. Jewett, President of the Erie Road, said when the present low tariffs were adopted the reduction was made to protect New-York merchants, and that the road carried at a loss. How long can our trunk line serve us at a loss?

MR. PHILLIPS' SPEECH.

Wendell Phillips spoke substantially as follows, making one of his best and most peculiar speeches:

It is about twenty or twenty-five years since one or two trifles opened my eyes to the fact that Boston was getting no fair play in the great industrial channels of the nation. I was on the banks of the Connecticut River, and I found that I could not buy a school-book that was printed in Boston, but that New-York City supplied that region, not only with school-books but with all other classes of goods. In later years, when I have been on the railroads leading from the West, I found that while passengers were carried to New-York, upon the arrival of Western trains at Albany, those bound for Boston were compelled to wait for a train in Albany until later in the afternoon. It was very rarely that one was not obliged to stay over a day in Albany. There was always a train for New-York, over the Hudson River Railroad, in a few minutes, while the Boston train had always left a few minutes before. Boston lies on an elbow, and New-England was never intended to play the part she has. It is the English race which has dragged commerce 500 miles out of its way to New-York and holds it there. It is neither soil, rivers, or wealth of land, but brains, that make great cities. Chicago had men of brains while St. Louis had not. While the great rivers of the country run north and south, the solvent railroads run east and west, and no railroad running north and south pays. We have the same brains and money here in Boston that Chicago has, and all that we need is organization. The matter of debt is of no sort of consequence. We lie at the end of the great iron nerves of the continent, and it remains with us to guard against the discrimination which is made in favor of New-York. Five hundred men could buy the controlling interest of the Massachusetts Central Railroad, but the difficulty is to get them to move. An organization in Boston that shall so use the wealth of the Commonwealth as to borrow money cheap, build a road cheap, and carry cheap, would compel competing lines to carry as cheaply. That is the idea, and the only way to do that is to apply to the State. You may watch the Boston Legislature more closely than the Boston and Albany Railroad. I would have the State borrow money at four or five per cent. and buy up a railroad to Chicago. I would have it managed by practical business men, to hold office for six years, subject to the control of the Legislature. I believe that within five years the rate of interest will be everywhere rated at five per cent. It is not difficult to get one Vanderbilt's brain to move, though it is difficult to make 500 Boston men act together. Hence we need organization. The corporate wealth of the country is far more dangerous than Democratic institutions are. I hope to see a road to the West owned and built by the State, but managed by practical men. The plan now before the Legislature is good in some respects, but I would have a provision that the State should have the right to examine and control the operations of the corporation, and buy the stock at any time. I believe that in the year 1900 the interest will be no higher than it is in Europe. If a torpid Legislature will not allow the State of Massachusetts to move forward, let her go forward indirectly until success stares her in the face. The very nature of our civilization shows us that we must organize and rally in order to escape the condition of Marblehead and Salem. It is the nature of railroads to absorb small cities into great ones, and New-York, unless something is done, will absorb Boston, just as we absorbed Salem thirty years ago.

SPEECHES OF MR. FERGUSON AND MR. EASTMAN.

Mr. Ferguson, the representative of Troy, spoke of the mission of the National Transportation League, which was not to tear down existing railroads, but only to correct evils in their management; and ex-Mayor Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, made a brisk, energetic speech on the need of fewer words and more action. He seemed to be inspired by the speeches of those who had spoken before him, and declared that if it meant business he might some day be an Alderman of the Nine Hundred and Ninety-ninth Ward of Boston, on the banks of the Hudson River. He read a newspaper paragraph stating that the business of Boston was languishing because of high rates of freight to the West, and then said that he had spent $1,300 of his own money to assist Bostonians in getting a new route to the West, and then said, "Why, Sir, when a New-York man comes over here and passes through your magnificent streets, where $100,000,000 has been laid out in two years in building up your city, and knows that one-half of all the manufactures of the United States are done on this side of the Hudson River, I say he wonders and is amazed that such a community will talk and talk and never do anything.

Among the other speakers were Hon. Josiah Quincy, W. H. Lincoln, of the firm of Thayer & Lincoln; Jerome Jones, of the firm of Jones, McDuffee & Stratton; Hon. E. Rand, and Hon. Frederick P. Moseley.

The committee appointed to prepare a complete list of officers, by-laws, and constitution for the association, to report at the adjourned meeting next Wednesday, is composed of John T. Clark, Charles H. Allen, Jerome Jones, Edward W. Kinsley, Nathaniel C. Nash, John B. Bartlett, David L. Webster, C. V. Whitten, Herbert Radcliffe, John Bigelow. The meeting adjourned after a long session.

A NEW EPISCOPAL BISHOP.

CONSECRATION OF REV. DR. JAGGAR AT PHILADELPHIA YESTERDAY—IMPOSING CEREMONIES—THE LARGE COLLECTION TO BE GIVEN TO THE PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF MISSIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—The Church of the Holy Trinity was crowded this morning on the occasion of the consecration of Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, D. D., as Bishop of the Diocese of Southern Ohio. In the chancel there was a grand array of church dignitaries, eight Bishops being present, besides a large number of officiating clergy from this and other dioceses. The music was furnished by a large choir and chorus, under the direction of the organist of the church. At 11 o'clock the long procession of priests entered the church, followed by the Bishop elect, with his attendant Chaplains Rev. Dr. J. H. Eggleston and Rev. Thomas S. Yocum. After these came the Bishops of Delaware, New-York, Pennsylvania, Long Island, New-Hampshire, Niobrara, Antigua, and the venerable Bishop of Kentucky, the presiding Bishop bringing up the rear. Having all entered the church, the ranks opened and allowed the Bishops to precede and take their places within the chancel, the clergy following to their assigned places.

Then the usual morning services commenced, followed by the ante-communion service and Bishop Littlejohn's sermon and address to the Bishop-elect. Dr. Jaggar, vested in cassock and rochet, was then presented by Bishop Potter, of New-York, and Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, to the consecrator, Right Rev. Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, after which the testimonials of Dr. Jaggar's election and other papers were presented by Rev. Richard Gray, President of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Southern Ohio. The testimonials being satisfactory, the episcopal oath was taken by Dr. Jaggar. After prayer the public examination of the Bishop-elect, as to his call, doctrine, and duties, was proceeded with. Dr. Jaggar was then vested in the rest of the episcopal habit, with the usual services consequent thereto. After holy communion service the congregation was dismissed. The offerings at the communion, which were very large, will be devoted to the Board of Missions in the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

DR. JAGGAR'S CAREER.

Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, D. D., was born at Flushing, Long Island, in 1830, and has, therefore, scarcely reached the period known as middle life. His father was a well-known broker of New-York City, and he was trained in his office for a business career. After serving for a time in a counting-house he became a teller in a New-York bank. Eventually, however, his attention was turned to the ministry, and he entered upon a course of study for that calling at the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church at New-York. There he pursued his studies in the same class with Bishop Robertson, of Missouri, and Bishop Tuttle, of Montana. After leaving the seminary in 1860 he was admitted to holy orders by Bishop Horatio Potter, of New-York, and received charge of St. John's Church, Bergen Point, N. J. He was called to the rectorship of the Anthon Memorial Church, New-York, in November, 1864, preaching his first sermon there on the 6th of that month. He continued in charge of the duties of this position with success until Easter Sunday, 1869, when he delivered a farewell sermon, having accepted a call to St. John's Church at Yonkers, N. Y. In July, 1870, having been in Yonkers a little more than one year, Dr. Jaggar was called to succeed Rev. Phillips Brooks in the rectorship of the Church of the Holy Trinity in Philadelphia, which he accepted, and entered on his duties in September of the same year. He attained a high position among the clergy of that city, being elected a member of the standing committee of the diocese, a manager of the Episcopal Hospital, and a member of the Board of Missions, all of which positions he successfully filled. When the Diocese of Ohio was divided, recently, Bishop Bedell selected as his diocese the northern portion of the State, and on the 14th of January last, Dr. Jagger was elected Bishop of the southern section, which retains the name of the Diocese of Ohio. He became the choice of the convention on the fourth ballot, and about a month afterward signified his acceptance of this call to another and more responsible field of labor.

CUBA.

EXECUTION OF A CUBAN SURGEON BY THE SPANIARDS.

HAVANA, April 28.—Antonio Luaces, a rebel surgeon, was executed at Puerto Principe on the 20th inst.

PARDON OFFERED TO THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, April 28.—Captain General Valmaseda has issued a proclamation offering pardon to rebels who surrender before May 30, 1875. The pardon is unconditional for all except deserters from the Spanish forces, who will be required to serve in the vanguard of the army until the end of the war. The proclamation declares that "enough loyal bayonets remain in Spain to make those Spanish soldiers bite the dust who continue in close union with the insurgents, shedding the blood of their former companions and brothers."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 29—1 A. M.—Heavy rain prevailed during the day, with brisk and high northerly winds, in the Middle Atlantic States. Clear and cool weather continues in New-England, with light northerly to easterly winds. Generally clear and warmer weather has prevailed in the remaining districts east of the Mississippi, and in the south-west. The cloudiness has increased in the North-west, and rain has prevailed in the Missouri Valley. An area of low barometer is central in Kansas. The barometer continues highest in the Gulf States. The Rivers have risen at Little Rock, St. Louis, Hermann, and Leavenworth, and fallen at Cincinnati and Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle and South Atlantic States, clear and warmer weather will prevail, with north-west to south-west winds, and slight changes in the barometer.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region, clear and warmer weather during the day, with east to south winds, and slowly falling barometer, followed by light rain in the Central Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys.

For the upper-lake region, the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Missouri Valleys, generally cloudy weather and severe local storms, with variable winds, shifting to northerly and westerly, slight changes in temperature, and falling barometer.

For New-England, generally clear weather and slight changes in the temperature, with easterly to southerly winds, and stationary or falling barometer. The central Mississippi River will rise slowly.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

JOHN BRIGHT ON AMERICAN PROTECTION AND THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

LONDON, April 28.—At a reception given to M. Chevalier, the distinguished French economist, in Birmingham, this evening, Mr. John Bright made some remarks on free trade, in the course of which he said it was ludicrous for the United States to invite foreign manufacturers to compete at an exhibition, when a protective tariff prevented them from competing in American markets.

ENGLISH CARPET MANUFACTURERS REFUSE TO TAKE PART IN THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

LONDON, April 29—6 A. M.—At a meeting of the Town Council of Kidderminster, yesterday, the Secretary of the Carpet Manufacturers' Association stated that the carpet manufacturers generally throughout the Kingdom had decided not to send their products to the Philadelphia Exhibition because of the existence of the prohibitory tariff, and that a memorial to this effect would be forwarded to the British Minister at Washington.

INSTALLATION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AS GRAND MASTER OF THE UNITED GRAND LODGE OF MASONS.

LONDON, April 28.—The ceremony of the installation of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Masons of England, took place to-day in the Royal Albert Hall in the presence of an immense concourse of Masons. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

THE KILKENNY ELECTION—A STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S AFFAIRS TO BE WOUND UP.

LONDON, April 29—5 A. M.—Mr. Whitworth, a Liberal, has been elected to Parliament for Kilkenny.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company have decided to call a meeting next week to sanction the winding up of the concern.

DEATH OF SIR GILLERY PIGOTT.

LONDON, April 28.—Sir Gillery Pigott, Puisne Baron of the Court of Exchequer, died to-day.

GERMANY.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE BISHOP OF BRESLAU UNDER THE ECCLESIASTICAL LAWS.

BERLIN, April 28.—Legal proceedings have been commenced by the Prussian Government for the removal of the Prince Bishop of Breslau for violation of the Ecclesiastical laws.

AUSTRIA.

VIOLENT DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST DON ALFONSO AT GRATZ.

VIENNA, April 28.—Violent demonstrations have been made against Don Alfonso, who is residing at Gratz. A mob attempted to enter his villa. The Police were called upon to protect it, and several rioters were arrested.

LONDON, April 29.—A special dispatch from Gratz to the *Daily News* says Don Alfonso was insulted and beaten by the rioters, and the Police had to clear the streets with their bayonets.

SPAIN.

THE GERMAN FLAG SALUTED AT GUETARIA.

SANTANDER, April 28.—As a final act of reparation for the Gustav outrage the Spanish commander at Guetaria, on the arrival of the German fleet off that port, fired a salute of twenty-one guns with due ceremony as agreed upon.

BELGIUM.

SERIOUS RIOTS AMONG THE CHARLEROI MINERS.

BRUSSELS, April 28.—The trouble with the miners at Charleroi continues, and serious riots are reported.

INDIA.

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

MADRAS, April 28.—Lord Hobart, Governor of the Presidency of Madras, is dead.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING—THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS WON BY CAMBALLO.

LONDON, April 28.—The first of the great three-year-old stakes of the season of 1875—the Two Thousand Guineas—was contested at Newmarket to-day, the second day of the first Spring meeting. The stakes closed with eighty-four subscribers, out of which thirteen horses came to the post, with Mr. Vyner's bay colt, Camballo, favorite at the small odds of three to one. The race was won easily by the favorite, beating Mr. Lefevre's Picnic, who was second, by two lengths, the latter being a head in advance of Breechloader, who took third place. The betting on the second and third horses was seven to one against Picnic, and fourteen to one against Breechloader. The other starters came home in the following order: Claremont, Balfe, Craig Miller, The Leveret, Garterly Bell, Gilbert, the Artemis colt, the Miss Whip colt, Earl of Dartrey, and Town Crier.

The winner—Camballo—is by Cambuscan, out of Little Lady, and has not run as a three-year old until to-day. He ran eight times in public as a two-year old, scoring four wins, including the Seventeenth Ascot Biennial, the Huntsbourne stakes at Stockbridge, the July stakes at Newmarket, and the Champagne stakes at Doncaster. Picnic never ran in his two-year old form, and belonged to the "dark" division. Breechloader started in several events, and ran respectably each time without winning. The following is a summary of the race:

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES—A subscription of 100 sovereigns each, half forfeit, for three-year olds; colts 122 pounds, and fillies 117 pounds; the owner of the second horse receives 200 sovereigns out of the stakes and the third saves his stake; closed with eighty-four subscribers; the Rowley mile, (one mile and seventeen yards:)

Mr. Vyner's b. c. Camballo, by Cambuscan, dam Little Lady	1
Mr. Lefevre's b. c. Picnic, by Brown Bread, dam Alice Lee	2
Lord Fitzwilliam's br. c. Breechloader, by Macaroni, dam Beechy Head	3
Capt. Machell's b. c. Claremont, by Blair Athol, dam Coimbra	0
Prince Soltykoff's br. c. Balfe, by Plaudit, dam Bohemia	0
Mr. W. S. Crawford's ch. c. Craig Miller, by Blair Athol, dam Miss Roland	0
Capt. Machell's ch. c. The Leveret, by Laneret, dam Odd Trick, by Ace of Clubs	0
Lord Falmouth's b. c. Garterly Bell, by Blair Athol, dam Silverhair	0
Mr. Lefevre's b. c. Gilbert, by Lord Clifden, dam by Toxopholite	0
Mr. A. Baltazzi's b. c. ——, by Scottish Chief, dam Artemis	0
Gen. Peel's b. c. by Trumpeter, dam by Melbourne, out of Miss Whip	0
Mr. Savile's b. c. Earl of Dartrey, by The Earl, dam Saratoga	0
Sir F. Johnstone's b. c. Town Crier, by Trumpeter, dam Crytheia	0

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

AN IMPORTANT POLICE CHANGE.

ABOLITION OF THE SECOND, THIRD, AND TWENTY-EIGHTH PRECINCTS—NEW STATIONS TO BE BUILT UP TOWN—MINOR POLICE MATTERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, Commissioner Voorhis, Chairman of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, presented a series of resolutions carrying into effect the abolition of the Second, Third, and Twenty-eighth Precincts, (as referred to in THE TIMES of last Sunday,) as follows:

Resolved, That the Second, Third, and Twenty-eighth Precincts be abolished, and that the territory of which they consist be distributed and attached to the adjacent precincts.

Resolved, That the portion of the territory of the Second Precinct, lying south of the centre line of Fulton street, be added to the First Precinct, and that portion of the territory lying north of the centre line of Fulton street be added to the Fourth Precinct. The territory of the First Precinct is bounded and described as follows: North, by the centre line of Battery place and Fulton street; east, by the East River; south, by New-York Bay, and west, by the centre line of Broadway and the waters of New-York Bay. The territory of the Fourth Precinct is bounded southerly by the centre line of Fulton street; north-westerly, by the centre line of Broadway, Park row, Chatham street, and East Broadway; and north-easterly by Catherine street, and south-easterly by the East River.

Resolved, That the force of patrolmen of the Second Precinct be disposed of by assigning twenty-nine of its number to the First Precinct and twenty-three to the Fourth Precinct.

Resolved, That the portion of the territory of the Third Precinct lying south of the centre line of Warren street be annexed to the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and that the portion lying north of the centre line of Warren street be annexed to the Fifth Precinct. The Twenty-seventh Precinct is bounded and described as follows: South by the centre line of Battery place, westerly by the North River, northerly by the centre line of Warren street, and east by the centre line of Broadway. The territory of the Fifth Precinct is bounded and described as follows: South by the centre line of Warren street, west by the North River, north by Canal street, and east by the centre line of Broadway.

Resolved, That the force of the Third Precinct be disposed of by assigning forty-one to the Twenty-seventh Precinct, twenty-four to the Fifth Precinct, and five to the Fifteenth Precinct.

Resolved, That that portion of the territory of the Twenty-eighth Precinct lying north of the centre line of Houston street be annexed to the Ninth Precinct, and that that portion of the territory of the Eighth Precinct lying north of the centre line of Houston street be annexed to the Fifteenth Precinct. The territory of the Eighth Precinct is bounded and described as follows: South by the centre line of Canal street, west by the North River, north by the centre line of Houston street, and east by the centre line of Broadway. The territory of the Ninth Precinct is bounded and described as follows: South by the centre line of Houston street, west by the North River, north by the centre line of Fourteenth street, and east by the centre line of Sixth avenue and Carmine street, Bleecker street, and Cottage place. The territory of the Fifteenth Precinct is bounded and described as follows: South by the centre lines of Bleecker and Houston streets, west by the centre lines of Cottage place, Bleecker and Carmine streets, and Sixth avenue, north by the centre line of Fourteenth street, and east by the centre lines of Fourth avenue and Bowery.

Resolved, That the Superintendent select the patrolmen who are hereby transferred to the various precincts, the boundaries of which have been changed.

Resolved, That the First Precinct shall have 92 patrolmen; the Fourth, 86; the Twenty-seventh, 106; the Fifth, 100; the Eighth, 85; the Ninth, 89; and the Fifteenth, 78.

These changes shall take effect on the 1st May next.

No provision has yet been made for Capts. Petty, McCullagh, and Murphy of the Second, Third, and Twenty-eighth Precincts, who are left without commands, nor for the numerous Sergeants in the precincts which are abolished by the above resolutions. There is at present one vacancy in the list of Captains, caused by the death of Capt. Williamson, of the Thirty-first Precinct, which precinct is now commanded by Sergt. Firth. It is believed that Capt. McCullagh will be transferred to the Thirty-first Precinct, and that Capts. Petty and Murphy will be held in reserve until the formation of two new precincts in the upper portion of the City, from portions of the Nineteenth and Twenty-ninth Precincts, as they at present exist. There are a large number of roundsmen who are acting as Sergeants in various precincts. These men will be remanded to their former duties, and their places will be filled by the Sergeants left without position by the consolidation of the down-town precincts.

It was resolved to make application to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for a lot of ground, 86 by 100 feet, on Fifty-first street, near Lexington avenue, and a lot 50 by 100 feet on the north side of Sixty-seventh street, west of Lexington avenue, for sites for new station-houses. Both lots are City property.

Upon reading the opinion of the Corporation Counsel and the report of the Finance Committee in relation to a balance due the department from the Eighth National Bank, amounting to $12,172 93, moneys on deposit in the bank when it failed, it was resolved that the proposition of Mr. William J. Best to settle the claim on a basis of twenty per cent., and the circular of Mr. Alban Man, the Receiver of the bank, be transmitted to the Controller for such action as he may deem expedient in the premises.

On motion of Commissioner Duryee, Rule 85 was amended so as to provide that roundsmen shall on in future wear the United States infantry chevron on the left arm of the uniform coat, and the roundsmen of the Mounted Squad the United States cavalry chevron.

A communication was received from Miss Linda Gilbert, transmitting to the board a catalogue of 600 books for the use of the inmates of the House of Detention.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE PRECINCT CONSOLIDATION.

The consolidation of down-town Police precincts by the Police Commissioners has caused considerable excitement among the business men, and a public meeting of merchants doing business in the Third and Fifth Wards will be held at the American Butter and Cheese Exchange to-day, at noon, to protest against the removal of the Third Precinct Station from Chambers street, as, it is held by the merchants, its continuance there is essential to the protection of the valuable mercantile interests in the vicinity.

THE MAYOR AND THE DEPARTMENTS.

LIST OF CANDIDATES FOR IMPORTANT PLACES —SWALLOW-TAILS FOR VACANT COMMISSIONERSHIPS.

The "Short-Haired" branch of the Democracy of this City are becoming uneasy at the prospect of having the vacant Commissionerships in the various departments filled by "Swallow-Tails." Their representatives—among them some of the Tammany City Fathers—believe that Mayor Wickham will not look outside of the Manhattan Club for candidates, and that he will select gentlemen whose coats are cut in the oblique style of the ball-room. Their worst fears seem to have been realized yesterday. Rumor then had it that the Mayor would choose denizens of Fifth avenue for heads of departments, and that they had been first named by August Belmont and Samuel L. M. Barlow, who, in the language of one of the City Hall magnates, were "running" the Mayor. One of the Aldermen is credited with the significant remark that he would "put all 'Swallow-Tails' in pickle" who may be nominated, and his sentiments are shared by several of his colleagues. So great was the curiosity to know if the claims of the "Short-Hairs" were to be repudiated that one of the City Fathers asked the Mayor to furnish him with a list of his candidates, but the Mayor positively declined, and he added that he would not divulge the names until Saturday next, when they would be submitted to the Board of Aldermen for confirmation. The result of the interview was subsequently made known, and the Common Council expect to be swamped with Swallow-Tailed nominations; but they will doubtless lay them over, and order them to be printed in the *City Record*. Among the candidates for the various offices are: Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, for Police Commissioner; David K. Davids, for Tax Commissioner; Thomas Wilmerding, a member of the auction firm, and De Grasse Livingston, for Dock Commissioners; John McNichol and John Decker, for Fire Commissioners. Gen. Aspinwall is a friend of Fitz John Porter, who is said to be using his influence in his behalf. The other candidates are being pressed by various parties. Mr. McNichol, one of the aspirants for the Fire Commissionership, is said to have been connected with the fire engine company with which his Honor, the Mayor, used to "run," and this is looked upon as a fortunate circumstance for him now. His opponent, John Decker, was formerly Chief of the old Fire Department. It is generally understood that the Fire Commissionership will be given to one of the medium Short-Hairs, because the office is regarded as beneath the attention of the Swallow-Tails.

MME. GRADOT'S TRUNK AT AUCTION.

On March 12 Deputy Surveyor Klink, of the Custom-house, seized a trunk containing a large assortment of fine goods, a list of which was published in THE TIMES of the following Sunday, brought into this port by Mme. Alixe Gradot, a French milliner, with the intention of landing them without the payment of the proper duties. Mme. Gradot, who came as a passenger on the French steam-ship Ville de Paris, wrote a letter to a gentleman residing in New-York, before she left France, telling him of her intention to smuggle the goods, and asking his co-operation. This letter fell into the hands of Deputy Surveyor Klink, and he was therefore fully advised of her proceedings, and was promptly on the wharf when the vessel arrived, and immediately took charge of Mme. Gradot's baggage. The proper legal proceedings were then instituted, and the result was that the trunk and contents were formally condemned by Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, and ordered to be sold at auction by United States Marshal Fiske for the benefit of the United States. In pursuance of this decree, the trunk and contents were yesterday sent from the seizure-room of the Custom-house to the auction-rooms of Messrs. Burdett, Dennis & Co., where they will be sold on May 7. No criminal proceedings have ever been instituted against Mme. Gradot for her attempted violation of the law.

WOMAN'S WORK FOR WOMEN.

A LADIES' FAIR FOR THE FREE TRAINING AND COOKING SCHOOLS—A DESERVING CHARITABLE UNDERTAKING.

The prettiest and most elaborate ladies' fair which can be recalled in aid of a charitable undertaking is that which opened yesterday at the Armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, Broadway and Thirty-fifth street. Its purpose is to benefit the free training and cooking schools in connection with the Women's Educational and Industrial Society, and if zeal and good management can accomplish that object, it certainly should succeed. The undertaking bears the euphonious title of a "Floralia," whatever that may exactly mean. If it has any reference to collections of beautiful flowers and plants, the description is not inapt; but this enterprise takes a much wider scope. It runs into realms of art, it takes in rare china and silver wares, it is flooded with bijouterie, it disposes of carriages and pianos by the cast of a die, it erects pleasant miniature theatres, gives all kinds of variety entertainments, which include even the ancient and reputable drama of "Punch and Judy," and for a conclusion devotes a portion of the evening to dance and social reunion. It is thus more than a mere bazaar or fair, as these terms are commonly understood, and probably the title "Floralia" will do as well as anything else. The names of the lady managers are a sufficient guarantee of the deserving character of the undertaking. Among them are found those of Mesdames J. J. Roosevelt, Clarence A. Seward, J. S. Thayer, S. L. M. Barlow, H. Fearing, Charles Blake, Loring Andrews, A. Van Rensselaer, Julian James, Henry Y. Leavitt, Horace A. Whitney, William H. Van Buren, Thomas Hitchcock, Sacket M. Barclay, Richard Irwin, Jr., G. Griswold Gray, J. Butler Wright, H. S. Leavitt, J. J. Henry, H. W. Barnes, Charles G. Landon, H. J. Scudder, Dr. Thomas A. Schermerhorn, F. Goodrich, B. R. Haines, J. McVickar, Jr., J. Griswold, W. Garner, and Miss Newcomb. Most of these ladies have been actively engaged in promoting the success of the fair, both by their contributions and by the personal zeal exercised in its behalf. The younger ladies also worked energetically in all capacities in which their services could be made available. They have sent in contributions of their own handiwork, they have assisted in the decoration and arrangement of the spacious armory, and during the days over which the "floralia" will extend they will assist by turns at the several tables. It was the intention to have opened the fair yesterday at 1 o'clock, but as everything was not quite ready by that time, the opening proper did not take place till evening. All the rooms of the armory occupied by the Seventy-first Regiment were used for the purposes of the fair. In the principal room the tables or stalls were arranged. It was decorated with the best of taste, and these decorations were altogether the work of the ladies, always excepting such assistance as they received from a corps of willing gentlemen. The national flag was draped in graceful folds along the walls, which were also festooned with garlands of evergreens. A large stall was set at the top of the room, another of quadrilateral shape occupied the centre, and smaller tables were arranged along both sides. The large table which ran across the top of the room was devoted to rare plants and cut flowers. The first table on the northern side was covered with all kinds of perfumery. Then came a beautiful set of silver, which is to be raffled, and which is deemed worthy of a stand by itself. Next in order is a table covered with clocks, dressing-cases, cologne bottles, opera-glasses, and like wares, and after it is a tea-table with all its neat and prim appointments. A very beautiful *tête-à-tête* set of silverware occupied the next place. Then one would find himself among fishing-rods, fishing-tackle, and the like, and immediately afterward in the region of ice-cream and strawberries. With the strawberries was some "real" cream, which came all the way from a Jersey farm. Running down on the other side, the visitor would first come across an Indian wigwam, in which a young lady personates an Indian. Next were such modern requisites as afghans, toilet sets, and various collections of toys. Then lemonade tables and soda-water fountains take their proper place. The central stall is covered with the most beautiful specimens of costly chinaware, and in among the vases and various articles of *vertu* may be found a large number of photographs, representing Mr. George Rignold as *Henry V*. The adjoining room is divided into two sections, in the smaller of which the miniature theatre is erected. Here are represented all manner of Oriental customs. The larger section of the room is reserved for the dancers. The inclemency of the weather last evening had the effect of somewhat limiting the attendance. Yet the fair had all the aspects which a gay and fashionable assemblage could give to it. Lander's orchestra supplied the music, and the dancers were upon the floor from an early hour in the evening. The fair will be continued to-day and during Friday and Saturday. The day entertainment will consist principally of Punch and Judy shows, the performances of "Ben," the learned pig, and mystic illusions by Prof. Henderson. Oriental Marriage, introducing the parable of the ten virgins, will be the subject of this evening's illustration in the theatre.

A regularly organized spelling-match is among the coming attractions of the fair, which by this evening is expected to be in smooth running order.

A PAWNBROKER'S SWINDLE.

In Tuesday's TIMES there appeared an account of the committal for examination, by Justice Otterbourg, at the Washington Place Police Court, of Patrick H. McHugh, a pawnbroker at No. 189 Bowery, charged with obtaining money by trick and device. The examination was held yesterday afternoon, and several persons were in court to testify against McHugh, they having each been victimized by him in various sums. The first complainant, John W. Carrigan, of No. 163 Duane street, stated that a man representing himself to be a sailor entered his liquor store a few days ago, and, after drinking a short time, stated that he was about to "ship" the next day for Spain. Pulling out a pawn-ticket, which represented that P. H. McHugh had advanced $35 on a "gold English lever watch," he said it was of no use to him, as he could not redeem it, and he would sell it for a trifle. Mr. Carrigan gave him $1 for it, and on the following day went to McHugh's and asked to look at the watch. McHugh said that he kept his valuables on deposit next door for safe-keeping, but that, if Mr. Carrigan wished to pay the money and redeem the property, he would get it for him. Mr. Carrigan paid the money, $38 50, and got the watch, which proved to be worth about $8. He demanded his money from McHugh, but was refused. A few days afterward he met the sailor, who should have been on his way to Spain, and had him arrested by Detective Shelley, of the Central Office, who, at the same time, arrested McHugh. The other complainants are Richard O'Grady, of No. 139 Madison street; Frederick Pfeiffer, of No. 238 Spring street, and George Brehers, of No. 323 Spring street, all of whom were swindled in the same manner. Justice Otterbourg detained all the watches as evidence, and held McHugh and Burdo, the sailor, in $4,000 bail each for further examination to-day.

ART SALE AT THE SOMERVILLE GALLERY.

Robert Somerville sold at auction last night part of a collection of paintings which have been for the past week on exhibition in the old Somerville gallery, at No. 845 Broadway. There were fifty-seven lots on the catalogue, only a little more than half of which were disposed of. The most prominent pieces sold were a large painting by Muller, "Le Rond de Mai," which brought $405; "The Discipline of the Cupids," by Isambut, $160; "Landscape and Cattle," by Koiemans, $120; "After the Harvest," Hurgel, $175; "Choosing Lace," Traver, $255; "Fishing-boats off Mount Desert," W. F. De Haas, $110; "Fish," by Rolfe, $100; "The Smokers," by Hemskerk, $65; "Which is the Way?" by Huard, $40; "News from the Siege of Antwerp," Maltza, $70; "An English Landscape," by Williamson, $55; "The Chess-players," by Reyrtjeus, $95; "Flowers," by Charrette, $110; "The Contract," by Madou, $80; "In the Alps," by Cherubini, $26; "Chickens," by Maes, $25; "The Halt and Consultation," by Heytenberg, $55; "Landscape and Cattle," by Vogel, $80; "The Plaza at Ghent," Boulanges, $100; "Peaches," Ream, $71; "The Descent from the Cross," School of Van Eyck, $80. In addition to these, some thirty lots were offered, mostly very ancient works of the French school, and disposed of at small figures. Two small paintings of "Sheep," by Van Severdonck, sold at $13 and $14, and "The Market of Ghent," by Hogart, at $190. An unfinished portrait of Ristori, by Whipple, brought $32, and a piece of marble sculpture by Franchi, "Is it too Cold," sold for $70. Another marble piece, by Bartiloni, "Prayer," the original cost of which was stated to have been £1,000, was not sold.

This evening, at the same place, Mr. Somerville will offer a collection of paintings to be sold by order of the Sheriff.

AN ALLEGED WIFE-MURDERER ACQUITTED.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Catherine Blanckmeyer, in Jersey City, were locked up all Tuesday night, and did not agree upon a verdict until 9:30 A. M. yesterday. At that time Coroner Lynch was notified and received the verdict, which was that the deceased came to her death by nervous prostration, dissipation, and exhaustion, and her husband, Frederick Blanckmeyer, was fully exonerated from blame. The verdict has created considerable surprise, as the evidence showed that Blanckmeyer was in the habit of beating his wife, and that on the night preceding her sudden death he quarreled with her, and struck her with the heel of his boot. The facts elicited by the post-mortem examination were that the woman's jaw had been broken and her skull fractured, although the County Physician stated that neither of these injuries was sufficient to cause death. He also stated that he found the heart, lungs, and other organs in a perfectly healthy condition, and in his opinion death was caused by nervous prostration and dissipation. Another physician, who assisted at the post mortem, remarked significantly, that dissipation did not usually break jaws in the manner in which that of deceased was broken. As soon as the verdict was rendered Coroner Lynch released Blanckmeyer from custody. It is said that District Attorney Garrettson will cause him to be rearrested and held to await the action of the Grand Jury, which will soon be in session.

YOUNG LADIES' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

AN ENCOURAGING REPORT OF THE YEAR'S LABOR—RAISING OF A BUILDING FUND.

The fourth annual report of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, just issued, presents a very encouraging review of the past year's work. The operations of the various agencies employed by the association for the promotion of its object—the social and spiritual welfare of women—were attended with eminently satisfactory results. The free sewing machine and hand-sewing classes made favorable progress during the year. The committee having them in charge will endeavor, at an early date, to increase their resources and carry on the work on a more extended scale. The membership of the Sunday afternoon Bible class has increased to 112, with an average attendance of seventy, and the free evening classes were also well attended. By means of the relief fund of the association many cases of destitution were relieved, while a number of young women were provided with comfortable homes. Five-hundred and sixty-eight applicants out of 807 were provided with situations, and a large number of French and German teachers were assisted in forming private classes by the Employment Committee, who report a marked increase in the number of educated women seeking employment at the bureau. A month ago a Committee of Inquiry into the labor and wages of working women was organized, and is now actively fulfilling its duties. Its plan of operation is to visit the leading firms of the City, in order to ascertain the various branches of trade open to women, and to learn from the employes the number employed in such labor, the hours of work, and the average wages of the workers. It is designed to keep a register at the rooms of the association, containing all the information obtained, to aid in the furtherance of the work in this direction. The association is now raising a building fund, its present accommodations being entirely inadequate.

THE TURF.

POOLS ON THE GALVESTON RACES.

There was considerable activity at the Turf Exchange last night, and several pools were sold on the Galveston races to-day. There are two races—a dash of a mile and a half, with Falmouth, Austin, Sallie Anderson, and Flyaway as contestants, and a race of mile heats, best three in five, which has Sweet Bay and Ella Harper. The rates last night were as follows:

MILE AND A HALF.

	Exchange.		Johnson's.	
Falmouth	$20	$20	$20	$20
Austin	6	6	8	8
Sallie Anderson	4	2	8	6
Flyaway	3	2		
Totals	$33	$30	$36	$34

MILE HEATS.

	Exchange.		Johnson's.	
Sweet Bay	$15	$20	$20	$20
Ella Harper	9	13	7	7

WITHERS STAKES.

	Taken.		Taken.
Aristides	4 to 1	Invoice	10 to 1
Chesapeake	5 to 1	Meco	10 to 1
King Bolt	8 to 1	Warwick	10 to 1
Ascot	8 to 1	Ascension	12 to 1
Rhadamanthus	8 to 1	Lord Zetland	15 to 1
Sangara	10 to 1	Examiner	20 to 1
Gyro	10 to 1	Probability	25 to 1
Volcano	10 to 1	New-York	30 to 1
Jo Cerns	10 to 1	Helen Ward	30 to 1
D'Artagnan	10 to 1	Douglas	30 to 1

BELMONT STAKES.

	Taken.		Taken.
Hyder Ali	5 to 1	Ascot	12 to 1
Chesapeake	5 to 1	Meco	12 to 1
Willie Burke	5 to 1	Rhadamanthus	12 to 1
Aristides	6 to 1	Tom Ochiltree	15 to 1
King Bolt	8 to 1	Lord Clive	15 to 1
St. Martin	8 to 1	Warwick	15 to 1
Bayminster	8 to 1	Calvin	20 to 1
Jo Cerns	8 to 1	Gyro	25 to 1
Milner	10 to 1	Alton	30 to 1
Ozark	10 to 1	Young Bonnie	30 to 1
Sangara	10 to 1		

Twenty-five tickets were sold in the Paris pools at the Turf Exchange on Cambailo, the winner of the 2,000 guineas, and each ticket brought $19 15. At Johnson's, eighteen tickets were sold on the winner, and brought $27 44.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB BETTING-BOOKS.

The following are the latest quotations since our last report to last night in Mr. John Morrissey's betting-books, at Johnson Brothers' Pool-room, Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, and American Jockey Club-rooms:

WESTCHESTER CUP.

	Taken.		Taken.
Ballankeel	5 to 1	Kadi	12 to 1
Reform	6 to 1	Persuader	12 to 1
Shylock	6 to 1	Botany Bay	15 to 1
Madge	6 to 1	Satire	15 to 1
Vandalite	8 to 1	Tubman	20 to 1
Bay Final	10 to 1	Fadladeen	20 to 1
Saxon	10 to 1	Pivecroft	25 to 1
Grinstead	10 to 1	Dead Head	30 to 1
Culpepper	10 to 1		

TRAVERS STAKES.

	Taken.		Taken.
Chesapeake	7 to 1	St. Martin	12 to 1
Hyder Ali	7 to 1	Heatherbell Colt	12 to 1
Sangara	8 to 1	Rhadamanthus	15 to 1
Willie Burke	8 to 1	Meco	15 to 1
King Bolt	8 to 1	D'Artagnan	15 to 1
Aristides	8 to 1	Calvin	20 to 1
Ascot	10 to 1	Lord Zetland	20 to 1
Caroline	10 to 1	Gyro	25 to 1
Jo Cerns	12 to 1	Douglas	30 to 1
Lord Clive	12 to 1		

SARATOGA CUP.

	Taken.		Taken.
Acrobat	5 to 1	Lizzie Lucas	10 to 1
Springbok	6 to 1	Reform	10 to 1
Ballankeel	6 to 1	Rutherford	10 to 1
Olitipa	8 to 1	Dublin	14 to 1
Preakness	8 to 1	Count D'Orsay	15 to 1
Vandalite	8 to 1	A. Pennington	15 to 1
Shylock	9 to 1	Tubman	20 to 1
Madge	10 to 1	Osage	20 to 1

FIRE DEPARTMENT INTERESTS.

The regular weekly meeting of the Fire Commissioners was held yesterday, Commissioners Perley and Van Cott constituting the quorum present. Mr. Van Cott offered the following resolution, relating to Secretary White and his communication explaining his purchase of the Scott-Uda aerial fire ladder patent:

Resolved, That William B. White be and is hereby removed from office as Secretary of this commission, his answer to the resolution of April 19 not being satisfactory.

The vote on a motion for its adoption was a tie, and Mr. Van Cott moved that a special meeting of the board to take action on the matter be called for to-morrow at 11 A. M. The motion was carried. The following transfers and appointments were made: Transferred—Daniel O'Keif, from Engine No. 18 to Engine No. 7; Alexander McKeever, from Hook and Ladder No. 5 to Engine No. 13; D. Muldrow, from Engine No. 13 to Hook and Ladder No. 5. Appointed—Wright Case, Jr., Peter Short, Christopher Iles, A. Doncourt, Thomas Sherry, Henry Detour, Daniel Lawler, F. Kerrigan, J. Kilroy, Charles Connolly, Bernard Riley, J. Donaldson, (bell-ringer.) Joseph P. Byrnes, a fireman attached to Hook and Ladder No. 10, was promoted to the position of Assistant Foreman of Chemical Engine No. 3.

AT THE BUSINESS EXCHANGES.

The following candidates for admission to the Produce Exchange were approved yesterday by the Board of Managers: Charles B. Billings, Boye C. Boyeson, Samuel M. Brewster, J. B. Brown, Jerome Brumley, J. A. Bryden, Emil Cardozo, M. B. Cowperthwait, William A. Durand, F. A. Fisher, Nelson S. Le Gras, Edmund Post, Henry Stern, Edwin Stern, Jr., N. T. Swezey, E. T. Tupman, R. H. Turle, and Charles E. Ward.

The Committee on Rooms and Fixtures of the Produce Exchange were yesterday instructed by the Board of Managers to fit up the second floor of No. 33 Pearl street for the use of the Board of Managers. The room on the first floor, now occupied by the board, is to be retained for the use of the Arbitration and other committees.

The President of the Produce Exchange was authorized yesterday by the Board of Managers to appoint a committee to visit the State Senate in relation to the reduction of canal tolls, if, in his judgment, it should be expedient.

Mr. Phillips, of the committee of the Produce Exchange to the Assembly in relation to the reduction of canal tolls, reported yesterday that the prospect for a reduction was favorable.

DISAPPOINTED SALOON-KEEPERS.

The Central Organization of the German Saloon-keepers' Associations, Joseph Fricke presiding, held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday. Dissatisfaction was expressed with the course of Assemblymen Waehner and Stauf, Senator Gross, and others in the Legislature, on account of their failure to obtain the passage of a uniform Excise law, providing for a reduction of the license fee on beer. The Executive Committee was directed to prepare resolutions of censure against these legislators, which are to be introduced at the next meeting.

CLOSING NIGHT OF THE HOSPITAL FAIR.

Much to the regret of many people in this City the Homeopathic Hospital Fair at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory closes this evening with a grand promenade concert, at which Gilmore will lead his celebrated band in person. The fair will open at 2 P. M., and ladies and children should go in the afternoon when there is less of a rush and a better chance of inspecting such valuable articles as the "Artist's Album" at the bric-a-brac table, the Decker and Weber pianos, and silver service at the Lady Washington department, and the jewelry at the rosebud table. There will be no sale of goods at auction, and very few of the donated goods still remain. The voting for the regimental colors closes to-morrow evening at 10:30, and votes can be registered for any regiment at the Army Tent, while Miss Jennie Douling, the Daughter of the Twenty-second, invites all her friends to enter their names at her sentry-box. Last evening the Seventh Regiment headed the list by ten votes. The table d'hote will be ready at 6 P. M. under the able superintendence of Mrs. C. D. Davis, while Mrs. Pierce will preside at the Floral Temple to-morrow-night.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company was held yesterday at their rooms, No. 198 Broadway. Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, the President, submitted his report on the progress of the company during the year 1874. According to that report the lines extend from New-York City, via Albany, Saratoga, Oswego, Syracuse, and Buffalo, N. Y., thence by two routes to Omaha, Neb., and via the Union Pacific Railway to Ogden, Utah, with various branch lines, and having connections with the lines of several railroad companies and local telegraph companies. At Ogden they connect with the Central Pacific Railroad Company's system of lines. During the year 1873 the company purchased in its corporate name a majority of the stock of the Franklin Telegraph Company, whose lines extend from Rye Beach, N. H., via Boston to Washington, connecting, via New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, with all the most important intermediate cities and towns, and, by lease of the Northern Telegraph Company, with the principal towns in New-Hampshire; and, by contract with the lines of the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company, extending from Washington City through the most important cities and towns on and near the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to New-Orleans. At Oswego and Buffalo, N. Y., and Detroit, Mich., they connect, under contract, with the lines of the Dominion Telegraph Company of Canada. At Rye Beach, N. H., they connect, by contract, with the Direct United States Cable Company. New lines were constructed during the year to the extent of 728¼ miles. The whole system of lines and connections covers 14,612 miles of poles and 28,477 miles of wire, and affords direct communication with 1,385 offices. The number of miles of pole-line in the direct control of the company at the close of the year was 5,097, and of wire 12,039. The authorized capital stock is $10,000,000; the amount issued at the end of the year 1874 was $9,578,100; the net profit was $51,422 04. The company had on hand at the close of 1874 net assets amounting to $197,113 44, in addition to its treasury stock, besides materials and supplies sufficient for about two months' use. The company is free from debt of every kind. In November, 1874, a lease of the lines and property of the Franklin Company was negotiated. Since the beginning of this year the company has acquired working possession of the American automatic System of Transmission, which readily admits of instant change from ordinary Morse to Automatic. The company has also purchased the exclusive right to the use of the Wheatstone Automatic System of Transmission in the United States and the Island of Cuba, lately patented in this country by Sir Charles Wheatstone. The company has also purchased the inventions known as the duplex and quadruplex.

The company has recently taken charge of the Marine Line, New-York to Sandy Hook. The steamer Faraday left England on the 5th inst. for the purpose of completing the United States direct cable.

Arrangements are now being made for an additional route from New-York City to St. Louis, Mo., from Chicago to Milwaukee, and from Rye Beach, N. H., to Portland, Me. The gross receipts for the first three months of this year were $180,736 42. The increase in March over February was over $7,000, and over January nearly $8,000. The following persons were chosen to fill the places of Trustees of the company during the ensuing year: Oliver Ames, Elisha Atkins, S. L. M. Barlow, Benjamin E. Bates, F. Gordon Dexter, Sidney Dillon, G. M. Dodge, Thomas T. Eckert, William H. Guion, Jay Gould, C. P. Huntington, S. M. Mills, J. H. Mortimer, C. J. Osborne, G. G. Sampson, James D. Smith, E. D. L. Sweet, W. J. Syms, Henry M. Taber. The election of officers of the company, to serve during a corresponding term, will be held within ten days, and it is understood that Gen. Eckert will be re-elected to the position which he now holds.

SOME NEW-SCHOOL PICTURES.

There is now on exhibition at the fine art rooms of Cottier & Co., Fifth avenue, near Nineteenth street, a most interesting collection of paintings and drawings. They are the works of "some of the most noted, as well as some of the younger, artists of New-York and Boston," says the severely-classical card of invitation to this unique show. Moreover, the collection is free to all who choose to go and see it, for these "younger artists" are not like Ruskin, their great exemplar, who, writing *Fors Clavigera* for working people, put the cost of the volumes so high that only bloated aristocrats and *dilettanti* could buy them. The paintings, though American, are not distinctively such. For example, Mr. S. S. Tuckerman has a wonderful picture of fishing craft reflected on a dimpled sea, and broadly massed in color, which reminds one at once of one of Sam Prout's earlier and best examples. Mr. F. Lathrop's portrait of a lady is also in the best English manner; it has the suggested rawness of Holman Hunt, and the utter absence of conventionality which characterizes all of his school. It should not be understood that this is said by way of reproach. The "younger" artists here represented are nothing if not original. Here, for example, are some flowers by E. B. Greene, which are as brusque in their treatment and apparent want of balance as any semi-barbaric splendors from Japan. The Autumnal bouquet in a China jar is not stiffly planted in the middle of the canvas, it is pushed to one side, and the fading glories of Autumn are so sadly real that the spectator must needs absorb the tender grace and feeling of the picture. "Ox-eyed Daisies," by the same hand, is not a brave display of those field-flowers, but it is a melancholy group of half-withered blooms and stalks, so realistic as to make one sorry that they could not have been brought on the canvas earlier in life, before they had fallen into the sere and yellow leaf. So of Miss Helena De Kay's golden-rods. They are the fluffy ghosts of Bryant's "By the brook the golden rod," but they are truly, firmly, and tenderly painted. Miss Oakey's "Azaleas" are more healthful, and quite as vigorous and striking; her flowers have a crispness and aroma which do not wholly harmonize with the general and pervading flavor of mild decay. But this modest collection is not all flowers. William M. Hunt, of Boston, has a strong and winning picture of a girl at a fountain. The hand carelessly braced against the wall, as the girl stoops with her jug, seems to suggest a history and a character all its own. Mr. La Farge's "Lady of Shalott" is uncanny and repulsive; but perhaps the Tennysonian fancy cannot be otherwise. The same artist shows a decorative panel with a still-life group which is remarkable for color and boldness of drawing. Two or three portraits, especially one by Miss De Kay, must challenge attention, and a Corot-like landscape, by H. M. Knowlton, is certainly promising of future good things. The whole collection is interesting, and as it is exhibited under peculiar circumstances deserves a passing notice from people who might like to glance into an artistic cave of Adullam.

DEATH UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

County Physician Stout, of Jersey City, is engaged in making an investigation of the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. Moran, who resided at No. 55 Warren street, in that city. The woman died between 12 and 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and about 9 o'clock that night Drs. Pettigrew and McLaughlin were notified of her death and gave a permit for burial. Mrs. Moran had been sick for two or three weeks, and these physicians had been attending her, and hence, although her death was not expected, it did not greatly surprise them. After they had given the permit, however, bruises and marks of violence were discovered upon the body, and the neighbors say that Moran was in the constant habit of abusing his wife, even when she was sick. The County Physician has revoked the permit, and will make a post-mortem examination this morning, when, if the suspicions are verified, he will order an inquest. Moran's first wife died about six years ago under suspicious circumstances, and a post-mortem examination revealed traces of poison in her stomach. He was arrested, but the Coroner's Jury exonerated him.

THREE CHILDREN LOST.

Mrs. Mary Quigley, residing at Bedford and Downing streets, called on Inspector McDermott last evening and invoked the aid of the Police force in making search for her three children who had disappeared. The woman says she was ejected from her residence for non-payment of rent on Saturday last, and her husband was locked up at the Prince Street Police Station for intoxication. The next evening she went to the residence of her sister at Bedford and Dowing streets to see if she could be accommodated with lodgings, leaving her children, Eugene, aged nine, William, aged five years, and Julia, aged nineteen months, at the corner of King and Varick streets, bidding them to wait for her. When she returned after an absence of about half an hour, the children had disappeared. Since that time she has sought diligently at the different police stations and the various institutions where stray children are cared for, but has failed to find the slightest clue to them. The Inspector issued orders to the Police Captains at the different stations to search for the missing children.

OFF-SHORE PILOTAGE.

OPINIONS EXCITED BY CHIEF JUSTICE CHURCH'S DECISION.

THE EXTENT TO WHICH IT FAVORS THE MERCHANTS—IT REVERSES A FORMER DECISION OF THE SAME COURT—A BILL PREPARED IN THE INTEREST OF THE PILOTS—VIEWS OF COMMISSIONERS SNOW AND BLUNT.

The case of Gillespie against Zittlosen, in the Court of Appeals, the decision in which was published in THE TIMES on Sunday last, continues to be the subject of discussion among merchants, ship-owners, and pilots. The question of off-shore pilotage, which has been a bone of contention for years past, is settled by this decision, so far as the existing laws are concerned, and so little satisfactory is the decision to the pilots that already a bill has been introduced in the Assembly by Mr. T. J. Campbell which re-enforces the regulation compelling masters to employ the first pilot speaking them, and increases the fees as follows: Under the existing law the fee for a merchant vessel drawing less than fourteen feet of water is $3 70 per foot. Under the proposed law it is to be $4 16 per foot. For vessels drawing fourteen feet, and less than eighteen feet, it is now $4 50 per foot. Under the proposed law it is to be $5 60 per foot. For vessels drawing eighteen feet, and less than twenty-one feet, it is now $5 50 per foot. Under the proposed law it is to be $6 50 per foot. For vessels drawing twenty-one feet and upward, it is now $6 50 per foot. Under the proposed law it is to be $7 31 per foot. In case of a refusal by the master to take the pilot who first offers his services, the master and the owners or consignees of the vessel are to be made liable to pay the pilotage of such pilot, as if he had been received on board, and had piloted the vessel; and this liability is not to be affected by the taking of any pilot subsequently speaking or offering his services to said vessel. This latter provision has been repeatedly the subject of litigation. In 1867 it reached the Court of Appeals in the case of Cisco against Roberts, and in March of that year a decision was rendered by that court, in which the Judges made the following remarks:

"The claim that the plaintiff is not entitled to off-shore pilotage rests upon misapprehension of the limits of governmental authority in a maritime State or nation. It is not an issue as to the relative boundaries of State and Federal jurisdiction; for in this respect all that belongs to either is confessedly vested in the States, in the absence of Federal legislation. The proposition of the defendant involves a denial to either jurisdiction of the power claimed by every maritime nation to exercise such rights on the neighboring seas—the commercial domain of all—as are essential to the protection of its non-territorial dominion. We entertain no doubt of the existence of this power. The regulations of port pilotage stand substantially on the same footing with our quarantine laws. It is the right and duty of the State by appropriate legislation to guard the public health and the security of general commerce, and to provide against the dangers to which every maritime people are exposed, by intercepting and averting them on sea without the bounds of exclusive territorial dominion.

It is urged that such a power is subject to abuse; but this is no argument against its existence. The owners of every registered vessel leaving or entering our ports must be content to acquiesce in our regulations for the security of general commerce; and it is no cause of just complaint that, in common with other maritime States, we exact reasonable compensation for services rendered by our pilots, those hardy sentinels of the sea whom we encourage to encounter its severest hazards for the protection of property and life against the perils of an ocean coast.

The judgment of the Superior Court should be reversed, and judgment be directed for plaintiff for $66 66, with interest and costs."

This decision was reversed last week by the same court in the case of Gillespie against Zittlosen, Judge Church holding that the regulation was not now in existence, and had probably been abrogated since the amendment of 1857 was passed, and on the plain language of the statute held that the plaintiff Gillespie, who had sued for the off-shore pilotage, was not entitled to recover.

The full effect of this decision is not yet understood by the opposing parties. It is accepted as a defeat for the pilots, but many of the merchants claim, in addition to this, that all the moneys that have been paid under protest to the pilots on this account can now be recovered by a reopening of the various suits that have been brought and decided according to the precedent of Cisco against Roberts. If these suits should be reopened, and the judgments reversed, many of the pilots would be pecuniarily ruined. It is claimed by a number of prominent merchants—among whom are Mr. G. A. Brett, the President of the Ship-owners' Association, Messrs. Van Brunt & Brother, and others equally well known, that the decision of Judge Church is just and reasonable. It is believed, to straighten out what has been considered technical and intricate regulations in the Pilot law, which enabled pilots to recover pay for services not rendered, and for which services another pilot might also recover if he performed them. Under this decision the merchants say that no pilot can hereafter recover pay unless he actually performs services for it; that there never has been any reason in the recovery of off-shore pilotage when the masters of the vessels were perfectly competent to bring their vessels to the mouth of the harbor. Another argument is that the State has no power to legislate on transactions occurring on the high seas and more than three leagues off shore, and the claim only rests on State law, not being upheld by international law. No general objection is made to taking pilots, owners and masters being fully agreed that it is safer and better to have their vessels brought in by the pilots, but the merchants claim that they should have full option as to employing pilots for off-shore pilotage.

Mr. Snow, the President of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, regarded the decision of Judge Church of a speculative nature. He said that in consequence of the long standing differences of opinion the Commissioners had established a line from Barnegat to Fire Island, which had come to be regarded as the off-shore line, no objection being made to it, but under the advice of lawyers the pilots had brought suit in cases where the Captains refused to take them up, no matter at what distance. The Commissioners considered the establishment of such a line a just way to settle the difficulty. The courts had said that pilots should be taken at a reasonable distance, but the reasonable distance had never been defined. Mr. Snow said, in reference to the portion of Judge Church's decision which says, "If it was designed to compel a vessel to take the first pilot, the Legislature would have said so," that he did not see what could be plainer than the following portion of section 29 of the law as amended:

"All masters of foreign vessels and vessels from a foreign port, and all vessels sailing under register, bound to or from the port of New-York by the way of Sandy Hook, shall take a licensed pilot; or, in case of refusal to take such pilot, shall himself, owners, or consignees, pay the said pilotage as if one had been employed, and such pilotage shall be paid to the pilot first speaking or offering his services as pilot to such vessel."

Commissioner George W. Blunt said he did not consider the decision of Judge Church illogical or an illegal decision. The law had been so framed by the legalizing of the Commissioners' by-laws as to prevent favoritism. There was a by-law which compelled the pilot to take the vessel first signaling him, or the nearest one in case two signalled him at the same time, under a penalty of $50. It was a poor rule that wouldn't work both ways, and the vessel ought to be compelled to take the first pilot speaking her. The by-law of the Commissioners had never been repealed, as claimed by Judge Church. If a Captain refused one pilot and afterward took another, the contract with the second one was entirely independent of his obligations to the first one. He was in favor of Mr. Campbell's bill, so far as it cleared up the ambiguities of the law, but in relation to the increase of pilotage fees he refused to say anything, as it would bring "all creation down on him" if he should advocate the increase. He did not know anything of the history of the bill. "In 1845," said he, "I drew up the original Pilot law. I was one of a committee composed of five from the Chamber of Commerce and five from the Board of Underwriters, each one of the latter representing a large insurance company. Up to 1836 or 1837 the pilots had entire control of legislation, and did what they pleased. They cruised outside or stayed in port as they pleased, having great political influence. The merchants were at their bidding. In consequence of this state of affairs there were frequent losses of life and property. This was somewhat changed in 1837, when Congress allowed New-Jersey to license pilots for the port of New-York. This created competition, and at the same time stirred up considerable animosity and bitter feeling. In 1845 the pilots succeeded, by means of a special message of Silas Wright, then Governor, (the trick of a Democratic politician,) in having the laws fixed to suit themselves. It was thought by the ship-owners and underwriters that there was too great danger in the undertaking for vessels to approach the port without a pilot, and the committee was appointed of which I was a member. We met and drew up the present system, in which they insisted, as being essential to safe navigation, that off-shore pilotage should be included. All parties interested agreed to this. An association was formed, which was at first voluntary, but the pilots came into it, one by one, and in 1853 the Legislature legalized it and the Board of Pilot Commissioners was legally created. Since that time the statistics show less loss here than in any other port in the world. There has been no bad accident in two or three years which can be charged to the management of the pilots."

Capt. Thompson, in referring to the action of the agents of foreign lines of steamers in ordering their Captains to take no pilots off-shore, said that although this was counter to the wishes of the Captains, yet it was justifiable action, as the transaction was outside the jurisdiction of the pilot laws. Mr. Blunt maintained that it was not, as they were bound to respect the laws in reference to entering this port.

The merchants and ship-owners have circulated a petition, which has been numerously signed, against the passage of Mr. Campbell's law. Word has also been sent to Albany that the mercantile interest must be heard, and a hearing is expected to be granted before the bill is reported back to the Assembly. There seems to be little chance of the bill becoming a law during the present session.

THE OLIVET HELPING HAND.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES—SKETCH OF THE MODE OF OPERATION OF THE ORGANIZATION.

Extremely interesting services in connection with the sixth anniversary of the Olivet Helping Hand were held at Olivet Chapel, No. 63 Second street, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The chapel was brilliant and fragrant with the flowers which the recipients of the bounty of the organization had brought for presentation to those who had looked after them during the Winter. Rev. A. F. Schauffler, the well-known City Missionary, who has for some time been identified with Olivet Chapel, conducted the exercises. After a hymn had been sung, Mr. Schauffler apologized for the absence of Rev. Dr. John Hall, who had been expected to deliver the address, but who had been unavoidably detained. He then introduced Rev. W. H. Wisewell, whose remarks were closely listened to. He was followed by Mr. Schauffler, who interpreted very happily the significance of the gifts in the way of flowers, &c., by which the women had endeavored to testify to their benefactors their gratitude for the kindness shown them. Mrs. Brown, the second Directress, then briefly addressed the gathering, expressing her gratification at the close attention which the women had given to their instructors at the weekly meetings during the few months preceding and expressing her earnest wishes for their future welfare. After another hymn had been sung refreshments in the form of sandwiches, coffee, &c., were bountifully distributed and the assemblage was dismissed.

At the monthly meeting of the managers of the Olivet Helping Hand which is to be held during the first week in May, full reports of the Winter's operation will be submitted. Exact details of the work done cannot, therefore, now be given, but in general it may be stated that while the last Winter, from its unusual severity, has tested the resources of those interested in the organization, they have been found adequate to the demands made upon them. While the society is modeled after an older organization, its mode of operation is sufficiently peculiar and effective to deserve a brief description. With the donations which those interested succeed in obtaining, material for clothing and such simple groceries as coffee, tea, sugar &c., are purchased. Poor and deserving women, to such a number as the funds of the organization permit, are invited to meet at Olivet Chapel three hours in the afternoon of each week from Nov. 1 to May 1. The material for such garments as may be needed is allotted to each individual. This is charged to her at cost price, and each worker is credited with the work she may execute at the rate of twelve cents per hour or thirty-six cents per session. Sugar, tea, coffee, soap, and other domestic necessaries are supplied also at cost price, no one being allowed to take over twenty cents worth of groceries at one time. Care in making the garments strong and neat is insisted on, and, through the visitors every precaution is taken to prevent help being extended to any but the deserving. From the very nature of the organization industry is also an essential prerequisite to membership.

In order to secure the direct application of the regular contributions to the objects for which the society was organized, there is an "emergency fund" which is drawn on to assist needy members who may be in arrears for rent, as well as to aid in other cases of special and pressing necessity. Each meeting is opened and closed with religious services. The sessions are held each Tuesday afternoon, from 1:30 to 4:30 o'clock.

Five years ago the society was organized with a membership of fifteen. During the year ending May, 1873, there was an average attendance of 214 women, who made up and purchased 2,254 garments. The expenditures were about $2,400. During the year ending May, 1874, there was an attendance of about 250, who made up and purchased 2,410 garments, the expenditures being about $2,600, and during the year which ends with May, 1875, work fully as effective has been done, as the forthcoming report will show.

These statements show that the Olivet Helping Hand, although one of the most unobtrusive, is yet one of the most effective and carefully-managed of our local charities. It reaches the needy directly. None of its working power or money is wasted in intermediary channels before it gets to those for whose benefit it is designed, and its affairs generally are managed with a degree of executive ability which entitle it to unreserved confidence. While the season which makes the heaviest draft on its resources has passed, additions to its funds are always welcome, for there are pressing cases of distress to be relieved in Summer as well as in Winter, and whenever received the past history of the society is a sufficient pledge that they will be faithfully applied.

The officers of the Society during the year just closing, have been as follows:

First Directress, Mrs. Jesup, No. 197 Madison avenue; Second Directress, Mrs. B. Brown, No. 141 West Fifty-sixth street; Third Directress, Miss Baker, No. 8 West Fifty-seventh street; Secretary, Mrs. George Hoffman, No. 20 West Fifty-seventh street; Treasurer, Mrs. David S. Egleston, No. 8 East Thirty-fifth street; and among the Managers, are Mrs. Edward B. Ketchum, No. 280 Madison avenue; Mrs. Robert Woodworth, No. 18 East Thirty-seventh street; Mrs. Charles Merrill, Mrs. Dimmock; Mrs. Charles Lanier, No. 30 East Thirty-seventh street; Mrs. B. W. Whitlock, No. 46 West Eleventh street; Mrs. Edmund Stanton, No. 14 West Twenty-ninth street; Miss C. Brett, No. 157 Madison avenue.

PRAYERS OF CHRISTIAN WOMEN.

The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union will observe to-morrow as a day of fasting and prayer in behalf of the temperance cause, and has issued a request to societies to hold all-day prayer-meetings for the same object. Following are the subjects of prayer suggested, and the hours to which each of them is limited:

From 9 to 10 A. M.—For the Christian women of the land; that they may know and do their duty in relation to the liquor traffic.

From 10 to 11—For Pastors of the churches; that they may be clothed with spiritual power and taught of God as to the part they ought to take in this work.

From 11 to 12—For the children and young people of the land; that they may be kept from the debasing influence of strong drink.

From 12 to 1—For Christian and other business men; that they may dare to stand by the right.

From 1 to 2—For our country, and all in official positions.

From 2 to 3—For manufacturers and dealers, men and women; that God may open their eyes, and enable them to see that they are ruining the souls and bodies of themselves and others.

From 3 to 4—For the young men who frequent the dramshops.

From 4 to 5—For drunkards, and their suffering wives and children.

ATTEMPT TO UNLAWFULLY OBTAIN INSURANCE.

Gustave Nussbaum and Moses Nussbaum, of No. 214 East Fifty-first street, were arrested yesterday by Officer Miller, of the Marshal's Office, on a bench warrant issued by Recorder Hackett, they having been indicted for attempting to obtain money by false pretences. On the evening of March 10, a fire occurred on the second floor of No 217 Canal street, and was quickly extinguished. Gustave and Moses Nussbaum occupied the first floor of the premises as a gentlemen's furnishing goods store. The damage to their stock, it is alleged, was very trifling. They were insured for $1,000 in the Ætna Insurance Company, and, soon after the fire, they presented a claim on the company for $650 for damage to their stock. It is now alleged that the Nussbaums or their agents willfully damaged their stock, with intent to defraud the company. On these allegations they were indicted, and will be tried at the Court of General Sessions at an early day.

MORE OFFICIAL FRAUDS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 28.—The committee investigating the alleged frauds by the Board of Managers of the House of Correction held a meeting to-day, and Mr. Barlow, the member making the charges, was examined at length. He testified that members of the board, contrary to law, had purchased goods for the house through members of their own firms. These bills were rendered in large amounts, and many of the articles furnished were of inferior grade. President Franciscus had furnished all the house-furnishing goods, and had also at one time supplied 1,100 pounds of butter, although the inmates are not allowed any of this article. The Secretary of the board substantiated these charges under oath. The investigation creates considerable interest, as it is alleged that thousands of dollars have been wasted for the benefit of individual members of the board.

CONVICTED OF ARSON.

HUDSON, N. Y., April 28.—The jury in the case of Charles Harris, indicted for setting fire to the Shaker buildings at Mount Lebanon, on the 6th of February last, by which property to the value of $100,000 was destroyed, returned a verdict last night of arson in the second degree. The prisoner is now being tried on the second count of the indictment, charging him with causing the fires of the 27th of February in the same place, by which $50,000 in property was destroyed.

REFORM IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 28.—Gov. Kellogg to-day instructed the Attorney General to institute suit against the Auditor and his sureties, stating that though the Senate had failed to act on the charges preferred by the House of Representatives, he deemed it right that an immediate and thorough investigation should be had of the alleged malfeasance on the part of the Auditor.

A GARRULOUS MAN'S STORY.

THE ORIGIN OF A SOUTHERN VENDETTA.

MANY PERSONS MURDERED AND TWO FAMILIES RUINED TO AVENGE AN INSULT TO A GENTLEMAN BELONGING TO NEITHER.

A correspondent of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald* writing of Tallahassee, Fla., gives the following:

"Do you see that ragged hole up there over the furder fly brush?" asked Mr. Zabran, who might be described as a haughty postscript to the life of a gentleman, and who was at the time when the question was propounded engaged in the humble but respectable business of washing dishes at the Brown Hotel, at the supper-table of which, after a day's rambling, I sat deliciously pickling myself in orange brandy and building up my cellular tissue with soaked biscuit. Upon my answering the question, which really did not need an answer, but was thrown out by the crafty old gabbler as a lasso-rope with its interrogating loop at the end, he wound his cup-towel reflectively around his neck, and sitting down, remarked: "Well, Sir, if all the blood that was shed in the quarrel in which that hole was made was smeared on these walls, it would redden up this whole room, I can tell you." The sanguinary seduction which the old fellow had artfully put into this statement won me, and pushing him a glass of brandy I asked him to tell me all about it. Then and there, in that musty and half-ruined hotel, with its wild and riotous memories, the old fellow told me a story that for fierce gallantry and chivalric recklessness puts fiction to shame. The actors in it, all of them of sunny and heroic temper, of large wealth, of blue blood, and of illustrious lineage, are dead, but their descendants yet live in our State, and stand high among the highest. The names of the parties concerned are changed for obvious reasons, but the facts are in substance and result just as we heard them.

"In the Seminole war," said Mr. Zabran, evidently ambling down a long-worn groove of conversation, "Col. Graham commanded a crack regiment. One morning he received a message from his wife announcing that she was on the eve of confinement. He at once repaired to her bedside. The day after he left the camp a battle took place. Shortly afterward an article appeared in the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* reflecting upon the courage of Col. Graham, and intimating that his reason for leaving camp was not so much fondness for his wife as for himself. The paper containing this cutting and cruel article came into the camp before Col. Graham's return, and at once became a subject of conversation throughout the camp. Capt. Henry, a splendid young fellow, who was an aid upon Col. Graham's staff, felt that an insinuation against his Colonel was an insult to himself, and he at once repaired to Augusta, determined to protect the honor of his absent friend with his own life, if necessary. He demanded from the editor of the *Chronicle and Sentinel* the author of the offensive article. It turned out to be Gen. Fitzgerald, of Florida, a warm and devoted friend of Capt. Henry's. Still feeling that it was his duty, disregarding friendship just as he had disregarded fear in the defense of his Colonel, he sent a peremptory challenge to Gen. Fitzgerald.

He received a reply, stating that 'Gen. Fitzgerald would be pleased to answer the demands of Capt. Henry if he should be so fortunate as to survive the duel he was just about to engage in with Capt. Williams, who had also made the article against Col. Graham a cause of complaint.' Upon inquiry it transpired that Capt. Williams, another aid upon Graham's staff, had preceded Mr. Henry in his trip to Augusta, and determined himself to defend the imputation against his commander.

Capt. Henry had no alternative but to await the result of the encounter between Fitzgerald and Williams, the conditions of which were that they should fight with bowie-knives. The meeting came off. The left hands of the combatants were clasped together in a firm and dead-game grasp, and the keen, long knives, the most terrible weapons before which a man can be brought, were placed in their hands. At a signal the knives were perpendicularly along their legs. At the next words they were raised into the air, and the terrible fencing began. It is a brief but terrible struggle. The knives cut, and gashed, and whizzed through the flesh of the combatants, pressed and sparkled against each other; now buried and now whipped out with bluish moisture on the blades, until Capt. Williams fell, hacked almost to pieces. Gen. Fitzgerald escaped almost without injury.

He then turned his attention to Capt. Henry. He chose as the weapons for this second combat a murderous weapon, now happily obsolete, but then known as yaegers. It is a broad-mouthed, funnel-shaped, smooth-bore gun, that will carry a handful of shot, and will hit everything in the neighborhood of its aim. At the meeting Capt. James, Henry's second, was to give the word. As he called 'Wheel' the two men turned, but Henry stumbled, and his gun went off into the air. Gen. Fitzgerald took cool aim, fired at the word, and Capt. Henry dropped dead. Now two gallant young fellows had fallen in defense of a chivalric spirit, being led to their death in defending the honor of a comrade. And yet the terrible vendetta was hardly opened. Col. Junius Henry, the brother of the slain man, was then in Louisiana, and heard of his brother's death. He claimed that he had been wantonly killed, holding that Gen. Fitzgerald should not have fired when he had seen his brother's gun shot, by accident, aimlessly into the air. He started at once for this place for the purpose of avenging his brother's death.

He came at once to this hotel. Gov. Brown, who kept the house, met him at the door, and at once divining the purpose with which he had come, begged him to be cool and quiet about it. On the very night he got here, he was sitting near the fire-place yonder, with a large cloak around him and his head bowed down upon his hands. In a few moments some one brushed by him rather roughly. Raising his head quickly, he saw that it was Gen. Fitzgerald.

In an instant he was ablaze with excitement, and rising exclaimed, 'You have murdered my brother, Sir, and now do you presume to insult me? Draw and defend yourself Sir!'

As quick as thought Fitzgerald drew a six-barreled pistol and fired, tearing away Col. Henry's third finger, just as the latter poured a broadside into him from a horseman's pistol, lodging a ball in his side. The fire was repeated, each time hitting its mark. Col. Henry was then out of ammunition, being armed only with two horseman's pistols. He threw back his long cloak, however, drew his bowie knife, and closed with his antagonist. In a few seething strokes Gen. Fitzgerald was cut to the door, and his opponent pulled off by the crowd. In that mêlée that bullet-hole was made up there. Gen. Fitzgerald was taken home, and gradually recovered. Col. Henry, embittered by the conflict he had had, sent him word that he would kill him on sight.

In about three months Fitzgerald recovered and appeared on the streets. Col. Henry loaded his double-barreled shot-gun, it is said, putting in a bullet which had been cut out of his brother's body by Mrs. Gaillard, whose husband had been his second, and who had himself since been killed on account of his participation in this duel. Going to town he met Fitzgerald, and calling on him to defend himself, drew down and fired. The first barrel tore away Fitzgerald's shoulder, and the second was lodged in his heart, killing him outright.

Col. Henry shortly after went to Texas. He had been there but a short time when he heard that a man named Stewart had made some disparaging remarks concerning his action in the Fitzgerald matter. Meeting Stewart on the prairie one day, he handed him a letter containing the offensive language, and asked him if he was the author of it. Stewart at once drew and fired upon Henry. Henry's gun was leaning against a tree near by. Before he could reach it he was carrying four of Stewart's balls. Jerking up his gun, he fired twice at Stewart, killing him instantly, putting nearly forty buckshot in him. Col. Henry was shortly afterward killed himself by the friends of Mr. Stewart. He was being carried from the scene of his conflict with Mr. Stewart in a blanket, being too badly wounded to walk, when he was set upon by a party of Stewart's friends, and his body literally riddled with bullets."

This feud, involving the death of so many superb men, and bankrupting two powerful families, is but one of a thousand that might be traced through the system of Southern society. We have followed only one branch of this feud. Doubtless were all the results, direct and indirect, followed out it would be found that the publication of that article caused the death of a score of chivalric gentlemen. And one peculiar feature of it is that the man concerning whom all the trouble arose was not in any of its fights, and that every drop of blood that was shed was in defense of a friend or a comrade. It is a splendid tribute to the generosity and high spirit of the chivalry.

THE OVERDUE STEAMER METROPOLIS SIGHTED.

BOSTON, April 28.—The steamer Metropolis, from Bermuda, and previously reported overdue at New-York, was seen April 17 in latitude 33° 30', longitude 68°, by the bark John Matthews, at this port. She had lost head of foremast and was going slowly. The steamer set her colors and passed astern of the bark. She did not appear to want assistance at that time. There was a heavy gale on the next day after she was seen.

FATAL CASUALTY IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 28.—Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning a three-story scaffolding, on which a number of carpenters were engaged at work upon a building at the corner of Smithfield street and Seventh avenue, fell to the ground. Thomas A. Bodie was instantly killed, and William McGinmphy and Walter Guthrie were seriously injured.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

BOSTON, April 28.—The State Temperance Alliance met to-day, the principal business being the adoption of an address to the people urging them to take advantage of a clause in the new liquor law affording local option as a protection against the licensed sale of liquor.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

ROCKLAND, Me., April 28.—A small boat containing three men was capsized near Dix Island last night. Lawrence Madigan and Jeremiah Crowley, stone-cutters, were drowned. The other man reached the shore.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE COUNSEL-WITNESS' EXAMINATION CONTINUED.

TRACY'S INTRODUCTION TO MOULTON—HIS FIRST LOOK AT THE APOLOGY AND OTHER PAPERS—THE INTERVIEW WITH TILTON—WITNESS SAID NOTHING ABOUT JUSTIFIABLE LYING—BUT ADVISED A DENIAL OF THE WOODHULL STORY AND THE DESTRUCTION OF THE PAPERS—MRS. OVINGTON EXAMINED BY THE PROSECUTION—THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HER, MR. CLEVELAND, AND MRS. TILTON—FRUITLESS ATTEMPT BY THE DEFENSE TO INTRODUCE CERTAIN TESTIMONY.

There was more of a demand for admission yesterday than for a long time past, and for the first time in weeks a number of ticket-holders were excluded. Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Ovington, and Mrs. Shearman sat together in the front row of the Beecher chairs. Mrs. Tilton looked to be in excellent health. She wore a pretty suit of brown cloth, trimmed with white pipings, and a brown satin hat with a spray of white flowers in front. Mrs. Eddy, the lady who is to testify that she saw Mr. Beecher leave Mr. Moulton's house on the alibi day, sat in the same row. There were many consultations between counsel, all of whom, except Gen. Pryor, were present, and much consequent delay before beginning, and in the midst of it Mrs. Ovington was suddenly taken ill and Mr. Shearman led her from the room. The other ladies followed her out. None of them returned until after recess, and Mrs. Tilton did not again put in an appearance. A letter was handed up to Judge Neilson, addressed to "Rev. Trailing Arbutus." His Honor glanced at it without his spectacles, and growling that he did not "know any Mr. Burtis," passed it to the Clerk, with directions to call out the name and see if the gentleman was in court. Mr. Mallison had opened his mouth to make the call when a comprehension of the directions dawned upon him, and he leaned over and whispered to the Judge, who uttered an exclamation that sounded like "Oh, well." At 11:14 o'clock Gen. Tracy mounted the witness stand, and Mr. Evarts resumed his direct examination.

Gen. Tracy testified that the second interview with Mr. Woodruff was some time after the first. Mr. Woodruff asked witness if he would consent to be consulted; that many people thought Mr. Moulton ought to make some reply to the Woodhull publication; that it was hurting Mr. Moulton and hurting the firm. Witness answered that he would consent on condition that the consultation was to be in no respect hostile to Mr. Beecher. Mr. Woodruff said certainly not. A short time afterward Mr. Woodruff brought Mr. Moulton to witness' office. The conversation on that occasion was entirely general, and an appointment was made for another meeting. The next meeting took place on the following Sunday, at Mr. Moulton's house. Witness, Mr. Woodruff, and Mr. Moulton went to the fourth-story study. Mr. Tilton did not go with them. Moulton took from a tin box the "Apology," and handed it to witness, who began to read it. The first thing that attracted his attention was the character of the handwriting, and he asked whose it was. "Mine," answered Mr. Moulton. "It is not signed," said witness. "Yes, it is," said Mr. Moulton. Then witness, for the first time, caught sight of the indorsement, and Mr. Moulton explained that it was a memorandum of a conversation he had had with Mr. Beecher. Witness said that he saw nothing in that paper to prevent a reply to Mrs. Woodhull's charges of adultery. The second paper shown witness by Moulton was the retraction, in connection with which Moulton also handed witness the explanation of the retraction. Witness, after reading them, made the comment that they seemed to imply that Mr. Beecher had been attempting the virtue of Mrs. Tilton without success. These were the only papers shown witness by Mr. Moulton at that interview. Witness then asked Mr. Moulton if Mr. Tilton charged Mr. Beecher with adultery. Mr. Moulton answered no. "Well, what are the charges?" witness asked. Mr. Moulton answered that he would prefer that Mr. Tilton should tell his own story. Witness here learned for the first time that Mr. Tilton was to be present at the interview. Mr. Moulton went out for a few minutes and returned with Mr. Tilton, who took up the conversation. He said that witness had been called into the case without his knowledge, consent, or approval. He was about to make a statement, and he did not know what the etiquette of witness' profession allowed. He asked whether, should Mr. Beecher and he at any time come into collision, professional etiquette would permit witness to become counsel for Mr. Beecher? Witness said that, without discussing the etiquette question, if a person to a controversy should come to him and make a statement of his side of the case, and afterward the parties should come into collision, witness would not feel at liberty to become counsel to the other party. Thereupon Mr. Tilton unfolded the manuscript of the "true story" and read from it, stopping now and then to make explanations. After Mr. Tilton had finished reading the "true story," which occupied an hour, witness said to him, "Your statement settles one thing. You do not charge Mr. Beecher with adultery." "No," said Mr. Tilton, "my wife is a pure woman." Witness asked Mr. Tilton what his object was—to bury the scandal or to continue it. Mr. Tilton answered, to "bury it." Witness asked, why not then simply deny the truth of the Woodhull publication. Mr. Tilton gave two reasons. First, he said that was precisely what Woodhull wanted. A denial would be an accusation against her of having published a libel, and she would bring an action and subpœna them all as witnesses, when they would have to tell all the facts, and that he might as well tell the facts in this way. Witness ridiculed this. Mr. Tilton had another reason. He said that he could not deny the article truthfully. He could not say that it was wholly false. Here he made use of the *Police Gazette* illustration. Witness argued that the illustration was not a good one, because this was a continuous story hinging upon two facts: the alleged adultery, and the statement that Tilton had furnished the information upon which the article was based. If these were false the article could be denied. Mr. Tilton picked out a number of statements which he could not deny. The discussion lasted until supper time. After supper it was renewed and continued until 10 o'clock. At the close of the conversation Mr. Moulton asked what witness proposed. He answered that that depended upon what Mr. Tilton wanted to accomplish. If he wanted to bury the scandal, witness would say deny it, declare it a lie and destroy the documents. Mr. Tilton said he would not permit any destruction of the documents, lest Mr. Beecher should turn on and read him. The interview was without result.

Afterward witness and Mr. Moulton had a conversation as to the best means of putting Mr. Tilton upon his feet again. Witness said that the only course was for Mr. Tilton to go to Europe for three or four years, until his connection with Mrs. Woodhull should be forgotten. Mr. Tilton laid the blame of the Woodhull publication on Mrs. Morse's bad tongue. Witness denied that Mr. Moulton had stated to him that the essential points of the Woodhull scandal were true; on the contrary, he said the story was essentially false. Nothing was said about justifiable lying. It was understood that all parties had been denying and were to continue to deny the Woodhull story privately.

At this point the court took a recess. Rev. Mr. Langstroth, of Boston, was with Mr. and Mrs. Beecher when they returned. To the surprise of everybody, Mr. Shearman called Mrs. Ovington, and that lady walked feebly to the witness stand, supported by her son. Mr. Shearman explained that the prosecution wished to further cross-examine her. Mr. Fullerton conducted the questioning, which was in regard to Mr. Cleveland's testimony about the note he received from witness on the evening of June 10.

At 2:42 Gen. Tracy again took the stand, and the direct examination was continued by Mr. Evarts. A few days after the interview detailed in the morning, witness said he had a conversation with Mr. Moulton in regard to consulting with Mr. Beecher. Witness had such a consultation with Mr. Beecher. Mr. Beach objected to witness giving the details of this conversation. A long argument followed, Mr. Evarts claiming that Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton were substantially the same. Judge Neilson sustained Mr. Beach. Up to the time of the first interview with Mr. Woodruff, witness had heard nothing about the scandal, except what had been made public. The letters of Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Beecher, dated Sept. 29, were not read in connection with the "true story" at the interview. The question was discussed as to whether a simple denial of the scandal would be lying or not. Witness took the ground that it would not, and Mr. Tilton that it would. In that shape only was the question of lying discussed. Nothing was said by witness of Mr. Moulton's going to Europe. Moulton did not tell witness that Mr. Beecher had had sexual intercourse with Mrs. Tilton; nor did witness say that if that was so it must be concealed at all hazards. Mr. Evarts delayed here a long time between questions, looking up pieces of evidence which he wanted witness to contradict. Witness might have said that if a simple denial involved any lies, and the case concerned his own family, he would take the responsibility of telling such lies. He undoubtedly said if the scandal was published it would ruin not only Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, but Tilton himself. Nothing in that interview was said about Mr. Tilton's condoning his wife's crime. Witness had a conversation with Mr. Moulton on the evening of June 24, 1874. Mr. Beach objected on the ground that the prosecution had not inquired into that interview. Mr. Evarts said he had the right to introduce it. "We'll have a little talk about that," said Mr. Beach, rising and facing the Court. [Laughter.] The objection had previously taken the form of a conversation between the two counsel. A long argument followed, Mr. Evarts seeking to fuse the identity of Messrs. Tilton and Moulton, and Mr. Beach claiming that Tilton could not be held responsible for Moulton's acts or declarations, in respect to his, (Moulton's,) "quondam attorney." The "mutual friend" had been, he said, far more the agent of Mr. Beecher than of Mr. Tilton in these transactions. Mr. Evarts said he proposed to show that the conversation on June 24 related to the disposition of the Bacon letter. Mr. Beach, in reply, charged that Mr. Moulton, in taking part in such a discussion, was eminently acting as the special emissary of Mr. Beecher, and was faithless to his older friend; he had even offered the latter $5,000 if he would not publish the answer clearing himself from the aspersions of the Bacon article. Mr. Beach was grandly eloquent in his characterization of the presumption of counsel. "Was the interview subsequent to the Bacon letter?" asked his Honor. "Yes, Sir," answered Mr. Evarts, confidently. "I think that strengthens the objection," said Judge Neilson. [Laughter.] Mr. Evarts read an authority; "That," said his Honor, "is a good authority—properly applied; that is the only trouble." [More laughter.] The interview was ruled out. To Mr. Evarts witness then said that Mr. Moulton invited him to the interview; Mr. Beecher had nothing to do with it. Mr. Evarts offered to show that Moulton's object was to consult in view of preventing Mr. Beecher's taking any action in revenge for Mr. Tilton's answer to Dr. Bacon. The offer was excluded. Mr. Evarts took an exception. On the evening of June 24 witness heard the Bacon letter read. Witness had a conversation next day with a journalist in relation to that letter. On the 27th witness had an interview with Mr. Tilton, who called upon him at his office. Here Mr. Beach asked if the interview in question had formed the subject of testimony before. Mr. Evarts answered that it had been alluded to in the opening. Mr. Beach said that fortunately the opening was not evidence. He added that there was not a word of truth in it from beginning to end. Mr. Evarts said he would take up another matter, about which there was no doubt. He then questioned Mr. Tracy in regard to his interview with Mr. Moulton, of July, 1874, when Mr. Tracy asked Mr. Moulton for the documents he held in behalf of Mr. Beecher. Mr. Beach objected to it as collateral and not material. Another long argument followed, in the course of which Mr. Beach delivered another eloquent speech, characterizing the course of counsel as a constant strife to get Mr. Moulton's declarations in evidence against Mr. Tilton, and to introduce upon the record the arguments of the counsel-witness. Judge Neilson refused to allow the details of the conversation to be given. At this point, at 4:04, the court adjourned.

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

At the opening of the court the direct examination of Benjamin F. Tracy was continued by Mr. Evarts.

Q.—Mr. Tracy, we had just spoken of the occasion on which Mr. Franklin Woodruff, after his casual conversation with you, had another interview with you; will you state now when that occurred, and how it occurred? If you will, commence at the beginning, for I see the answer was interrupted by the adjournment last Monday. A.—I can't state the time when it occurred with any precision, but it was some time after my first talk with him on the street; he came and asked me if I would consent to be consulted on the subject of the Woodhull publication; he said that many people thought that Mr. Moulton ought to make some answer to that publication in a public card; that it was hurting Mr. Moulton, and he thought hurting the firm, and he had had a talk with Mr. Moulton about it, and had suggested to him to consult me on the subject, if I would consent to be consulted; I told him I would on one condition—or he said before he spoke he wanted it understood that it was not to be a professional consultation, but a friendly one; that there was to be no compensation for the consultation, but the facts which were to be communicated to me were to be kept by me with the same sacredness as if the consultation was a professional consultation, but he wanted me to be consulted, if I would be, as a friendly act to the parties; I said I would do anything I could to aid in the matter, but it must be on one condition, and understanding fully that the consultation was to be in no respect hostile to Mr. Beecher; Mr. Woodruff knew my position and feelings toward Mr. Beecher in this matter, and he said certainly not, it was in the interest of Mr. Beecher as well as Mr. Moulton that the consultation was desired; I said with that understanding I would be of any service I could to the parties.

Q.—Well, was that all that occurred between you at that time? A.—Except that he said he would bring Mr. Moulton around and introduce him to me; I did not know Mr. Moulton at that time; I had never seen him to my knowledge.

Q.—Was there at that interview any discussion concerning the substance of the matter of the Woodhull scandal, or of any denials or forms of denials? A.—Not in detail. I think that Mr. Woodruff in that conversation referred to some paper that were in the possession of Mr. Moulton, and the character of these papers may have been referred to in that conversation, but if so generally. I think I learned the fact, possibly had heard of it before, on the streets during the discussion of the matter, that there were supposed to be papers in Mr. Moulton's possession, and I am quite confident that I learned that fact definitely from Mr. Woodruff at that interview, that Mr. Moulton had papers in his possession that it would be necessary for me to see. I think it was in that connection he said that whatever should be communicated to me should be communicated in the nature of a friendly consultation, and it should be kept as sacredly as it it was communicated in the confidence of a professional engagement.

Q.—Was anything said in this conversation concerning any line or note of denial, or difficulty of denial, or anything of that kind? A.—I think not.

Q.—Now, what next occurred in reference to this matter? A.—Very soon after that—it may be the next morning—but one morning very soon after that interview between myself and Mr. Woodruff, he and Mr. Moulton came to my office in the morning, and he introduced Mr. Moulton to me.

Q.—Before that time you were not personally known to him? A.—No, Sir; that was the first time I had ever seen him to know him; I think it was the first time I had ever seen him at all.

THE INTERVIEW AT TRACY'S OFFICE.

Q.—This was at your office? A.—At my office in Montague street.

Q.—And what was the interview there? A.—The subject of the introduction was referred to, the conversation that I had had with Mr. Woodruff was referred to, and he came to introduce Mr. Moulton to me and to make an appointment for an interview between Mr. Moulton and myself in regard to the subject of this publication, and what answer could be made to it.

Q.—Was the publication then present between you? A.—It was not.

Q.—Was there any paper brought by Mr. Moulton, or otherwise present, connected with this matter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What was the further substance, if any, of that conversation? A.—The conversation was entirely general; such a conversation as would ordinarily occur on such an introduction; there was the introduction of Mr. Moulton to me; there were some remarks incident to such an introduction, and then the subject of the conversation was alluded to.

Q.—The subject of the former conversation? A.—No; the object of the introduction was alluded to, and the fact that they wanted to make an appointment with me where the papers could be present, and time could be had for consultation and consideration. The scandal was alluded to in a general way, but nothing definite or specific that I remember.

Q.—Was there anything said at this conversation concerning any proposed line or mode of meeting or denying the scandal? A.—Nothing except that the question they wanted to submit to me was, whether it was wise to make an answer to the publication by a public card, and if so, the form of that public card, and who should join in it, and how it should be made.

Q.—But it proceeded no further than that? A.—No.

Q.—Was anything said at this conversation about its being necessary that the papers should be present at the interview; and where, if anywhere, was the interview appointed to take place? A.—It was. When they stated the object and purpose of that interview, I said: "Of course I can say nothing upon that subject until I see the papers, Mr. Moulton, which I understand you have in your possession." He said that he had papers. Perhaps he had said that he had papers which it would be necessary for me to see, before that. But I certainly said in that interview that no opinion could be expressed one way or the other concerning what action ought to be taken, without an examination of the papers which he had; and I understood at that time that he had a statement or communication from Mr. Beecher on the subject, and one also from Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Was an appointment made? A.—An appointment was made for the next Sunday afternoon, at Mr. Moulton's house.

Q.—Did you attend that? A.—I did.

Q.—Now, before going to that meeting, and of course, therefore, before any of these interviews of which you have already spoken, had you had any communication with Mr. Beecher on the subject of the consultation or interview to which you were invited? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When you went there, therefore, you had had nothing to say to Mr. Beecher, and had received no instructions or authority of any kind from him? A.—None whatever.

THE INTERVIEW AT MOULTON'S HOUSE.

Q.—That interview has been made the subject of evidence; I wish you to state how the matter went on, what hour of the day did you go there, and how long did that interview last? A.—I went there immediately after my Sunday dinner; I cannot speak definitely as to the time, but I dine on Sunday from 1 to 1:30 o'clock, and I went soon after that to Mr. Moulton's house; I am confident that I reached Mr. Moulton's house between 2 and 3 o'clock on that day.

Q.—How long were you there before leaving the house? A.—I left the house not earlier than 10 o'clock, and perhaps as late as 11 o'clock at night.

Q.—Now, at the first intercourse there who were present? A.—When I went into the house I found Mr. Woodruff there, I am certain; I have a faint impression that Mr. Tilton was there also, but of that I would not be certain; Mr. Moulton, myself, and I think Mr. Woodruff also, soon after retired to the study on the fourth story; I am quite confident that Mr. Woodruff went with us, but of that I am not absolutely positive.

Q.—Mr. Tilton did not go with you? A.—Mr. Tilton did not go with us into the study, if he was in the house; after reaching the study Mr. Moulton went, I think, to a tin box which he had there and took from it some papers; the first paper he showed me was the paper then known as the "apology," now called the "letter of contrition;" he showed it to me, and gave it to me into my hands; I looked at it and began to read it.

Q.—Is this the paper? A.—Yes; that is the paper; it is marked Exhibit No. 2; he handed me a paper and I began to read it; the first thing that attracted my attention was the character of the handwriting, and I said to him, "Mr. Moulton, is this Mr. Beecher's handwriting?" He said, "No." I said, "Whose is it?" "It is mine." I went through it in this way, [turning the leaves,] and I said, "Why do you write a letter to yourself?" At the time I was turning through it in this way I said, "It is not signed." He says, "Yes; it is," and just at that instant my eye caught this indorsement or memorandum at the foot of the sheet, not seeing them as I first turned the sheets. He said "Yes, it is signed by Mr. Beecher;" and I then saw the form of the signature of Mr. Beecher. He said, in that connection, "It is a memoranda, or notes, of a conversation that I had with Mr. Beecher." I then read the paper over, sentence by sentence. I studied it for some few moments, I do not know how long. I then said, "I do not see that this paper prevents a denial of the Woodhull publication. The publication charges that Mr. Beecher lived a life of adultery with Mrs. Tilton for years. This paper states, I see, that 'she is innocent,' 'sinned against,' 'bearing the transgressions of another,' 'her forgiveness I have,'" I further said that it seemed to me that that language would not be used of a woman with whom a man had lived in adultery for years. Mr. Moulton said nothing. He then showed me the next paper, which was the retraction of Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Is this the paper? A.—That is the paper. It is marked exhibit No. 5.

Q.—Did you read that? A.—I read that.

Q.—What did you then say to him upon reading that? A.—I do not remember whether I said anything to him on that subject before he showed me the explanation of Mrs. Tilton. He showed me that in about the same connection.

Q.—Now, about this paper; did you make any comment about what the offense or subject matter of that paper was? A.—I did, immediately on reading the paper, or very soon after; I cannot state the precise order in which I made the comment.

Q.—What comment did you make? A.—I made at some time during that conversation a comment—

Q.—Was it at this stage of it, while you were looking at these papers? A.—Yes; it was while I was looking at these papers; it was while I was looking at or soon after I had read what is the postscript of this retraction.

Q.—What comment did you make? A.—I said, during that conversation, or about that time, that this paper would seem to imply that Mr. Beecher had been attempting the virtue of Mrs. Tilton without success, or some general remark of that kind.

Q.—What, if anything, did Mr. Moulton say to that? A.—I do not know that Mr. Moulton made any specific replies to my remarks at this stage; my recollection of Mr. Moulton's position at this stage of that interview was one of silence—showing me the papers, listening to my remarks and criticisms upon them, without saying anything until I asked him a question further on in the conversation.

THE HISTORY OF THE RETRACTION.

Q.—Did you at this stage of the conversation ask him concerning the history or origin of that paper? A.—I did.

Q.—What passed between you on that subject? A.—I asked him the history of this paper, [the retraction,] and he said, generally, that after Mr. Tilton had accused Mr. Beecher, Mr. Beecher went to Tilton's house, and, in Mr. Tilton's absence, obtained this paper from Mrs. Tilton; and that on Mr. Tilton's going home, and learning the fact, his wife gave him an explanation of this paper, which he also showed me.

Q.—Look at this paper, and say if that is the third paper that was shown to you? A.—Yes, Sir; that is the paper; exhibit 6.

Q.—Did Mr. Moulton say to you anything concerning this retraction of the wife and Tilton's intervention, and what had been done about it? A.—He did; he said that Mr. Tilton came to him the next day, I think he said, after this retraction was obtained from Mr. Beecher, very much offended that Mr. Beecher should have obtained such a paper from his wife; and Mr. Moulton said that he went around to Mr. Beecher's and obtained the paper from Mr. Beecher; and I then alluded, with him, to the pistol scene, as mentioned in the Woodhull publication.

THE PISTOL SCENE.

Q.—As mentioned in the Woodhull publication? A.—Woodhull publication, and in connection with his receiving from Mr. Beecher the retraction, and that is the first I remember of Mr. Moulton beginning to talk with me on the subject of the pistol scene; when I began to speak to him about the pistol scene he went on to tell me what he did in connection with receiving it. He said he did not obtain this by threats from Mr. Beecher; that he went to Mr. Beecher and asked him for the statement, and told him that Mr. Tilton was very much offended with him for having obtained this paper; and he told him that he thought he had done a very unwise and a very wrong thing to obtain such a paper from Mrs. Tilton under the circumstances, and he asked him to return it; that Mr. Beecher first objected, saying that he wanted it for his protection, and he did not see why he should surrender it.

Q.—Protection in what case? A.—In case the charge should be revived; and Mr. Moulton said he told him that if he would give it to him he would keep it for him, and he would keep it with Mrs. Tilton's letter to her husband, which, I had learned during this conversation, had been given by Mr. Tilton to him—he would keep this retraction with that letter.

Q.—You don't mean *this* letter? A.—No, I do not mean *this* letter; I mean another letter.

Q.—What letter? A.—I mean the letter that is referred to in the retraction as inculpating my—

Q.—The letter of charge? A.—The letter of charge, or whatever it was. I don't think its character was talked of there.

Q.—The letter to which the retraction referred? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Retraction referred?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Beach—That refers to the first letter of apology.

Mr. Shearman—No; the letter of Mrf. Tilton dated the 29th.

The Witness—Now it appears to be of date the 29th, although the date of the letter was not then referred to.

Q.—Well, that he would keep it with this retraction, with the charge to which it referred? A.—Yes; and he said in that connection, "In saying to Mr. Beecher 'I will keep it as sacredly as I do the other paper'"—the letter, he said, "I put my hand"—I understood him to say, and from his gesture at the time I got the impression that his pistol was carried in a pocket on the hip; but he said he put his hand on his pistol, and said to Mr. Beecher, "I will protect it with my life;" and he said that was the only connection in which he referred to a pistol at that interview; he made no threat to Mr. Beecher, and never referred to his pistol except in saying, "I will protect the paper, if you give it to me, with my life."

Q.—Did he state explicitly that he did not threaten either in manner or words? A.—He did, as I understood him; and he said—I asked him then if—I said, "Then the charge in the Woodhull publication is entirely untrue in this respect?" He said it was no threat or anything of the kind.

Q.—Now, did you ask him where the letter of charge or accusation of Mrs. Tilton was? A.—I think that was spoken of, and he said it had been returned to Mr. Tilton, and, I think he added, destroyed; at all events he told me that it was not present there, and gave me some reason for its not being present.

TRACY DID NOT THINK THAT BEECHER DID WRONG IN GETTING THE RETRACTION.

Q.—Did you discuss with him the question that had been suggested as arising between him and Mr. Beecher as to whether Mr. Beecher had done wrong in getting this retraction? A.—There was a reference to that. I said I did not see why he should charge Mr. Beecher, or think Mr. Beecher had done wrong in getting the retraction; I could not see why a man would not be justified in getting a retraction from a woman who had given a letter which had become the subject of accusation against a man; and then he called my attention to what I had not perceived in the retraction; he said, "The retraction is something more than a mere retraction, it implies that Mr. Tilton coerced the letter from his wife, and that was to give great offense to Mr. Tilton."

Q.—Were any other papers than these three shown to you by Mr. Moulton at that time? A.—Not at this time.

DISCUSSING THE WOODHULL SCANDAL.

Q.—Then how did the further consideration of the Woodhull scandal come up? Was the paper containing that scandal before you at the interview? A.—It was.

Q.—And brought up? A.—It was. The next subject that I remember as having been alluded to by Mr. Moulton and myself was that part of the publication which represents that he and Mr. Tilton went with Mrs. Woodhull into the presence of Mr. Beecher, and there Mr. Tilton made a speech to Mr. Beecher, urging him to preside at the Steinway Hall meeting. I asked him if that scene occurred, as stated in the Woodhull publication, and he said it did not.

Q.—What language did he use, or what form of expression? A.—The expression in substance—he said it was false.

Q.—Was the part of the paper containing this last statement read and considered between you when you were thus discussing that? A.—That I can't say, positively; of course the scandal was familiar to all of us at that time—the publication—the different parts of it; it was either read, or else I remembered it so distinctly as to be able to allude to it, and he remembered it so as to answer; we understood each other on that subject; whether it was done by reading, or whether it was done by recalling it from memory, I can't now say.

Q.—And he stated that the scandal was untrue in that respect? A.—In that respect he said the scandal was untrue or false; I am not certain which word he used.

Q.—Did you make a suggestion?

Mr. Beach—It seems to me, your Honor, that this mode of examination is somewhat unusual; precise and suggestive questions put by the examining counsel to a lawyer on the stand. I think he had better pursue the ordinary course of asking him to relate the interview.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I am calling the attention of the witness—

Mr. Beach—He can relate what he recollects of it.

Judge Neilson—I think that will be as well.

Mr. Evarts—Of course I would be willing to save myself the trouble of putting questions. (To the witness)—Was any suggestion or inquiry made concerning any source of information of the Woodhull—

Mr. Beach—The gentleman does not seem to pursue the mode which your Honor suggested as to the examination of this witness.

Mr. Evarts—I shall endeavor to avoid anything that seems to be improper.

Judge Neilson—The learned counsel suggests that the more correct manner would be for Mr. Tracy to state what occurred, what was said in the conversation, of course reserving your right to interrogate him as to specific subjects afterward.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, I think no doubt my learned friends are right in thinking that there should be no suggestion on my part as to the answer, but I don't think it is contrary either to the usual practice or to the ordinary proprieties that in the course of giving an interview that embraces various topics there should be an orderly inquiry concerning the various topics; and that has been the effort, or the mode, on my part all along.

Judge Neilson—No doubt it is proper for the counsel to indicate to the witness the particular branch of the subject on which he asks him to speak; otherwise it might be extended too far.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor has repeatedly indicated, and the ruling has been enforced upon us, that where a counsel is examining a witness concerning interviews between himself and other parties, the proper mode, after calling his attention to the preliminaries of the interview, would be to ask him to state what took place, and get the witness' unaided and spontaneous recollection of the interview, so that we may judge somewhat of the accuracy of his memory in regard to it, and then, if anything has been omitted, in the judgment of the examining counsel, to put specific questions as to the subjects which had been discussed at the interview; and I submit to your Honor that that course is eminently proper in the examination of the present witness, one of the active and leading counsel on the part of the defense, who is quite competent to express his present recollection of the occurrences of the interview which he is relating.

Judge Neilson—It seems to me that is the proper course, Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts—I think we don't misunderstand each other on that subject, if your Honor please, but it is very easy to talk of a single point of discussion in an interview relating to this subject. Here is a conference that extends through several hours, in regard to which there are at different times different persons present, and in respect to which the production of the conversation as it actually occurred is the object on both sides; and all that I have a desire for is that the progress of the narrative shall be in its actual order, not subject to the momentary course of recollection of a prolonged interview. I agree when gentlemen meet and talk upon a particular subject, on one question, that there is no occasion for any other mode for discriminating than would arise in the method that has been suggested, and I shall endeavor to observe the rule on my examination which your Honor has indicated, and as I understand it.

Mr. Beach—It is undoubtedly desirable, if your Honor please—and I don't impute any impropriety to the object of my learned friend—it is undoubtedly desirable that we should get this interview as near as we can in the order and the substance in which it occurred; but the question is, Sir, whether we shall be more likely to get it from the present and unaided recollection of the witness, or by a lead on the part of the counsel following a minute preparatory statement in support of any theory which may be devised in regard to this conversation. I prefer, Sir, to take, and I suppose by the rulings which your Honor makes, you think it more proper, to take the unaided and unrefreshed recollection of the witness when he is upon the stand, rather than the suggestions and leadership of the counsel, under the circumstances.

The Court—That is the course we have pursued heretofore; I see no objection to its being pursued now.

Mr. Evarts—Well, Mr. Tracy, answer the question.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Witness—After Mr. Moulton had said to me that this last part, this part of the publication last referred to, was not true. I said, "Of course, then, Mrs. Woodhull never got any information from you of this kind." He said, "Certainly not; I never informed her of a word of anything that she has published in that statement—in that publication." As nearly as I can recollect the conversation, or the order in which it occurred, but that I can hardly attempt to do, to state orderly how each part of the conversation succeeded each other; but as near as I recollect it the next thing that occurred was that I asked Mr. Moulton, "Well, did Mr. Tilton ever give Mrs. Woodhull this information?" His reply was, "I don't believe he ever did; I don't believe he ever said a word to her on the subject of Mr. Beecher's relations with his wife." Then I asked Mr. Moulton, "Well, what does Mr. Tilton charge Mr. Beecher with? Does he now charge him with adultery?" and he said, "No." I said, "What is his charge?" He said, "I would rather Mr. Tilton would state that to you in his own way, if you will consent to hear it;" and he asked me if I had any objection to hear a statement from Mr. Tilton. I said I had not, if Mr. Tilton felt disposed to make it. I then learned, for the first time, that Mr. Tilton was to be present at that interview. I am sure he said there that he had Mr. Tilton come to the house, or that he had notified him to come, with reference to this interview, and he went out of the room and was gone a few minutes—perhaps fifteen minutes—and returned with Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Tilton and I spoke, and then, I think, Mr. Tilton proceeded with the conversation—took up the conversation from that point—and said something about my having been called into this case without his knowledge, or consent, or approval; and he said: "Mr. Tracy, I am asked," or he said, "I am about to," I am not certain which, "to make a statement to you of my case against Mr. Beecher. I don't know what the etiquette of your profession allows. If I make a statement of my case against Mr. Beecher to you, and Mr. Beecher and myself should afterward come into collision, would the etiquette of your profession permit you to be a counsel for Mr. Beecher?" I replied, "Mr. Tilton, without discussing what the etiquette of my profession would or would not allow, I say to you that if a person having a controversy with another comes to me and makes a statement of his side of that controversy, and the parties should afterward come into collision on that case, I should not feel at liberty to be counsel for either party." Thereupon Mr. Tilton unfolded, as I remember, a covering of manuscript which he brought with him into the room, and began to read a statement. The manuscript was in loose sheets, detached or loose, erased and interlined, and while it was generally written on one side of the sheet, parts that had been erased and rewritten were, in some instances I remember as he turned them over, written on the other side of the sheet. And he read and talked about his relations with Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen. It is impossible for me to discriminate between what was written and what was the conversation, but, as I remember, the story of that conversation, the general tenor of it was in effect what—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment, Sir; I object to that.

The Court—We want the language, as far as you remember it, Mr. Tracy, and so far as you don't remember, the substance of it.

Mr. Fullerton—He was going to say what was in the writing.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Yes, and he was going to say what was worse than that. He was not only going to say what was in the paper, but he was going to say something else that was not in it.

The Court—Well, now, I think the witness understands that.

Mr. Evarts—I ask the question, and you can make your objection.

The Court—The counsel understands the witness to be stating generally the inference he drew from listening to the reading of it.

Mr. Evarts—The objection was a proper one, I suppose. I ask the question now, and let him object.

The Court—Well, go on.

Q.—Was this paper, or collection of papers, read through, or apparently read through, by Mr. Tilton? A.—It was.

Q.—Can you repeat that paper as you heard it read? A.—Oh, no, Sir; the reading of it occupied, and the talk in connection with it occupied a considerable time, I should say a long time.

Q.—Well, about how long? A.—Well, I should say not less than an hour—not continuous reading, but mere explanations and talk; I should say something like an hour.

Q.—You have examined the "true story" that has been produced on this trial, so far as it has been produced, and in the shape in which it has been produced here, Mr. Tracy? A.—I have.

Q.—From your recollections of the paper as read to you, and your knowledge of this paper so far as it is in evidence, are you able to say whether the paper read to you on that night was in full or in part the paper that is produced here, or whether the paper produced here in whole or in part is the same as the paper that was read to you.

AN OBJECTION WHICH WAS SUSTAINED.

Mr. Beach—Objected to.

Mr. Evarts—That is objected to.

The Court—It seems to me he can answer that.

Mr. Evarts—I should say so, Sir. It is substantially given from other witnesses already.

Mr. Beach—We have not it at all from anybody in that way. Is it not for him, Sir, to state what was read to him at the time?

The Court—Doubtless.

Mr. Beach—He can't do that when his recollection fails. Is it proper to prove what a party read or said by a comparison of the testimony and the recollection of the witness with another paper not then present, not pretended to be then present, a mere copy of which has been produced here in proof? It seems to me that can't be permissible, Sir. Again, Mr. Tracy says he could not discriminate as between the paper which was read; that is the utterance of Mr. Tilton giving the contents of the paper, and his spontaneous commentaries or remarks upon it as he went along; and shall we then have all that was said during this hour by the testimony of this witness through a simple comparison with the paper which is called the "true story," which has been put in evidence? Now the objection—the substantial objection—to it is that it is the duty of the witness in relating that conversation to give his recollection of it as it occurred, as his memory enables him to do it at this time, and that he can't give the conversation as to which he is examined by saying it was in substance like the publication in a newspaper or in a book or in any document. That is a comparison by standard, not giving the recollection of the witness as to the actual occurrence and the interview to which he is speaking. For these two reasons, Sir, I submit that this mode of proving what was said and done or read by Mr. Tilton at this conversation is inadmissible. We can only get it from the relation by the witness of the substance of what was said according to his present recollection. Let him proceed and give the substance, Sir; I don't know but he may be permitted to take this "true story" which is produced in evidence as a memorandum for the purpose of refreshing his recollection, and say that this subject was discussed, or what was said upon that matter upon that occasion. But to adopt this "true story" in evidence, which is a mere copy of the supposed "true story," as the standard by which the witness shall say that Mr. Tilton, upon that occasion, spoke in substance in accordance with this paper or this standard, is unprecedented, I submit, Sir.

The Court—When I made the intimation, I had in view—the simple idea I had was that if there was a letter or paper, any witness may be asked whether that had been read to him.

Mr. Beach—Oh, yes, Sir.

The Court—In ordinary cases you can hand it to the witness, but this is more complex now.

Mr. Evarts—I assume my learned friend would consider Mr. Tracy's knowledge of the "true story" as produced in evidence as sufficiently assured without putting the exhibit itself in his hand.

The Court—There is no doubt that the jury is entitled to the recollection of this witness as to what passed on that occasion.

Mr. Beach—But the question as it applies to that, Sir, does not remedy the mischief. Now, I am perfectly willing, Sir, that Mr. Tracy should refresh his recollection by looking at that pretended "true story."

The Court—Well, I can see that.

Mr. Beach—But then, when he looks at that he must testify from his recollection as to what was said in that by Mr. Tilton.

The Court—Whether it is refreshed or not refreshed—

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

The Court—So that you get his recollection.

Mr. Evarts—But your Honor will perceive that my question as I framed it was a preliminary question. I asked him whether he was able to state it, which of course he will answer to the best of his recollection whether he is or not, and then his imperfect or complete recollection, as it may turn out, will be a subject of further inquiry.

The Court—You recognize this, of course.

Mr. Evarts—Of course.

The Court—We have a right to expect from the witness his recollection of what was said by Mr. Tilton at that conversation.

Mr. Evarts—I agree to that.

The Court—Because, as to all witnesses, it is desirable how much he recollects and what he cannot recall.

Mr. Evarts—We all know, if your Honor please, that if the witness is examined as to what was published by him in a review or a newspaper, he is not expected to have committed to memory the draft of it, and yet it is most direct and explicit evidence on looking at the paper to say, that is the paper I wrote.

Mr. Beach—It is quite different from asking a third party whether he wrote that according to his declarations made at the time.

Mr. Evarts—The third party heard it read at the time.

The Court—The witness is to have the benefit, it seems to me, of being interrogated about what is his recollection of what was said at that conversation.

Mr. Evarts—But, your Honor, my question is whether he can state it, and he can answer yes or no.

Mr. Beach—Let us see what the question is?

Mr. Evarts (to the stenographer)—Can you turn to the question and see what it was?

The stenographic manuscript was just taken out of court, and Mr. Evarts said: "Well, it is of no consequence."

WAS THE STATEMENT READ TO HIM THE SAME AS THE "TRUE STORY" IN EVIDENCE.

Q.—Mr. Tracy, you have before you—(I renew the inquiry)—you have exhibit D 114, being the printed production of the "true story," so far as it is in evidence; upon looking at that are you able to say whether the statement as read to you by Mr. Tilton on that night is this statement as you see it there, or any parts of that you recognize as being the statement that was read to Mr. Tilton? A.—Parts of it, Sir—

Mr. Beach—Wait, wait one moment; that is not an answer to the question.

Mr. Evarts—Are you able to state it is?

Mr. Beach—The question is, are you able to state it?

Mr. Evarts—Are you able to state it? A.—I am, in a qualified sense, able to answer your question.

Q.—Well, what part of this paper now before you do you remember as having been read to you by Mr. Tilton? A.—Well, I can't carry in my mind all this paper; I have not read it through; I can only say, from general recollection, that I remember some of the documents that were in it being embraced in this paper that Mr. Tilton read, and I remember some of the things discussed; I remember generally the drift of that statement; I should have to go over it item by item to answer that.

Q.—As to the commencement, have you any recollection on that subject? A.—My recollection is that the statement he read was substantially the same as this.

Mr. Beach—That I object to.

The Court—Tell us what your recollection is, Mr. Tracy.

Witness—My recollection is that the statement he read contained an allusion to the publication of the Woodhull paper during his absence from the State, and I recollect that he also alluded to the fact that when he arrived home his first impulse was to write a card denying it, or denouncing it in some way—I don't remember the phraseology. I remember that Mrs. Morse was introduced—the mother-in-law—in that statement; I remember generally that the statement was a detailed narrative—

Mr. Beach—Wait. I object to that.

Witness—Let me understand.

Mr. Evarts—It is what—what you remember.

Witness—Is it desired that I should go over the whole article, paragraph by paragraph?

The Court—It is desirable that you should recollect, as far as you can, what was said on that evening, refreshing your recollection by that paper.

Mr. Evarts—So far as you can, with the aid of that paper, if it recalls to your mind and memory what occurred on that evening.

Mr. Beach—Yes; but I don't want that paper to testify instead of himself.

The Court—No; you want his recollection instead of his reading of the paper.

Mr. Beach—I don't want him to testify to the paper.

Mr. Evarts—He has not been asked to.

Witness—Putting this paper in my hand won't refresh my memory, because I have not read it.

The Court—It seems to me, Mr. Tracy, it would be very easy for you to tell us what you remember, as far as you do remember, of what was said and read there on that occasion.

Witness—If your Honor please—

The Court (continuing)—And then matters which may be omitted will be called to your attention specially.

The Witness—It is impossible for me to report that paper which he read there; I cannot do that; I can only state the points touched upon by that paper and its general drift by stating it substantially.

The Court—You can state what was said and what was read by your general recollection of it.

The Witness—I can go through it, passing each paragraph in review, and tell what was said and what was alluded to.

The Court—But that is not what is desired you should do. You can give us what was said by conversation or reading as far as you remember on that occasion, and then further of the paper—

The Witness—Does your Honor mean to suggest that I can repeat the language of the paper or the subject under discussion?

The Court—All the language? No, Sir; but what was said and read according to your best memory of it, just the same as you treat every witness when you cross-examine him.

Mr. Evarts—Well, Mr. Tracy, let us pursue that question now. What do you remember as having been included in this statement as read to you that night by Mr. Tilton? A.—Do you mean the subjects included in it, Mr. Evarts?

Q.—Yes, the subjects. A.—Well, I remember that his relations with Mr. Bowen were treated of in that paper; I remember his difficulty with Mr. Bowen was set out in that paper; I remember the letter of the 26th of December, written by him as stated on the suggestion of Mr. Bowen, was in that paper; I remember the letter of Jan. 1, written by Mr. Tilton to Mr. Bowen, was in that paper.

Q.—Jan. 1, 1871? A.—1871—and the statement of its history. I remember that it quoted a paper—

Q.—Will you complete this answer? A.—I know that the paper contained a statement or writing from Mrs. Tilton informing her husband that her friend, Henry Ward Beecher, had solicited her to be a wife to him, with all that that implied. I recollect the statement given that day to be substantially the statement given here.

Q.—Now this paper here does not purport to be a full reproduction of any document. There is a gap. Do you remember anything that was in that paper, as read to you, that is not in this paper here? A.—I think I do; I remember that in that paper was quoted all, or a part, of what is known as the "apology," or "letter of contrition." I cannot say whether it was all or a part.

Q.—That is this exhibit No. 2? A.—Exhibit No. 2. I know that Mr. Tilton either read or spoke, in connection with that letter, a sentence complimentary to his wife, for having resisted the amorous pleas of her Pastor; I remember that phrase.

Q.—You heard the document read? A.—I did.

WHAT OCCURRED AFTER THE PAPER WAS READ.

Q.—After it was read what then, so far as you recollect, occurred? A.—I listened to the reading of this document, and when it was through, I asked Mr. Tilton "What is your purpose, Mr. Tilton, in drafting such a document as that?" He said that he was trying to see whether he could frame a successful answer to the Woodhull publication. I asked, "With a view of publishing it?" He said that that was to be a matter for consideration; if he could frame an answer satisfactory to himself, he proposed then to submit it to Mr. Beecher, and if Mr. Beecher could be satisfied with it, then to publish it. I said, "Do you think that Mr. Beecher will be satisfied with such a publication as that?" He said that he did not know; that was the question. I said, "I do not think that he will." He said, "He will have to be satisfied with what is the truth." I said, "Certainly; but the question is whether that is the truth. Your wife says, in her retraction, that your charge against Mr. Beecher is not true." At that Mr. Tilton became somewhat excited, and spoke vehemently against Mr. Beecher for having obtained that paper from his wife under the circumstances; he said that it was a very mean thing for Mr. Beecher to do; that his wife was sick and unable to resist his demands, and that he took advantage of her weakened condition to dictate to her that answer and get her signature to it; but that his wife had taken it back, and that Mr. Beecher had admitted that the charge which he then made against Mr. Beecher was true; I asked, "Where has Mr. Beecher admitted that?" he said, "In that letter of apology," or in that letter or paper, I do not recall which expression he used; I said, "Mr. Tilton, I do not think that you can say that Mr. Beecher has made any such admission in that paper." I think that I then took up that paper and went over it again. I know that I did after Mr. Tilton had made his statement; whether I did it immediately on his finishing it, or further on in the conversation, I cannot remember; but I went over that letter of apology again, carefully; and I said to Mr. Tilton, "The language of this letter (or of this paper) is so general that I do not see that you can apply it to anything specifically; and your wife has said that Mr. Beecher never made any improper solicitation to her." In that conversation, while he was excited in denouncing Mr. Beecher, he said that Mr. Beecher was an adulterer, and that he could prove it. I remember that phrase. I said to him, "With your wife?" and he replied, "No; but with another woman," or "with other women;" I am not certain which phrase he used. We continued the discussion of that proposed answer of his to the Woodhull publication.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tracy, I will ask you another question here. Previous to this discussion, in which Mr. Tilton made the statement that Mr. Beecher was an adulterer and that he could prove it, as you have just testified, had there been, or was there conversation between you and him as to what the charge that he made against Mr. Beecher was or what it was not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Please state that. A.—After he had finished the reading of the paper, I said to him, in substance—I do not remember the exact words: "Your statement, Mr. Tilton, settles one thing—that you do not charge Mr. Beecher with adultery." He said: "No; my wife was a pure woman." I remember that phrase or that sentence occurring.

THE SUBJECT OF MAKING A DENIAL OF THE WOODHULL CHARGES.

Q.—In that connection, or in this interview, was anything said between you and him as to whether he had conveyed to Mrs. Woodhull any such charge? A.—Yes, Sir; I asked him, somewhere on that occasion, whether he had ever stated to Mrs. Woodhull what she said he stated in her publication; and he said that he never had; that he had never given that woman one word of that statement; that, in that respect, that information was entirely false, or that that publication was entirely false. We then went on with the discussion of that paper as a proposed answer to the Woodhull publication; and the discussion was a very long one. It is impossible for me to repeat or narrate all that was said, pro and con. on that matter. There were various views of it suggested which I recollect; but it is impossible for me to recall them in the order in which they occurred.

Q.—Please state them as they come to your mind? A.—I remember saying to him, or asking him at one point of the conversation, "Mr. Tilton, tell me what are your present feelings toward Mr. Beecher?" and he either said, "They are kind," or "friendly," or "they are not unkind" or "unfriendly." I cannot say which form of expression he used. I said, "What is your motive in making an answer to the publication? Do you want to make an answer that will settle it, and bury it, or do you want to make an answer that will continue this discussion?" He said that he wanted to bury it and get it out of the way; I asked him if he thought that that publication would do it; I do not recollect that he was clear in his answer in that respect, but he said that he thought that it was the best that could be done under the circumstances. I asked, "Why not deny this publication, Mr. Tilton? You say that you never gave this woman this information, and you say that you never charged Mr. Beecher with adultery; now why don't you deny the publication merely, and say that it is false, and content yourself with a simple denial instead of such a statement as this." He gave two reasons in answer to that question: In the first place, he said, "That is precisely what these women want (or this woman wants) me to do. If I come out and deny this publication, and say that it is false, that accuses them of having published a libel, and they will bring an action in the courts, and we will all be subpœnaed, and we shall have to tell, as witnesses, precisely what the facts are, and that will bring out the facts just as I propose to publish them; and I may just as well publish them in this way as to have them brought out on a litigation." I attempted to ridicule the idea of their bringing a libel suit if he answered that card by a simple denial. I said that "an action of libel would not lie; that is ridiculous to talk about an action of libel in connection with your denial of this publication." His reply was, "Well, they can bring it, can they not?" I said, "Yes, they can bring an action, of course." "And they can subpœna the witnesses?" "Yes." "They don't care whether they succeed or not; it will serve as a pretext to get the facts before the public; therefore I have carefully framed an answer, or tried to, which shall not be liable to the charge of libel, and yet state the facts as they are." And the reason assigned by him was, that he thought the charge of Mrs. Woodhull was too circumstantial and particular to be answered by a general denial. He said that if the parties implicated in it simply denied it, the people would not believe the denial; that they would believe that there was something more of it, and they had got to have a statement of what the truth was, and when they saw what the truth was they would say—Well, we knew that there was something in this, and now we know what it is; and they would be satisfied with it; but that with a general denial they would not be satisfied. Those were the two reasons which he assigned for this form of statement. I argued against that, and argued in favor of a denial. He said, "I cannot deny that." He assigned another reason, too. He said: "I cannot deny this truthfully. I cannot say that this whole Woodhull publication is false." He said: "I cannot say it is a lie," and he then brought in his illustration of the *Police Gazette*. He said: "You may take the *Police Gazette*, and you may know that there are a hundred lies in that paper, but you cannot say that that whole paper is a lie, because it may contain a hundred truths; and, while this publication of Mrs. Woodhull is essentially false, there are things in it which I cannot say are untrue." During the course of the conversation he went on to specify, and did specify, some things that he said that he could not say were untrue; and that therefore he could not publish a card truthfully which said that that publication was a lie or false. I argued against that as well as I could. I said to him: "Your illustration of the *Police Gazette*, Mr. Tilton, is not true, it seems to me. This publication is a continuous story, and it hinges upon two facts; first, it is a statement that Mr. Beecher has committed adultery with your wife; and, second, that you gave that information to Mrs. Woodhull. Now, if the story is false in those two particulars, you can truthfully deny it by simply saying that it is false; and in saying that you tell the truth."

Q.—You spoke of his stating some facts, or of his referring to some items in this paper that he could not deny. Can you state what these items were? A.—I can state some of them. He said, "I cannot deny that Mr. Beecher went to my wife and obtained this retraction. That I cannot deny. I cannot deny the facts of my own knowledge, or what she says Mrs. Stanton said to her."

Q.—That is, to Mrs. Woodhull? A.—What Mrs. Woodhull says that Mrs. Stanton said to her. He said, "I cannot deny, of my own knowledge, what she says Mrs. Davis said to her. I cannot deny this extract which purports to be from Mrs. Davis to Mrs. Woodhull." He stated several other things which he said he could not deny that I cannot recall. And thus he fortified his argument that he could not say the publication was a lie. The discussion went on until supper time. We then went down to tea, as I remember, and after tea we went up and renewed it again; and the discussion continued from that time until 10 o'clock.

Q.—Do you remember whether anything was said?

Mr. Beach—Has he not given all that he recollects?

Witness—I have not given all I recollect.

Mr. Beach—Well, I think we had better get it, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I propose to, but not at this moment.

Mr. Beach—Well, I understood your Honor

to rule that we were to get the continuous recollection of this witness on that interview.

Judge Neilson—Certainly.

Mr. Evarts—I propose, with your Honor's permission, to ask as to a portion of that interview. I don't suppose it is necessary to wait to the end of the examination.

Q.—You have said that there were several other facts or parts of Mrs. Woodhull's article that he could not deny, and some which you have not repeated—

Mr. Beach—And which he can't recall.

Mr. Evarts (to witness)—And which you can't recall now. Now, I ask you do you remember that in this connection he spoke about the presiding at the Steinway Hall meeting? A.—I do; I remember he said he could not deny that he had presided at the Steinway Hall meeting.

Q.—Do you remember his saying in this connection anything about a denial of the publication of the Woodhull card? A.—In the *World*?

Q.—In the *World*? A.—I remember that; the paper was gone over completely, what he could and what he could not deny.

Q.—Now, will you go on with the interview further, so far as you recollect? A.—Well, toward the close of the interview, or during—I remember another point that occurred, now, during this discussion; I discussed with Mr. Tilton the probability of the truth of his wife's statement in regard to the charge of improper proposals; I remember saying to Mr. Tilton in that connection, "Mr. Tilton, I can understand how you may believe Mr. Beecher has been guilty of that offense, and I can understand possibly how your wife may have conceived that he had intended to make to her an improper suggestion, and now is it not more probable that this statement of your wife that Mr. Beecher made an improper proposal to her is the result of a misunderstanding on her part, that she has misconstrued some remark of his into an improper suggestion, or that she has repeated something to you which you have construed into an improper suggestion on the part of Mr. Beecher, and that that is the origin of this whole matter; he thought not; he thought there was no mistake about it; I said, "Mr. Tilton, do you pretend to say that Mrs. Tilton, in the language she has given you, quotes precisely the language which Mr. Beecher used to her?" he said, "Yes, certainly;" I said: "Do you say that Mr. Beecher said to Mrs. Tilton, 'Mrs. Tilton, I desire you to be a wife to me, with all that that implies;' do you say that Mr. Beecher used the last phrase—'with all that that implies,' to your wife?" He said: "I won't say that he used those precise words; that was an inference from the suggestion that she was to be a wife to him." "Well," I said, "if that part of it is an inference, Mr. Tilton, why may not all of it be her inference from what he has said?" and I pressed upon him the suggestion that, as his wife had denied the improper solicitation, and now if Mr. Beecher denied it, and he made this publication that he was thinking of making, that I thought the public would be likely to accept the explanation that this matter arose from Mrs. Tilton's misunderstanding what Mr. Beecher had said, or she having repeated some remark that Mr. Beecher had made to her to her husband he had misunderstood it, and that that was the origin of the difficulty; and we discussed the question whether if he were friendly to Mr. Beecher, or not unfriendly to him, whether it would be wise to consider whether that was not the truth, and whether the public would not be more likely to accept that explanation, and be satisfied with such a statement, than they would a statement which, in my judgment, Mr. Beecher must certainly deny if made, and his wife had already denied. That phase of the matter was discussed, and I pressed that view strongly upon Mr. Tilton, and at great length during that discussion presented my views of that matter to him, that that might be a satisfactory explanation, and one which the public would accept if made by him. But at the close of the conversation, I remember that Mr. Moulton asked me what I would propose as a solution of the matter, and I then asked them again, or said to them, "That depends upon what you want to accomplish. If you want to bury this scandal and extinguish it, I think I can propose a plan that will accomplish it;" and they asked what it was, and I stated. I said, "You want to deny that publication, declare it to be a lie, and destroy the documents that you have here." Mr. Tilton, at that remark of mine, turned and said, "I will not permit a destruction of the documents—of those documents. If these documents were destroyed Mr. Beecher would turn on me and rend me." I said, "Mr. Tilton, I can conceive no possible object which Mr. Beecher could have to revive this scandal or this story. It seems to me that every consideration must lead him to wish it buried—buried out of sight, and if it is once buried, I can imagine nothing that could induce him to revive it for the purpose of striking you." Well, he said, he thought he would, or if he did not, members of Plymouth Church would. I said, "What have members of Plymouth Church got against you? What motive can they have for reviving this?" He said that the members of Plymouth Church felt that he had been slandering or injuring Mr. Beecher, and in that connection he stated that in 1871, I think it was, he said, when this thing was discovered he had spoken harshly of Mr. Beecher; he felt harshly toward him, and had spoken very harshly—very harshly—against him, and members of the church had thought that he had been slandering Mr. Beecher, and it was these documents—I won't say that he said that—he said that if these documents were out of the way Mr. Beecher would not restrain the members of Plymouth Church who wanted to attack him. That led me to make this further suggestion to Mr. Tilton: I said, "To meet that, Mr. Tilton, how would it do if you and Mr. Beecher and your wife can agree upon what the real facts are in this case? How will it do for you and Mr. Beecher to go before one or more prominent citizens of Brooklyn, who are strangers to this controversy now, and in whom the public have confidence, and there make a mutual statement of what the real truth is in this matter and out of which this whole story has sprung, and then destroy the documents." I said, "That course will prevent either one from ever going back upon the other, because he will be bound by the statement that he has made to this persons, or these persons, who always can state what the fact was, and Mr. Beecher cannot go back on you, nor you on Mr. Beecher, and it seems to me that that will bury this controversy, if you want to bury it." He thought not; he differed with me, and the result was, we came to no conclusion that night, so far as the publication of a card was concerned, or so far as answering this Woodhull scandal by a publication to be made by one or more of the parties. I don't know when Mr. Tilton left the interview, whether he left it before I did or not. I know I stayed late, and I can't say whether Mr. Tilton was there when I left or not. My impression is that he left before I did. I know there was a conversation between Mr. Moulton and myself that night—whether it occurred in Mr. Tilton's presence or not I cannot positively say—on the subject of what could be done for Mr. Tilton, and how he could be restored to the confidence of the people again and put upon his feet.

TRACY SUGGESTED THAT TILTON SHOULD GO TO EUROPE.

Q.—Well, what was said between you and Mr. Moulton on that subject? A.—Mr. Moulton asked me, in substance, what, in my judgment, could be done for Mr. Tilton if this matter was buried in this way. I said that I thought the only course for Mr. Tilton was to go to Europe; that in my judgment his connection with the Woodhull woman, the writing of her life, and then the publication of this scandal, had so shaken the confidence of the public in Mr. Tilton that it would be impossible for him to rebuild himself here; that I did not think that any prominent newspaper would take him on the editorial staff; but I said, "He is a ready and able writer. If he goes to Europe and gets out of this locality and atmosphere, the public will cease to associate his name with Mrs. Woodhull; he can become correspondent of one or more newspapers, and he can write letters that the public will read and discuss, and he will come to be talked about as a writer upon European affairs; after three or four years' absence, I think the matter will be so far forgotten that Mr. Tilton can come home and take a position upon the editorial staff of any of the prominent newspapers of the country. In my judgment, that is the way in which Mr. Tilton can rebuild himself in the confidence of the people, and it is the only way."

Q.—Did Mr. Moulton reply in any way to that? A.—I don't remember that he made any definite reply to that.

WHERE MRS. WOODHULL GOT THE INFORMATION.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tracy, in this interview was any suggestion or inquiry made as to the source of Mrs. Woodhull's information? A.—There?

Q.—Yes; affirmatively? A.—I asked that question; when Mr. Tilton said he had not given Mrs. Woodhull any of this information, I said to him "How do you think she got it then?" He then referred to Mrs. Morse again, and said he supposed she had got it from Mrs. Morse, his mother-in-law, and he again dwelt upon the peculiarities of Mrs. Morse, and said that Mrs. Morse was in the habit of repeating to neighbors, out of her hatred for him [Mr. Tilton] in substance as follows: "Why, don't you believe," or, "don't you think that Theodore charges Elizabeth with having been doing" this or that "with Mr. Beecher," or stating this thing or that thing; that that was the form in which Mrs. Morse had propagated these stories, by accusing Mr. Tilton of having charged such and such things, and that it went from ear to ear in that way; he supposed that had reached Mrs. Woodhull, that she had gathered it up and magnified it into the present publication.

Q.—Was anything said as to Mrs. Morse having communicated the facts of the intercourse between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton with regard to the pistol scene, or anything of that kind? A.—I don't think there was.

Q.—Now, in the course of this interview, Mr. Tracy, when the subject of the publication of this paper that was under consideration for publication was up, was anything said as to whether Mr. Beecher would stand such a paper as that? A.—I have already alluded to that, Mr. Evarts. I have already stated that I said I did not see how Mr. Beecher could stand such a paper as that, and I did not believe he would, and it was in that connection that Mr. Tilton said, "Mr. Beecher will have to stand what is true." I said, "That is the question, Mr. Tilton. Your wife has denied it now. If Mr. Beecher denies it"—

WHAT TRACY SUGGESTED IN RELATION TO THE SCANDAL.

Q.—You have already stated that. Now, in the course of his conversation, was there a consideration or suggestion talked of between you and Mr. Tilton—between you and Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton as to how this whole scandal of Mrs. Woodhull, as published by her, might be treated by separate denials? A.—There was.

Q.—What was said on that point? A.—In discussing how it could be denied, I said among other ways—I suggested that each party might deny specifically the scandal so far as it implicated them or referred to them in it, and in that connection I referred to the fact that Mrs. Stanton had already denied the scandal.

Q.—In some publication? A.—In some publication, that I understood, and I said that had done great good—her denial had done great good—"Now Mr. Moulton says that this statement, so far as it refers to him as an actor in this scandal, is untrue; he can publish a card saying that, in substance, so far as his name was used in the scandal, it is untrue; then *you* can publish a card saying that, so far as that scandal refers to you as an actor, you can brand it as false; and if you do that, in my judgment, it will kill the scandal."

Q.—What was said by him, if anything, in that connection? A.—In that connection—no, he said he could not—he would not deny it in that way; that he thought the only form of denial which could be made would be to tell the true story, and contradict the false story by simply telling the true one; that he would not brand the story as a lie for the reasons that I have recounted; in that connection of denial, I remember that Mrs. Davis' name was alluded to—Mrs. Pauline Wright Davis—and in that connection Mr. Tilton either read to me the letter from Mrs. Tilton, or statement of Mrs. Tilton, in regard to the relations of Mrs. Davis to her family, or he stated them, I cannot say which. But at that interview I received the information that Mrs. Davis could and would deny that scandal, or her part of that scandal, and that her case would be covered also by these simple denials. Mr. Tilton said that the scandal, so far as it represented Mrs. Pauline Wright Davis as an intimate friend of the family, was untrue, and he gave me the particulars of her acquaintance with the family.

Q.—Was anything said at this interview about the continued possession of these papers in existence being a danger of explosion? A.—I think it was at that interview, but I can't say positively whether it was at that interview or a subsequent interview that Mr. Moulton—but I think it was at that interview; I think I said that to Mr. Moulton before I left that night.

Q.—What was his observation? A.—In regard to his being the custodian of these papers and the impossibility of permanently extinguishing these scandals so long as these papers were in existence, I said that in my judgment, it would be utterly impossible to keep this scandal from the public or to extinguish it so long as these documents were kept in existence; that it was impossible for these parties to maintain an armed neutrality toward each other, and I remember of using this expression, that if these documents were in existence something would occur that would bring about a collision, and I said to Mr. Moulton, "I don't believe you can remain the custodian of these papers without its involving you; I would no sooner keep these papers in my house," I said, "than I would keep a powder magazine there;" I remember that expression.

CONTRADICTING MR. WOODRUFF.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tracy, I will call your attention to the statements that the witness Mr. Woodruff made concerning this interview, or rather the interview this evening that you have spoken of. Mr. Woodruff says that Mr. Moulton immediately proceeded to tell Gen. Tracy all about the case.

Mr. Beach—What page do you refer to?

Mr. Evarts—Page 344. And then being asked by the counsel, "What did he tell? just repeat it now, and his connection with the case"—his connection with the case—and he says he told him—that is yourself—Mr. Moulton told you that the essential points of this Woodhull scandal were true.

Witness—Mr. Moulton made no such statement to me.

Q.—Did he make any such statement in substance or in effect? A.—He did not.

Q.—Did he tell you that the essential points of this story as published were true? A.—He did not. He and Mr. Tilton both told me when they were together—

Mr. Beach—You are not answering the question now, Sir; you are volunteering it.

Witness—I think not.

Mr. Beach—Well, I think you are, and I beg you not to do it.

Q.—Was any general statement made by Mr. Tilton or Mr. Moulton upon that subject of which you have given the conversation? A.—The general statement they made to me was that the story as told by Mrs. Woodhull was essentially false.

Q.—Now, Sir, Mr. Woodruff subsequently in his testimony says that he objected to making any statement in a public card; objected to Mr. Moulton's making it; that he, the witness Woodruff, objecting, said "that I would protest against that; that I would not, as he was a partner of mine, that I would not allow it; I thought it would be very wrong to make any such statement of a story that he knew was true;" deny it in a public card, and then this is imputed to you—

Mr. Beach—Where is that page, Sir?

Mr. Evarts—That is page 345, on the top of the first column. "Mr. Tracy replied that he did not recommend lying, but he thought in some cases—in this case particularly—that a man would be justified in denying that story." He gives that as an occurrence at this interview of which you speak. Did you say anything of that kind? A.—I did not. Mr. Woodruff did object—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment.

Witness—What did you remark?

Mr. Beach—I asked you to wait a moment. Now answer the question.

Q.—Was any part of this I read to you as coming from Mr. Woodruff an occurrence at this interview? A.—It was.

Q.—What did he say? A.—Mr. Woodruff did object to their denying the story in a public card.

Q.—Well, what did he say? A.—He (Mr. Woodruff) so far as his participation in the consultation went, took Mr. Tilton's view of the case.

Mr. Beach—That I object to, Sir, and I move to strike it out.

The Court—Yes.

Q.—What did he say, as far as you recall the substance? A.—He said in substance that they could not deny the whole of that story; that part of the story being true, it would not be a right thing to publish a card saying that it was a lie or was not true—that it was false; and he did object to their publishing a card. I remember Mr. Woodruff's objection to their publishing a public card.

Q.—Was anything then said as to Mr. Moulton's having verbally denied it? A.—There was.

Q.—What was that? A.—They had been denying it before that interview, and were to continue denying it privately. The only question discussed there was whether it should be denied in a public card, and if so, what the form of the card should be, and who should sign it.

Mr. Evarts—It is now the hour for recess, Sir.

A recess was here taken.

AFTER RECESS.

The court having reassembled, Mr. Shearman said: "We have a witness present whom we recall at the request of the other side—Mrs. Ovington."

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MRS. OVINGTON CONTINUED.

Mr. Fullerton—Mrs. Ovington, you stated, when you were on the stand before, I think, that Mrs. Tilton came to your residence on the morning of the 11th July, 1874? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that she rode with you to Coney Island on the day previous—the 10th July? A.—She did.

Q.—At what time in the afternoon or evening of July 10 did you leave Mrs. Tilton? A.—I think it was about 5 o'clock; it was near or about 5 o'clock.

Q.—Where did you part with her? A.—At No. 147 Livingston street.

Q.—Her residence? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect whether or not Mr. Tilton was before the committee on that evening? A.—He was.

Q.—Do you know where the committee met that evening? A.—At Mr. Storrs'.

Q.—Did you know when Mrs. Tilton and you parted that Mr. Tilton was to be before the committee that evening? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you learn it any time during the course of the evening of the 10th? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—How did you learn it? A.—There were one or two friends in, as is customary, and Mr. Cleveland called, and I asked him if Mr. Tilton was to be before the committee, or if he knew that he was to be that evening, and he said that he believed that he was to be that evening; he thought he was.

Q.—Did you make any request of Mr. Cleveland at that time? A.—No, Sir; I do not think that I did; I do not remember that I did.

Q.—Did you not request him to inform you of the fact if Mr. Tilton was before the committee? A.—I might have done so, but I do not think that I did.

Q.—Did Mr. Cleveland inform you of the fact that evening? A.—He did, at my request.

Q.—That is what I asked you—if you requested him. A.—I did not request him when he was at my house.

Q.—Did you request him to communicate with you that evening, in case Mr. Tilton was before the committee? A.—I do not think that I did. I afterward wished that I had, but I do not think that I did.

Q.—I think that you do not apprehend the full sweep of the question. Did you request him, on that evening, to communicate with you in case Mr. Tilton did come before the committee? A.—I do not think I did; but I think that I can explain what you wish to know. When Mr. Cleveland called I asked him if Mr. Tilton was to be before the committee on that evening—if he knew whether he was to be; and I think he said that he thought that he might be, but he did not know. I do not remember the answer; at any rate I felt an anxiety to know, and so I wrote to Mr. Cleveland a note, asking him if Mr. Tilton was before the committee.

Mr. Shearman—Wait a moment.

Mr. Fullerton—That was embraced in my question.

Mrs. Ovington—I thought you meant to ask whether I made the request in his presence. I wrote the request; I did not make it verbally.

Q.—But you did make it in writing? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—By whom did you send that note? A.—By a telegraph messenger—the District Telegraph.

Q.—At what time in the evening was that done? A.—I could not say exactly, but between 8 and 9 o'clock, I think; I have the record at home and could show it to you.

Q.—How soon after the writing and sending of that note did you receive a reply from Mr. Cleveland? A.—Immediately.

Q.—What information did he give you? A.—I have the note, if you wish it. Mr. Shearman, will you give me both notes—the one I wrote to him, and the one in which he replied? I brought them with me when I was on the stand before, but they were not called for.

Q.—I understood that they were not in existence at that time. A.—I did not say so.

Q.—I did not understand so from you, but I got that impression from some one. After you received a reply from Mr. Cleveland did you communicate with Mrs. Tilton? A.—I did, immediately.

Q.—And sent a letter to her? A.—I did.

Q.—How did you send it? A.—By a telegraph messenger.

A.—At what time in the evening? A.—I could not say exactly. I have the record. It was directly upon my receiving the reply from Mr. Cleveland.

Q.—It was the next morning that Mrs. Tilton came to your residence? A.—The following morning; yes, Sir.

Q.—I do not understand at what time you sent the letter to Mrs. Tilton that night? A.—As soon as I received Mr. Cleveland's reply.

Q.—About what time was it? A.—I cannot say; I think about 9 o'clock; I should judge about that time.

Q.—Do you recollect at what time you sent the note to Mr. Cleveland? A.—I do not exactly; I think it was between 8 and 9 o'clock, and the reply came immediately, and I then sent the note to Mrs. Tilton. I do not think it was much after 9; it might have been 9:30; it was between 8 and 10 o'clock, at any rate, when these notes were sent.

Q.—Have you seen the note that you sent to Mrs. Tilton since that night? A.—I have not; I regret to say that she destroyed it.

Q.—What request did you make of Mrs. Tilton? A.—I informed her of what I had learned.

Q.—What request did you make, if any? A.—I will give you, as well as I remember, the contents of the letter; I cannot say exactly what was written; I said that I had kept my promise to her, to inform her, if I knew it, when her husband was before the committee; that I had written to Mr. Cleveland, and had received this note; and I think I worded it exactly as Mr. Cleveland had written me; and telling her that I should be very glad to have her come with me that night, if she wished to do so; and she wrote me a note in reply.

Q.—Never mind that? A.—I have the note here, if you wish it.

Q.—No; no matter about that. A.—It may save my coming again.

RE-EXAMINED BY MR. SHEARMAN.

Mr. Shearman—Please look at that paper and say if that is the note which you wrote to Mr. Cleveland? A.—I believe that is the note, Sir.

Q.—Look at this paper, and say whether it is the answer which you received from Mr. Cleveland? A.—I believe that to be the answer.

Q.—Look at this envelope, and see if this is the envelope in which it came. A.—Yes, Sir; I think it is.

Q.—Look at that paper also, and state whether that is the answer which you received from Mrs. Tilton that night. A.—Yes, Sir; it is.

Mr. Shearman—Now, if your Honor please, we offer, in the first place, this note to Mr. Cleveland in evidence:

FRIDAY P. M., July 10, 1874.

Mr. Cleveland:

DEAR SIR: Is Mr. Tilton with the committee this P. M., or will he be informed of anything that may disturb him? Please send word by bearer, as I have promised in that case to telegraph Mrs. Tilton to come and remain with me to-night. I may have forgotten to mention this in speaking to you this P. M. Yours sincerely,

M. M. OVINGTON.

148 Hicks street.

[Marked exhibit D 137.]

I offer also the envelope from Mr. Cleveland, addressed:

"Mrs. Ovington."

[Marked exhibit D 138.]

I now offer the letter from Mr. Cleveland a reply:

DEAR MADAM: Tilton is here, but I guess you need not send for Mrs. T. Yours always, C.

[Marked Exhibit D 139.]

I now offer the reply of Mrs. Tilton to the note of Mrs. Ovington, the contents of which have been already given in evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—Let us see that first. [The paper is handed to Mr. Fullerton.] There is no objection to it.

Mr. Shearman—Then I will read it:

MY BELOVED: Do not fear for me. I will stay to-night and come to you in the morning. We will both trust and wait on the Lord.

Affectionately your own sister,

ELIZABETH.

[Marked Exhibit D 140.]

Mr. Shearman—Did you communicate or show this note of Mrs. Tilton to your husband? A.—Immediately.

RE-CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't see the importance of that. Do I understand you to say that you communicated the contents of that note of Mr. Cleveland to Mrs. Tilton? A.—I think, if I remember correctly, that I put the note before me and wrote from that, saying that it was Mr. Cleveland's message to me.

Q.—You think that you inserted a literal copy of it? A.—I believe that I did.

Q.—Did you communicate any other information to her except the fact that you had addressed Mr. Cleveland and received that reply? A.—Nothing else that I remember, except that Mr. Tilton was before the committee, and inviting her, if she wished to do so, to come to me that night.

Q.—You did not communicate anything then to her to the effect that something would take place, or had taken place, before the committee that would "disturb" Mr. Tilton? A.—No, Sir; I knew nothing about it, and did not communicate anything of the kind.

Q.—Did you expect her the following morning after receiving that note? A.—I did not expect her; when she said that she would come to me in the morning I thought it was simply a call for a conversation; and, as I said on my other examination, it was a great surprise to me when she came to my house.

Q.—You did not expect her, then? A.—Not excepting as on a call.

Q.—Did you expect her the next morning? A.—I did not expect her more than her note indicated—that she would call upon me in the morning.

Q.—Did you think she would call as that note indicated? A.—I thought she might; she was in the habit of calling, and had been for years, upon me.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Shearman—At what hour of the day did you expect that Mrs. Tilton would call, it at all, the next day? A—I did not know; she said "in the morning;" I merely thought that she was coming to talk over her private matters with me, but I did not know at what time; I knew nothing more than the note indicates.

Q.—At what time did she actually come? A.—She came before breakfast.

Q.—Had you any expectation that she would come at such an early hour? A.—None in the least.

Q.—Had you any expectation that she would come for any other purpose than her usual and ordinary call? A.—I did not, except it might be to talk over her matters.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Fullerton, the contents of some of these letters have been already given in evidence; the letters themselves have now been found, and I will now put them in.

Mr. Fullerton—We understand, Mrs. Ovington, that the time you communicated with Mrs. Tilton was, we think, about five minutes past ten.

Mrs. Ovington—I can make it correct by bringing the record. I believe that you, Mr. Morris, took the record from the District Telegraph office?

Mr. Morris—No; I have not the record—only a memorandum.

Mrs. Ovington—I understood that you had the record. Mr. Shearman, do you wish me to say why I wrote this note to Mr. Cleveland? I think perhaps it is but justice to myself that I should state it. I think it will explain this matter to you a little more clearly.

Mr. Fullerton—I suppose that you wished to know whether Mr. Tilton was going before the committee?

Mr. Shearman—I will ask you to state with what motive you wrote that letter to Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Fullerton—We object to that.

Judge Neilson—I think we will take that.

Mrs. Ovington—I had promised Mrs. Tilton that if I knew of Mr. Tilton being before the committee at any time, I would immediately notify her of it; and the reason that she wished me to inform her of it was that she feared that—

Mr. Fullerton—One moment, if you please. That is not Mrs. Ovington's motive, but the motive of another person.

Judge Neilson—You are permitted to state your own motives, Mrs. Ovington.

Mrs. Ovington—I knew that Mrs. Tilton feared that Mr. Tilton—

Judge Neilson—Do not take that.

Mr. Shearman—If there was any other reason you are at liberty to state it.

Mr. Fullerton—It has been stated that she made a promise to Mrs. Tilton, and that promise she fulfilled by the writing of that note. That is all very plain and proper, and there is no reflection upon Mrs. Ovington at all in the matter.

Judge Neilson—Mrs. Ovington cannot state anything that is predicated upon the condition of Mrs. Tilton's mind.

Mr. Evarts—That we agree to, of course. But we submit that her reason for writing to Mrs. Tilton was that she might communicate to her when Mr. Tilton was before the committee, because Mrs. Tilton had asked her to do so.

Judge Neilson—I ruled that the lady could state her motives in writing to Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. Evarts—Because she had promised to write.

Mrs. Ovington—Shall I tell you why I promised?

Mr. Fullerton—It is already stated that the reason why Mrs. Ovington wrote was because Mrs. Tilton had asked her to write and let her know when Mr. Tilton appeared before the committee.

Mrs. Ovington—But Mrs. Tilton's reasons were that she—

Judge Neilson—That is the part that we cannot take. I think, Mrs. Ovington, that your motive in the matter is perfectly clear.

Mr. Shearman—We now offer in evidence the note from Mrs. Tilton to Mrs. Ovington, the contents of which were stated by Mrs. Ovington on her previous cross-examination, as nearly as she could state them, and they were stated by her with very remarkable accuracy of memory. We now offer the original note. It was brought out by my learned friends upon the other side. Mrs. Ovington did not then have any opportunity to go home and find it.

Judge Neilson—It was brought out in conversation with Mr. Tilton, and therefore you may bring it in. Is that not so?

Mr. Fullerton—Mrs. Ovington stated in her evidence what she said to Mr. Tilton, and which embraced that note as she then remembered it.

Judge Neilson—The question is whether that does not open the door for the note now.

Mr. Fullerton—But that was their evidence. Certainly it would not open the door to admit the letter itself, because Mrs. Tilton replied to Mrs. Ovington upon the strength of Mrs. Ovington's recollection of the note.

Judge Neilson—Not if they opened the door—if it is new matter by them.

Mr. Fullerton—It is new matter by them, not by us.

Mr. Evarts—If we had known it we should have offered it as being the note which Mrs. Ovington gave to Mrs. Tilton; but the paper not being at hand, and not being supposed to be in existence, she stated the contents as nearly as she remembered them, and stated that she gave the contents of the letter. Her principal recollection was that she gave the contents of the letter which she then had; and then, the letter being missing when the rules of proof would have required the paper to be produced as being the best evidence of its contents, she swears that she communicated the contents. The letter had been displaced, and we had to take in lieu of it secondary evidence of what its contents were. Now the examination puts us in the same position with regard to this paper, that we should have been in if the witness, at the time, had it in her hands, and said, "I communicated the contents of this note."

Judge Neilson—But the contents only were before us, or properly brought before us, because the witness stated the contents in her conversation with Mr. Tilton; that is all.

Mr. Evarts—To that I agree. But still the recollection was that she stated the contents. Now we are put in a secondary form to her remembrance of what the contents were.

Judge Neilson—It is immaterial what the contents were—the question having been what she told Mr. Tilton the contents were; and about that there is no dispute.

Mr. Evarts—The point I make is this, that the witness' recollection is that she stated to Mr. Tilton the contents of the note, whatever those contents were. If the note had been here, then we should have had the right to read the note, because that speaks for its contents, and she has sworn she communicated the contents; but the note not being here, we then had to prove what she had communicated by her memory of the contents instead of the writtten document.

Judge Neilson—Suppose you now had the letter before you, and you found in it some matter which Mrs. Ovington did not state to Mr. Tilton in the conversation with him, it clearly ought not to be received.

Mr. Fullerton—That is the reason they want it.

Mr. Evarts—It will be brought out that that is not the state of proofs upon which I propose the question to your Honor. If the state of proof is that this lady stated the contents of the note, that would have authorized us to read the note as being the best evidence of its contents.

Judge Neilson—So far as she stated it.

Mr. Evarts—She says she stated the contents.

Judge Neilson—Suppose parts she did not state.

Mr. Evarts—Not having the note she is obliged to resur to memory for what the contents of it were.

Judge Neilson—The primary duty of the witness then was not so much to state the contents of the note as to state what she told Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Embracing the contents of the note so far as she communicated it.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Tilton's reply was predicated upon what Mrs. Ovington said to him as to the contents of the note. She undoubtedly gave the contents of the note as she read it. Now, if she omitted to state anything Mr. Tilton is not to be concluded.

Judge Neilson—In that case he had not an opportunity to reply.

Witness—If your Honor please, I stated the note to Mr. Tilton at the time of receiving it; I recalled it some months afterward.

Mr. Fullerton—Undoubtedly.

Witness—Perhaps my memory was better then.

Judge Neilson—But you were examined in regard to the conversation with Mr. Tilton?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—And you stated all you recollected that you stated to Mr. Tilton, and have produced the letter as you represented that you communicated to him.

Mr. Fullerton—You certainly won't hold Mr. Tilton responsible for contents not communicated to him?

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, let me call attention to a ruling in this case. The plaintiff's witness having testified that he told Mr. Beecher the substance of the charges he intended to lay before the committee, held that the plaintiff was entitled thereby to put in evidence the written—

Judge Neilson—The written charges.

Mr. Evarts—The written charges; wholly on the ground that the substance had been communicated.

Judge Neilson—No, I should have admitted those charges independent of any conversation with Mr. Beecher, just as I permitted the church records. They were part of the official proceedings; they were entitled to come in as part of the records of the church. I think that is all with this lady. There is no difficulty as to what she has testified.

Mr. Evarts—If we are not entitled to read the letter, we are entitled to take the witness' memory upon being refreshed by it as to what she told Mr. Tilton.

Judge Neilson—She was examined fully on that subject.

Mr. Evarts—But she had no note to refresh her.

Judge Neilson—But the note would not refresh her.

Mr. Evarts—That depends—

Witness—I don't think I could give it any more correctly now from memory than I could when I was on the witness stand the last time.

Mr. Fullerton—That is unfortunate for you. I know your anxiety, but I could not yield to it possibly.

Witness—I suppose not.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will be so good as to note our exception.

Judge Neilson—Certainly.

MR. TRACY'S EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Mr. Tracy.

Benjamin F. Tracy again took the stand, and his examination was continued by Mr. Evarts, as follows:

Q.—Before passing to the other interviews, I will ask you one more question. During this interview, or after the same, was any suggestion made as to whether you should communicate any part of it to Mr. Beecher? A.—Not during that interview. Some days—a day or two or more after that—I had a conversation with Mr. Moulton, in which it was agreed that I should see Mr. Beecher.

Q.—In respect to your having had this interview? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Beecher and repeat to him any part of this interview? A.—I saw Mr. Beecher, and repeated to him some part of the interview.

Q.—What did you say to him?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to.

Q.—Did you mention the fact of the interview? A.—I mentioned the fact of the interview, and—

Q.—Well, wait a moment. Now, I will ask you this question, to raise the question. Did you state to him anything concerning the documents that had been shown you of the charges that were made and were disclaimed?

Mr. Beach—Objected to. I can't perceive, Sir, how any statement made by Mr. Tracy to Mr. Beecher—

Mr. Evarts—At Mr. Moulton's request.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Moulton is not Mr. Tilton.

Judge Neilson—It seems to be a new conversation, not previously gone into. I think we can't take it, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor, I think, has had occasion to rule that when a request is made that a communication made by one party should be communicated to another, that authorizes it.

Judge Neilson—Yes, by a party. This is a request by Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Evarts—The sole ground upon which this interview was allowed to be given in evidence on the part of our learned friends was that Mr. Tracy stood there to represent Mr. Beecher, and so authorized to be given in evidence, as if in the presence of Mr. Beecher, what they gave in evidence.

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—Now, I have proved by this gentleman that he had no previous authority from Mr. Beecher and had had no communication with Mr. Beecher concerning any proposed interview. Now, after that, I propose to show by this witness, if I am allowed by the rules of evidence so to do, to disclose what he did say at the request of these parties—I mean Mr. Moulton directly, because it is from his mouth it came—concerning what had taken place.

Judge Neilson—It seems to be a subsequent, independent conversation. I don't think we can take it.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor remembers how much there was of subsequent conversation between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton, which was stated in the chain of evidence as presupposing that all that had passed between Mr. Tracy and these gentlemen was at Mr. Beecher's charge. There was no ground for bringing in anything that was testified to in regard to Mr. Tracy except that, *pro tanto, pro hac vice*, he was Mr. Beecher. And now, when I show exactly what the connection was, known beforehand, and afterward by express request coming from them communicated, the extent of that communication, I submit, is proper to give.

Judge Neilson—If the communication to Mr. Beecher was by Mr. Tilton's request he can give it.

Mr. Evarts—And not by Mr. Moulton's?

Judge Neilson—No.

Mr. Evarts—Have we not connected Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton throughout all this prosecution, and should not their interviews be permitted to be shown?

Judge Neilson—I think we will exclude this.

Mr. Evarts—Has not Mr. Moulton represented the views of Mr. Tilton over and over again? Does he not stand as Mr. Tilton, *pro tanto*, in all the interviews that have been shown between him and Mr. Beecher?

Judge Neilson—I think we can't receive it, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will note our exception. My offer to prove is—I want to state the details—my offer is to prove the facts communicated by Mr. Tracy to Mr. Beecher—such facts as were communicated by Mr. Tracy to Mr. Beecher arising at this interview.

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tracy, up to the time of your first interview with Mr. Woodruff, which preceded any more definite interviews, had you known or heard anything concerning the Woodhull scandal except what was published in the papers or in the street? A.—I had not.

Q.—And from what individuals had you heard anything about it prior to this interview on Sunday night—that is, professing any knowledge concerning it? A.—No one, except the brief conversations I had had with Mr. Woodruff on the subject, and the brief conversation I had had with him and Mr. Moulton in the office in the morning.

Q.—Those conversations were your whole source? A.—They were my only source of knowledge except what is open to the public.

Q.—Do you remember concerning this narrative or paper read to you by Mr. Tilton, whether or no it contained the final letters dated the end of December, which form a part of the "true story" as given in evidence here? A.—It did not, if you mean by the final letters Mrs. Tilton's letter and Mr. Beecher's letter of Dec. 29.

Q.—I describe them as the final letters. That is my recollection. Those letters. A.—No, Sir; they were not present that day or referred to.

Q.—They were not referred to that day or present? A.—No, Sir.

TRACY DENIES THAT HE ADVISED LYING.

Q.—Now, do you remember whether at this interview anything was said on the subject of lying, or what would be lying? A.—During the discussion that ensued between myself and Mr. Tilton as to how—what answer he could make to this publication, and I urging him to content himself with a simple denial of it and he insisting that he could not, the question did arise and was discussed as to whether a simple denial of the scandal would be a truthful statement, I arguing that it would under the circumstances, and giving my reasons, he arguing that it would not, and then the question of what would be lying and what would not be lying was undoubtedly discussed.

Q.—That is, whether the statement or denials in the form that you proposed would or would not be the entire truth? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—One moment. I object to that question—the form of it.

Mr. Evarts—Why?

Mr. Beach—Well, simply because the witness has given his statement and you reform it by putting it in another shape.

Mr. Evarts—No.

Mr. Beach—Well, I think you do, and I am entitled to my opinion on that.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, and I am entitled to mine.

Mr. Beach—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—A difference of opinion don't imply that you are right and I am wrong.

Mr. Beach—No, nor the reverse.

Q.—I draw your attention to Mr. Woodruff's testimony, page 345, first volume. It says: Gen. Tracy spoke and says: "Can't Moulton and Tilton go to Europe for one or more years?" and he replied, "No; that could not be done; Mr. Robinson, the other partner, was in Europe, and that would be utterly impossible." Now, Mr Tracy, did you say anything at this interview about Mr. Moulton's going to Europe? A.—I did not.

Q.—Was the subject of Mr. Moulton's going to Europe spoken of in any way at that interview? A.—Not that I remember; I am confident it was not.

Q.—Was anything other said concerning Mr. Tilton's going to Europe than that which you have already stated? A.—Not that I recollect; I have stated the substance, I think, of what was said in regard to Mr. Tilton's going to Europe.

Q.—I will ask you now to a point in the testimony of Mr. Moulton, page 116, first volume. He says, speaking of what he said to Mr. Beecher, "I said to Mr. Beecher—"

Mr. Beach—Where is that?

Mr. Evarts—Page 116, first volume. "I said to Mr. Beecher," Mr. Moulton says, "I told Mr. Tracy the truth of the matter; I told him the fact in the case as it was, that he had been guilty of sexual intercourse with Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, and he said, in presence of my partner, if that was true it must be concealed at all hazards." Was there any such conversation at this interview between Mr. Moulton and yourself? A.—The interview on Sunday?

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And he adds: "And I said Mr. Tracy said that although he did not recommend lying, this was one of the cases in which lying was justifiable." Did that form a part of your conversation? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In any way? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had anything of that, as I have last read to you, had anything of that kind occurred between you and Mr. Moulton at any interview? A.—About lying?

Q.—About the sexual intercourse or the lying about it? A.—Nothing of the kind, Mr. Beach, nothing of the kind; Mr. Moulton swears there was nothing of the kind.

Mr. Evarts—No, except at that interview, I understand, unless some question was made about the date or day of the interview Mr. Tracy has given.

Mr. Beach—I understood this was the interview on Sunday, Nov. 20.

Mr. Evarts—I understand, and so suppose it is the one.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Tracy has just said it was on Sunday.

Mr. Evarts—I know.

Mr. Beach—We understand him so to say.

Mr. Shearman—He does not fix the date.

Mr. Beach—He says it was an interview between himself and Mr. Woodruff.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I believe that is so. I think that is the same interview. It don't appear there was any other interview. I ask your attention now to a passage in Mr. Tilton's testimony, speaking of this interview—this Sunday night interview—Mr. Tilton says:

> "Mr. Tracy told me it was a case which ought to be very summarily treated; he said that he had told Mr. Woodruff, and had told Mr. Moulton, and he would tell me, that while in the ordinary affairs of life lying was not justifiable, but was reprehensible, that this was a case in which the truth ought to be denied, and that lying was right."

Did you say anything of that kind? A.—Nothing, except the phrase that this was a case that ought to be summarily treated.

Q.—Yes? A.—The rest of that which you have read never occurred.

Q.—Was anything said about lying except in the form that you have given it as to the different statements that should be made? A.—Nothing, except in the form I have given it and the discussion which grew out of it; there was a discussion as to whether the form in which I argued and put it and said they could truthfully put it, would or would not be lying, and in that discussion they adopted several phrases and various forms of expression. But I said that this story was essentially false, and that I believed they could truthfully deny it without being compelled to state the incidents connected with it, which they admitted to be true, and omit to state those and not to specify those would not be lying. It is barely possible that in that discussion, which at some times became warm, I said, in characterizing this publication, that if that was in part a lie and if it concerned myself and my family, that I should take the responsibility of telling a lie. I may have said that.

Q.—That is the form of denying? A.—The form of denying.

Q.—That you proposed they should take the responsibility? A.—That I should take that responsibility, if that was my case, of making that form of denial to such a publication. I did not believe that a person who could deny what was essentially false should also be compelled to state the incidents that were dropped into that statement which were true.

Q.—Now, did you at this interview say this to Mr. Tilton, or anything equivalent to it in substance and effect:

> "I address that statement to you, Mr. Tilton, particularly, as I have done to them, for the reason that if the facts of this case are ever made public, if the story is ever confirmed, it will not only ruin Mr. Beecher and your wife—of course it will ruin them, but it will also ruin you, because the world will never forgive you for having condoned your wife's crime."

Did you say at this interview anything of that kind? A.—There are several things stated in that question; I undoubtedly did say that if this scandal was not extinguished, and if it was published in the form that he proposed to publish it in, it would ruin him, his wife, and Mr. Beecher; I undoubtedly did say that; I remember saying to them in one phase or another of the conversation that this was a matter to be met and dealt with promptly, and not to be smothered, but it had got to be killed or it would kill them.

THE SUBJECT OF CONDONING HIS WIFE'S OFFENSE NOT DISCUSSED.

Q.—Did you in that conversation, or in any part of the interview, say to him that the world will never forgive Mr. Tilton for having condoned his wife's crime? A.—No, Sir; no such thing was said in that interview. The subject of condoning his wife's crime was not a matter of conversation.

Mr. Beach—Well, you are not asked.

Witness—Condoning his—

Mr. Beach—Your are not asked, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Well, nothing was said? A.—In that interview on the subject of condoning his wife?

Q.—Of his having condoned her. A.—Of his having condoned her.

Mr. Evarts—It stands then under that part of the answer; I suppose, then, there was nothing said at this interview. Other interviews I shall take up by themselves. How is that, Mr. Stenographer; what is the last question?

Stenographer—"Of his having condoned his wife."

Mr. Evarts—Well, read the preceding answer.

Stenographer—"Well, did you in that connection, or in any partof the interview, say to him that the world will never forgive Mr. Tilton for having condoned his wife's crime? A.—No, Sir; no such thing was said in that interview. The subject of condoning his wife's crime was not a matter of conversation."

Mr. Evarts—Well, strike out "Condoning his wife's crime."

Judge Neilson—Strike out the last clause.

Mr. Beach—Well, let the motion to strike out appear as it ordinarily appears.

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Beach—You mean that it will not be erased from the minutes.

Judge Neilson—No.

Mr. Evarts—No; he will not go on.

Mr. Beach—I want it to appear that he tried to go on.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Mr. Tracy, did you have an interview with Mr. Moulton on or about the 24th of June, 1874? A.—I did.

Q.—In regard to this matter of communication to you? A.—I did.

Q.—If so, what was that?

Mr. Beach—In regard to what?

Mr. Evarts—In regard to this matter, or any application to him in respect to it.

Mr. Beach—We have given no evidence of that interview.

Mr. Evarts—I don't know that you have.

AN OBJECTION WHICH BRINGS FORTH A WARM DISCUSSION.

Mr. Beach—Then we object to it.

Mr. Evarts—You have given evidence in regard to subsequent interviews which we expect to repel. This is an introduction of Mr. Moulton's application to him to come back into the matter. He had nothing to do with the matter from 1872 until 1874.

Judge Neilson—With whom is the conversation you have suggested?

Mr. Evarts—The conversation is with Mr. Moulton, the same as the other conversation was which introduced Mr. Tracy into this business, and this is the re-introduction of him into the business, the same putting and the same way.

Judge Neilson—The latter was?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir; the latter was.

Judge Neilson—But the conversation has not been inquired into.

Mr. Evarts—They have given evidence in respect to subsequent convresations and interviews.

Mr. Beach—We have not inquired into this interview.

Mr. Evarts—They have not inquired, if your Honor please, into the interview; but they have inquired into the other drawing Mr. Tracy into this.

Judge Neilson—That is the first.

Mr. Evarts—Now, is it to be proposed here as a rule, for the remnant of this trial, that Mr. Moulton has no connection with Mr. Tilton? That has not been a rule up to this time, but from the last week in December, 1870, this matter has been intrusted by Mr. Tilton to Mr. Moulton as his ally, representative, and agent, and the trial has gone through upon this proposition so far. Now, is the remnant of this trial to be conducted on the principle that Mr. Moulton don't speak for that side of the business?

Mr. Beach—This is but a repetition, Sir, of the argument and offer which the gentleman made but a little while ago, and in which he was overruled by your Honor. After the interview of Sunday, Nov. 10, was given by Mr. Tracy, the counsel undertook to prove by the same witness a subsequent interview between himself and Mr. Moultan, and the same questions and the same emphatic language and manner as now addressed to your Honor as to whether Mr. Moulton is to be regarded as a separate existence from Mr. Tilton or not in this trial was put, and your Honor seemed to think that there was in regard to the conduct of this trial a slight distinction between these two persons. Mr. Tilton, as I apprehend, has not conferred upon Mr. Moulton, during any of the progress of these transactions, any authority to represent him in any conversations or in any dealing with Mr. Tracy. The first connection between Tracy and Moulton was with reference to Mr. Moulton's individual and personal interests in this matter, under the stringent advice and control of his partner, Mr. Woodruff. Mr. Beecher became connected with these interviews, and with Mr. Tracy through the communication to Mr. Beecher by Mr. Moulton of what transpired at these interviews, and through a subsequent agency which was conferred upon Mr. Tracy by Mr. Beecher to represent him, about which more may be said as we go along. Now, upon what principle is it, Sir, that counsel has argued that Mr. Tilton is to be concluded by Mr. Moulton upon this subject or upon the declarations of the counsel and the present attorney of this defendant made to Mr. Moulton. There is no identity of legal right, there is no identity of interest, there has been no question nor association tion between the two parties which makes Tilton responsible for the acts and declarations of Moulton in his absence. But I submit to your Honor there is no principle, and nothing in the evidence upon which an argument could be founded to justify the reception of the declarations of Moulton, or of conversations which may have occurred between him and another party. It is enough for Mr. Tilton, Sir, to answer for himself for his own declarations, and that he will do. It is quite enough for this witness to retail communications which have passed between him and his quandam client, Mr. Tilton, without traveling into conversations at which Mr. Tilton was not present, where he could not speak to answer them himself, had between this witness and Mr. Moulton. It is quite well suggested, Sir, that Mr. Moulton no more, and I think scarcely so much Sir, certainly not so much as interest, and devotion, and zeal on the part of the agent, was concerned, Moulton, in these transactions, did not represent Mr. Tilton by far so much as he did Mr. Beecher. He has been called, Sir, somewhat sneeringly, but it is not an epithet which he need specially disclaim, "the mutual friend" of these parties. He was undoubtedly the mutual friend, but not authorized by either to hear declarations or to make declarations which should bind either, except where the direct authority has been traced from the one or the other to him.

MR. EVARTS ARGUES IN FAVOR OF THE ADMISSION OF THE EVIDENCE.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, on the part of my learned friend's observations which related to the question of evidence—

Mr. Beach—They all related to that.

Mr. Evarts—I am only speaking for myself.

Mr. Beach—If so you are so far above us that we can't altogether understand you.

Mr. Fullerton—You will get on the right plane if you go on.

Mr. Evarts—You ought to turn around to address me.

Mr. Fullerton—I addressed the court.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor pleases, the subject matter of this interview which I propose to go into is connecting with the interviews which are proper, and which have been made the subject of evidence. The stage of this transaction which had been reached at, the date concerning which I now propose to inquire of, was the stage after the publication of the Bacon letter, and when there were a series of conferences and of consultations which have been gone into by the plaintiff's counsel in their evidence, between Mr. Moulton, Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, or between Mr. Moulton, as representing Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Beecher, as to what was to be said or done, or should, or could be said or done in regard to the feeling of the difficulty raised by the publication of what is known as the Bacon letter, and Mr. Moulton gives evidence of this kind.

Mr. Beach—Where?

Mr. Evarts—On page 114. The witness says: "I had a subsequent conversation with Mr. Beecher about it." The subject is not important, except as showing the date, probably subsequent to the 5th of July, subsequent to the 5th of July, we will say, he had an interview with Mr. Beecher, "and I told him I had seen Gen. Tracy concerning a reply to the Bacon letter, and that I had asked Gen. Tracy if he had submitted the paper to him, and I said to Mr. Beecher that Gen. Tracy's reply was that he had seen the paper, and in it he thought he detected my handiwork, and that Gen. Tracy had said to him that the words, 'I have committed no crime and said nothing,'" &c.—your honor may remember there was considerable testimony on that subject. Now, this interview that I propose to show between Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tracy as occurring in the end of June, after the 24th of June, after the situation was produced, was a part of the consideration how the Bacon letter was to be dealt with, out of which, a few days after, there came the proposed card, called the Carpenter card, because it is in Mr. Carpenter's handwriting, a few days after this, which formed the subject of this conversation to which Mr. Moulton referred in his conversation with Mr. Beecher. Now, of course, it is not to be denied we have a right to go into the alleged conversation between Mr. Tracy and Mr. Moulton, which formed the subject of communication to Mr. Beecher. But this interview which I now speak of is the precedent and preliminary introduction by Mr. Moulton to Mr. Tracy's attention of this Bacon letter and of the subject of answering it, or dealing with it, closing with a deferring of the matter until a futher interview—until more reflection had been give to the subject, and then these further interviews that are thus prepared for and preceded by the interview which I seek now to introduce in evidence, have been the subject of evidence. Now I submit to your Honor that Mr. Moulton does stand in this position confessedly upon the evidence of representing Mr. Tilton in the conduct or consideration of this matter, and that the whole series of his interviews with Mr. Tracy have finally come to an interview as the result of the preceding conferences, and their present conferences which are in evidence, and in regard to which Mr. Beecher is to be affected, by communications made to him, that Mr. Tracy is permitted to speak and present his view of the facts as occurring at these interviews. You can't dislocate, cut in two the tenor of postponed conferences which all really are one conference, and the result of which form the subject of testimony which has brought Mr. Beecher and the statements of Mr. Moulton concerning Mr. Tracy's action into the case. It is one conference, so to speak, beginning, if you please, on the 25th of July or the 25th of June, and repeated, and ending on the 6th or 7th of July and then produced in the shape of a Carpenter card and conferences with Mr. Beecher, which have been adduced as pertinent and substantial points in the case. Now, this is the interview that we purpose to show between Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tracy, sought for by Mr. Moulton, which brings Mr. Tracy back to this case in 1874, for this is the interview concerning which we have Mr. Tilton's evidence. So that from the end of '72 there was no connection at any time, or conferences between Mr. Tracy and these people. Now Mr. Moulton brings him in again, and he has been used. Mr. Tracy's presence has been used as a means of stating conferences that were to affect Mr. Beecher without any evidence that I know of in the matter, except that two years before something had been said about bringing him in, which was charged to Mr. Beecher's account, and for which Mr. Beecher has been made responsible. It was brought in in that way. Now that is my proposition. In the end of June Mr. Moulton resorts to Mr. Tracy for judicious counsel in the interest of the parties having to deal with the then new stage of matters, to wit: the publication of the Bacon letter; and the sequel is certain results arrived at which have been given in evidence by the plaintiff, and which we shall, of course, feel at liberty to follow with evidence on those points, as well as, we suppose, on any other already given.

MR. BEACH REPLIES.

Mr. Beach—The counsel is driven, and necessarily driven, Sir, by his own reflections upon the question in the case, to assume false premises, mistaken facts, to enable him to reason at all the question. He assumes that this interview in June, which he now proposes to prove, was the antecedent and preliminary part of a continued and lengthened discussion upon an assumed subject between Mr. Moulton and the witness. Now, Sir, upon what authority does he do that? The interview which we prove was subsequent to July 5, 1874, as appears from the book and the page referred to.

Judge Neilson—That is the interview with Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir. Mr. Moulton communicated to Mr. Beecher the conversation he had had with Mr. Tracy. The testimony and the interview derive no authenticity from the fact that it did occur with Gen. Tracy. There was nothing in the position which Gen. Tracy occupied at the time in connection with this interview which charges Mr. Beecher with any responsibility for his declarations, and it was only through the circumstance that

Continued on Ninth Page.

LAW REPORTS.

TWEED'S BILL OF PARTICULARS.

JUDGE BARRETT GRANTS TWEED AN EXTENSION OF TWENTY DAYS WITHIN WHICH TO ANSWER OR DEMUR TO THE COMPLAINT AGAINST HIM—TWEED WANTS A FULL BILL BEFORE PLEADING TO THE COMPLAINT.

In the suit for the recovery of $6,000,000, brought by the people of the State against William M. Tweed, Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court, on application of Tweed's attorneys, granted the defendant yesterday an extension of time for twenty days, within which he shall be at liberty to answer or demur to the complaint. It appears from the papers used on the motion that Tweed's attorneys applied to the Attorney General of the State for a bill of particulars of such of the accounts forming the basis of the action as it is charged in the complaint were false, fictitious, and fraudulent. To this the Attorney General replied that all such accounts have been destroyed and lost, and copies thereof cannot now be had, except ten in the name of Keyser & Co., and those ten claims or accounts are now on file in the Controller's office and copies thereof can be had on application. This does not seem to satisfy Mr. Tweed's attorneys, for in their papers on this motion they intimate that they will require something more definite in the way of particulars, and on this theory, in part, the extension of twenty days has been granted by the court. The papers used on the motion and the order of Judge Barrett in the case are in full as follows:

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The People of the State of New-York, plaintiffs, against William M. Tweed, impleaded, with the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of New-York, defendants.

City and County of New-York, ss.: William M. Tweed, one of the defendants in the above entitled action, being duly sworn doth depose and say, that he has fully and fairly stated the case in the above action to William Edelsten, his counsel in this action, who resides at No. 23 West Fifty-sixth street, in the said City of New-York, and that he has a good and substantial defense upon the merits thereof, as he is advised by said counsel after such statement, made as aforesaid, and verily believes it to be true.
WILLIAM M. TWEED.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of April, 1875.
JOHN C. HALLIGAN,
Notary Public New-York County.

City and County of New-York ss.:
Robert E. D. Deyo, being duly sworn, says: that he is an attorney and counsellor at law and a member of the law firm of Field & Deyo, Attorneys for the defendant Tweed; that the time for the said defendant to answer, demur, or take any other action to which he may be entitled expires April 28, 1875; that on the 20th of April, 1875, a notice of the appearance of said firm for said defendant in this action was served on the Attorney General and plaintiff's attorney, and also a demand on behalf of said Tweed of a copy of all the accounts and claims mentioned in the complaint as having been audited and paid, and a bill of particulars of such of said accounts and claims as the plaintiffs claim to have been false, fictitious, and fraudulent; that the time for the service of the items of said accounts and claims and said bill of particulars expires April 30, 1875, and that the same have not yet been served; that if the same is not served the said defendant's attorneys intend in good faith to make a motion forthwith for an order compelling such service; that the complaint does not state in what respect the said accounts and claims were false, fraudulent, and fictitious, nor what the said accounts and claims were for or purported to be for, except in the most general manner in a schedule annexed thereto, nor in what respect they were not in compliance with a certain act of the Legislature set forth in said complaint as the foundation of plaintiff's alleged cause of action; that since said notice was served, and on the 24th of April, 1875, a communication was received by defendants from the Attorney General, of which a copy whereof is hereto annexed, marked A, to which a reply, a copy of which is hereto annexed, marked B, was the same day sent; that this action is one of great magnitude, being brought to recover $6,198,957 85; that deponent believes it is impossible to draw a satisfactory answer to take any other action to which said defendant may be entitled without the information sought for by said items and bill of particulars; that the time for said defendant to answer or demur has not been hitherto extended by consent or order.
R. E. DEYO.

Sworn April 28, 1875, before me,
WILLIAM MOLLOY,
Notary Public, Kings County, New-York.

Messrs. Field & Deyo, Attorneys for defendant, Tweed:
SIRS: You will take notice that all the accounts and claims mentioned in the complaint herein, as having been certified to have been audited and paid, have been destroyed and lost, and copies thereof cannot now be had except ten claims or accounts in the name of Keyser & Co. These ten claims or accounts are on file in the Controller's Office, and copies thereof can be obtained upon application. They are the same of which the defendant, Tweed, has already taken copies, and they are set forth in a certain indictment of the defendant, Tweed, with others, for misdemeanors, of which indictment the defendant, Tweed, has a copy. Yours, &c.,
D. PRATT, Attorney General.
April 24, 1875.

Daniel Pratt, Esq., Attorney General and Plaintiff's Attorney:
SIR: Your notice just received in respect to the accounts and claims mentioned in the complaint does not answer the whole of our demand. You do not give a bill of particulars of such of said accounts and claims as the plaintiffs claim to have been false, fictitious, and fraudulent. We do not suppose that it is intended on behalf of the plaintiffs to aver, or to sustain the averment by affidavit, that every item in each of the claims was false, every item fictitious, and every item fraudulent. There must have been some discrimination, and what that was the defendant claims a right to know. Yours, &c.,
FIELD & DEYO,
Attorneys for Defendant Tweed.

On reading and filing the annexed affidavit of merits of the defendant, William M. Tweed, an affidavit of R. E. Deyo, and, on motion of R. E. Deyo, of counsel for defendant, William M. Tweed, ordered, that the said defendant, William M. Tweed, have twenty days further time from April 28, 1875, to answer or demur to the complaint herein, or take any other action to which he may be entitled.
GEORGE C. BARRETT, J. S. C.

THE CLAIMS OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the United States Rolling Stock Company was held at their rooms, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, yesterday. Mr. William H. Guion, who was appointed at a previous meeting to act as Chairman of a committee upon the claim of the company against Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, stated that the committee had made a report to the Board of Trustees, but had not been able to take any definite measures, owing to the restrictions placed upon their actions by the stockholders. Several communications were then read from the London Committee of Stockholders, and it was at last decided that the original American committee be continued, and the former restrictions on their authority withdrawn. The President stated that he had arranged all the pending disputes with the Receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and that he had executed a new lease and agreed upon the rental which the Receiver should pay from Dec. 10, 1874. The rates of the new lease would be slightly less than the old, and the stock leased about three-fifths of what was leased before. The income from the new lease would amount to about $250,000, and one-half the stock of the company would be left to be placed on other roads. The terms of the lease were satisfactory, and payment by the Receiver perfectly safe, the Receiver assuming all depreciation of the stock, making the income almost wholly net to the Rolling Stock Company. The meeting was then adjourned.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

The trial of Lawrence Noonan, the truck driver, charged with being implicated with Daniel Haurey, (already convicted,) and John J. Sweeny, in the larceny of a safe containing bonds and money to the amount of $62,000, from the Adams Express Company, was resumed before Recorder Hackett yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. District Attorney Horace Russell examined several witnesses for the prosecution, the principal of whom was John J. Sweeny, who has turned States' evidence. Sweeny testified to the conspiracy entered into between Haurey, Noonan, and himself, for the larceny, breaking open, and subsequent disposition of the safe and its contents, the particulars of which have already been fully published in THE TIMES. By his own statement, Sweeny took charge of the contents of the safe, and secreted all except $10,000, which were equally divided between Haurey, Noonan, and himself. After Noonan had left with his share, the witness and Haurey divided between themselves the plunder hidden by the former, the share of each amounting to over $20,000. Sweeny was cross-examined by counsel for the prisoner, and contradicted himself on several points. The prisoner then took the stand, and denied all knowledge of, or connection with, the safe robbery, contradicting in every detail the testimony of the informer Sweeny. District Attorney Russell cross-examined the prisoner at great length, and had not concluded at the adjournment of the court.

LOST DIAMONDS AND EMBROIDERED PILLOWS.

A. C. Schlesinger brought suit against George W. Rand and others, proprietors of the St. Cloud Hotel, to recover the value of a watch-chain with locket, diamond and pearl studs, a hair mattress, and two pillows with embroidered cases, which plaintiff claims were left in a room in the hotel occupied by himself and brother as boarders, and which, when asked for, were reported by the proprietors of the hotel as lost. The case was called in the Court of Common Pleas before Judge Larremore, yesterday, and no one answering for defendants, plaintiff took judgment for $228 79.

THE EMMA SILVER MINING COMPANY.

The facts of the suit brought in the name of The Emma Silver Mining Company against Trenor W. Park and others, have already appeared in THE TIMES. The company is now in the hands of English capitalists, who bring the present suit to recover $5,000,000 purchase money paid to defendants for the mine, on alleged misrepresentations as to its productiveness. Yesterday, on motion on behalf of two of the defendants, and a bond being given by them in $2,000, the suit was transferred from the State to the United States Court.

SPEEDY RETRIBUTION.

A HIGHWAY ROBBER PROMPTLY BROUGHT TO JUSTICE—EIGHTEEN YEARS IN STATE PRISON.

On Monday last at midday, as Mrs. Ellen Bishop, a lady stopping at the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, was walking along Eighteenth street, in this City, from Sixth avenue to Broadway, she was attacked by a youthful ruffian named Peter Smith, alias Breckenridge, aged eighteen years. Smith seized Mrs Bishop, and, having violently thrown her to the sidewalk, snatched a pocket-book containing $100 which the lady carried in her left hand. The ruffian then ran, but Mrs. Bishop, although seriously shaken by the fall, quickly recovered her self-possession and raised the alarm. A crowd of citizens followed the fugitive shouting "Stop thief!" but the highwayman would have made good his escape had it not been for the activity of Officer Burke, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who heard the alarm, pursued the runaway, and speedily effected his capture. The stolen pocket-book was found on Smith's person, and Mrs. Bishop fully identified the prisoner as the man who had robbed her. The same day Smith was taken before Justice Otterbourg, by whom he was committed in default of $2,500 bail. The papers were immediately sent to the District Attorney's office, where they were acted on with the usual promptitude. Chief Clerk Clark having unearthed some important information relating to Smith, sent the case before the Grand Jury, and on Tuesday an indictment for robbery in the first degree was found against the prisoner, who was identified as a youthful desperado named Breckenridge. On being arraigned, Smith offered to plead guilty to larceny from the person, but District Attorney Nolan refused to accept any other plea than that of highway robbery, and the prisoner's trial was set down for yesterday.

Smith, however, reconsidered his determination, and yesterday pleaded guilty to robbery in the first degree. On being interrogated, he gave his address as No. 134 West Nineteenth street, and his occupation as an upholsterer. He stated that he was only fourteen years of age, but his appearance denoted that he was nearer twenty. The following conversation then took place between Recorder Hackett and the prisoner:

Recorder—Smith, which is your right name—Smith or Breckenridge?

Prisoner—Breckenridge.

Recorder—How many other names have you got?

Prisoner—No more.

Recorder—How long since you have come off Blackwell's Island?

Prisoner (defiantly)—I never was on Blackwell's Island.

Recorder—No? Nor never escaped from the school-ship Mercury?

Prisoner—No.

Recorder—And have not been a professional thief for the past four or five years?

Prisoner (emphatically)—No.

Recorder—The sentence of this court is that you be confined in State Prison for the period of eighteen years.

The youthful desperado thus disposed of by the Recorder is a well-known thief, who has already served a term in the Penitentiary, and escaped from the School-ship Mercury. His disposition is about one of the quickest cases of "railreading" on record. The assault and robbery of Mrs. Bishop took place at 12:30 P. M. on Monday, and before the same hour yesterday—less that forty-eight hours after the commission of the offense—the prisoner had gone through all the stages connected with the administration of justice, and was on his way to Sing Sing.

After finding the indictment against Smith, alias Breckenridge, the Grand Jury united in a communication to the Police Commissioners, commending Officer Burke, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who, although outside his own precinct—the robbery having occurred in the Twenty-first—displayed praiseworthy activity in arresting the prisoner.

COMMISSIONS AND COPPER KETTLES.

George E. Parsons brought suit to recover from John Frazer commissions on the sale of copper kettles to the value of $11,000. The defense was that plaintiff has received his commissions on the first order for kettles which came to defendant through him, and that all the subsequent orders, for commissions on which he sues, came directly from the parties purchasing. The case was tried yesterday before Judge Larremore and a jury in the Court of Common Pleas, and the jury took such a deep interest in the case that at their solicitation there was a double summing up by counsel and a double charge by the court. A verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiff for $527 24.

A BRACE OF SHOPLIFTERS.

Edward Howard and Maggie Carroll entered the cloth store of Sonnenburg & Rowrig, No. 1,023 Third avenue, on pretense of purchasing cloth. While Howard engaged the attention of Sonnenburg, his companion managed to steal a piece of cassimere valued at $48 75, which she secreted beneath a capacious waterproof cloak. The suspicions of the owner of the store being aroused, he detained his visitors until the arrival of a Police officer, who found the cloth on the woman's person. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Howard and Carroll pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were sentenced by Recorder Hackett to two years each in State Prison.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 28.—In the Court of Appeals Wednesday, April 28, 1875, the following cases were heard.

Nos. 157 and 158—*John O'Mahoney, appellant, vs. August Belmont et al., respondents.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 317.—*Melvin D. Woodford, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, &c., defendants in error.*—Argued by F. A. Legman for plaintiff in error, C. A. Forbes for the people.

No. 221.—*Calvin A. Crouger et al., respondents, vs. Lemuel L. Crocker, impleaded, &c., appellant.*—Submitted.

No. 222.—*The Niagara Elevating Company, appellant, vs. Denis McNamara, respondent.*—Passed.

No. 24.—*Rosalie Maximilian, Administratrix, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, respondents.*—Argued by Lucien Burdseye for appellant, and by D. J. Dean for respondents. Case still on.

Proclamation made and court adjourned.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Lawrence.

Baldwin vs. Crenshaw.—Motion No. 1, to set aside judgment as irregular, is granted, with costs. Opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Loew.

In the matter of E. E. Haire to change name.—Application granted.

Waters, Receiver, vs. Crawford.—Plaintiff should file security.

Hall vs. Eplallentier.—See memorandum.

O'Gorman vs. Kamak.—Order settled.

Littlefield vs. Mead.—Extra allowance of five per cent. granted.

Messenger vs. The Fourth National Bank.—Motion for stay granted; defendant has leave to enter judgment.

Vance vs. Baldwin.—Motion to open default granted. See memorandum.

COURT NOTES.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, George Mitchell pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and James Lee and John Hand to attempts at larceny from the person. Mitchell and Lee were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months, and Hand to the Penitentiary for one year.

In a suit between two rival mercantile agencies, tried before Judge Donohue yesterday, and involving the right of one to have custody of a book published by the other, the Judge held that the proprietorship of a book published by a mercantile agency, containing information respecting the capital and business responsibility of merchants, and issued in confidence to its subscribers, remains in the agency issuing it.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Nicholas Clarkson, charged before Commissioner Shields with having unstamped cigars in his possession, with intent to sell the same, was bailed in the amount of $1,000 yesterday, ex-Assistant Alderman Foley becoming his surety.

For some time past books have been missed from the library in the Cooper Institute, and on Tuesday the librarian caught Charles Rosanne in the act of pocketing a book which had been lent to him to read. At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Justice Bixby held Rosanne in $500 bail to answer.

On the morning of the 18th of April Mrs. Bessie Rubens, of No. 8 Bayard street, was awakened by a thief who had entered her grocery store, which adjoins her bedroom. The thief made his escape, but was arrested on Tuesday night by Detective Dyer, of the Tenth Precinct, and at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Bixby held him in $1,000 bail, for trial.

As Mrs. Adeline A. Lawrence, of No. 100 Second avenue, was walking along Broadway, just above Canal street, on Tuesday afternoon, she dropped her purse, containing $98. It was picked up by Jeremiah Sullivan, who was leading a blind man, and who ran off with his prize. Mrs. Lawrence immediately discovered her loss, and raised an alarm. Officer Moran, of the Fourteenth Precinct, chased and caught Sullivan, who was held to answer yesterday at the Tombs Police Court.

James Williamson was held yesterday in $2,500 bail by Justice Otterbourg, at the Washington Place Police Court, charged with larceny from the person. On Tuesday night William C. Murphy, of Williamsburg, and Patrick Waters, were walking through Wooster street, and when near Bleecker street were approached by Williamson, who suddenly snatched a gold chain from Mr. Murphy and fled. He was pursued by Officer Scullion, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and captured after a short struggle.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 28.—The following is the Day Calendar for the Court of Appeals for Thursday, April 29: Nos. 194, 214, 223, 9, 224, 226, 227, 230.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	Nos.
105—Irving Nat. Bank vs. Engs, &c.	246—German Soc. of N.-Y. vs. Marsh, &c.
111—Erie Railway Co. vs. Gould.	247—Snyder, &c., vs. Bristol, &c.
125—Matter of the 5th av. Pres. Church.	248—Same vs. Same.
127—Matter of Foster, Jr.	252—Davidson vs. Alfaro.
141—Clark vs. Deacon.	258—Wormser vs. Ames, &c.
153—Matter of ——	259—McHenry vs. Hazard, &c.
221—Alcott vs. Vogel.	263—Livingston vs. White, &c.
241—Judson vs. Oatley.	276—Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.
244—McCallum, &c., vs. Reynolds, &c.	

Call, No. 277 to No. 301, inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Issues of Law and Fact.	Nos.
21—Mitchell vs. Read.	292—Bennett vs. Cohn et al.
264—Gray vs. Green et al.	197—Orcutt vs. Guardian Mutual Life Ins. Co.
131—Parks vs. Stout et al.	198—Same vs. Same.
256—Female Academy of the S. H. vs. The Mayor, &c.	431—Feldman vs. Lindow.
379—Sutton vs. Kittredge.	271—Morton vs. Walker et al.
388—Eidlitz et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	246—Hirsch vs. Hanrahan et al.
390—Purdy et al. vs. Schlesinger et al.	357—Green vs. Lee.
327—McGovern vs. Andrews et al.	359—Thompson vs. Thompson.
402—Borland vs. Riker et al.	364—Beasley vs. The City of Brooklyn.
404—Delevan vs. Duncan et al.	433—Clemens vs. Robinson et al.
405—Bradley vs. Sheey.	434—Wilmot vs. Clark et al.
407—Lathrop vs. Godfrey et al.	435—May vs. Good.
417—Sturgis, Admin'r, vs. Drew, et al.	436—Studwell et al vs. Bliss.
420—Kelly vs. Mariposa Land & Mining Co.	438—Lewis vs. Kronberg et al.
421—Neilson vs. Tracy, Executor.	439—Union Dime Savings Inst. vs. Stoepel et al.
424—Bates, Jr., vs. McGown et al.	440—Clark vs. Clark.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
944—Gonnond vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.	1126—O'Connell, Adm'x, &c., vs. H. & N. H. R. R. Co.
2780—Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.	1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
1708—Guerney vs. Peters et al.	1486—Short vs. The Crossley Co.
1275—Dun et al. vs. Murphy.	1490—Schwartz et al. vs. Meyers.
1282—Same vs. Same.	1520—Harrison vs. Muick.
1168—Doyle vs. N. Y. Eye and Ear Inf. et al.	1522—Bailey, Rec'r, &c., vs. Spafford, Ex'x, &c.
160—Willett, Adm'r, &c., vs. Kipp et al.	1548½—Lugar vs. Trustees of the North Baptist Church, S. I.
1284—Jessup vs. Smith et al.	1544½—Fowler vs. Woods.
1822—Creamer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1546—Williams vs. Sherwin et al.
268—Archer et al. vs. Hanlon et al.	1548—N. Y. & B. Transportation Line vs. Beyer et al.
2774—The People, &c., ex rel. Loutrel vs. McCabe.	1550—Alger vs. Carroll.
980—Mathes vs. Sewall.	1552—Brown vs. Constantine et al.
1094½—Heyman vs. Brean.	1554—Salmon, Ex'r, &c., vs. Leonard et al.
1404—Powers et al. vs. Gross.	1556—Williams et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1414—Platt et al., Ass'ee, &c., vs. Mount.	1558—Pickering vs. Randolph et al.
1424—Claflin et al. vs. Quinley.	1560—Beale vs. Mackey et al.
714—Macfarland vs. H. & N. Y. S. B. Co.	1562—Poillon vs. Smith et al.
1394—Kierstead vs. O'Brien.	1562½—Murphy et al. vs. Keese et al.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.	1564—Johnson vs. Smith, Ex'x, &c.
1438—Lexow vs. Julian.	1564½—Murphy et al. vs. Keese et al.
1440—Wise et al. vs. Nicholson.	1566—Mangam vs. Bishop, Ex'r, &c.
1448—Guardian M. L. Ins. Co. vs. Atlantic Nat. Bank N. Y.	1568—Beach vs. Smith.
1454—Hager vs. Williamson.	1570—Larned vs. Hudson.
1464—Brainard et al. vs. Scott.	1572—Mercantile Mut. Ins. Co. vs. Weiss et al.
1468—Kobbe et al. vs. Chemical Nat. Bank.	1576½—Wilmont vs. Meserole.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Adjourned to Friday.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned *sine die.*

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERMS—PARTS I. AND II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
2315—Dooley vs. The Mayor, &c.	1068—Moller vs. Tuska.
2504—Weber vs. The Mayor, &c.	1069—Same vs. Same.
1154—Eiche vs. Brennan.	775—Taylor vs. Bleecker St. & F. Ferry R. R. Co.
999—Waller, Jr., vs. Thomas.	523—Johnson vs. Moran.
286½—Dornberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	863—Gibbs vs. Richmond Co. Mut. Ins. Co.
281½—Wehle vs. Haviland.	209—Wood vs. Ryckman, Jr.
1656—Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.	2525—Sullivan vs. The Mayor, &c.
	1416—McGrath vs. Shattuck.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERMS—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Joseph Smith, robbery.	Patrick Carney, grand larceny.
Michael Smith, burglary.	Jacob A. Morris, grand larceny.
James Nolan, burglary.	William B. Hickox, grand larceny.
James Lee and John Riley, burglary.	John O'Connor, grand larceny.
William Smith, burglary.	James Dock, grand larceny.
James Fox, felonious assault and battery.	George Bush, grand larceny.
Porter Moreau, grand larceny.	Rosa Sandstein, Adolph Newhorn, and Adolph Nasher, receiving stolen goods.
Joseph Farley, Daniel Callaghan, and George Wilson, grand larceny.	
Charles D. Brown, grand larceny.	

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS CHARGED WITH A BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

The London *Times* of April 14 prints the following leading article: The House of Commons was unusually excited yesterday afternoon by the question of a breach of privilege. On Friday last there appeared in the *Times*, as also in the columns of our contemporary, the *Daily News*, a report of the proceedings of the Foreign Loans Committee of the previous day. The proceedings commenced with the reading of a letter from M. Lefèvre, and of a translation of a letter from M. Herran, the Honduras Minister at Paris, both addressed to Mr. Lowe as Chairman of the committee; and the letter and translation, having been read, were both, in the ordinary course, embodied in our report of the day's business. Mr. Lewis called the attention of the House of Commons yesterday to the publication of these documents as a breach of privilege, and the House unanimously resolved that a breach of privilege had been committed. Mr. Lewis then moved that the printers of the *Times* and of the *Daily News* should be directed to attend at the bar of the House at 4:30 o'clock P. M. on Friday; and though these motions were resisted, they were carried by majorities of 47 and 44 respectively. Mr. Lewis was careful to explain that he had no wish to punish the printers of the *Times* and the *Daily News*, but he pushed his motions as the only way of getting to the bottom of what he appeared to regard as a mysterious business. It is scarcely necessary to say that there is no mystery whatever in a matter which should be perfectly plain to every reader. The Foreign Loans Committee, like other select committees, is an open court of inquiry, and from the beginning reporters have attended its sittings and taken notes of its proceedings. The evidence given before it has been reported from day to day just as it would have been had it been given in a court of law, and when the documents in question were read they were reported in the same fashion. If the printer of *The Times* is interrogated on Friday, all he can say is that a member of the reporting staff of this journal brought him copies of the documents read before the committee as part of the narrative of last Thursday's proceedings; and if further information is wanted, the reporter must be summoned to give, as he alone can, an account at first-hand of the way in which he obtained the copies he handed to the printer. But it is not impossible that by that time the House of Commons will have reflected on the character of the position it has been led to assume, and will take the easiest way of extricating itself from a dilemma by declining to advance any further in an entanglement of difficulties.

It cannot be denied that, in publishing the documents laid before the Foreign Loans Committee last Thursday, we technically committed a Breach of Privilege. But this admission cannot exhaust the enormity of our offense. Not only by the publication of these documents, but by our reports of the evidence orally given by the several witnesses who have attended the committee, have we infringed on the Privileges of the House of Commons. There is a Standing Order forbidding the publication of evidence given before a committee until it has been reported to the House. But there are Standing Orders also forbidding us to publish a report of a debate in the House, although it was ruled by the Lord Chief Justice a few years since that no action for libel would lie against a newspaper publishing what might be a libel in a fair and faithful report of a Parliamentary debate. The truth is that the notion that it is a breach of privilege to publish a parliamentary debate is obsolete, although the order forbidding it is retained as a means of summarily punishing an unfair report. The order forbidding the publication of evidence before a select committee is in the same position. No appeal has been made to it for nearly a generation; it is constantly disregarded, and it must be supposed to be kept among the standing orders as a means of correcting a garbled or false report. The evidence before select committees is almost always given in public, and it is for the public interest that it should be made known as it is delivered; and if this must be admitted as a general rule, it is pre-eminently applicable in such a case as that of the Foreign Loans Committee, the motives for the publication of the proceedings of which are precisely the same as the motives for the publication of the proceedings in a court of law. This view was, indeed, allowed by every member who spoke yesterday, and if any one had met Mr. Lewis' motion that a breach of privilege had been committed by moving the previous question, it would have been felt that this was the proper mode of getting rid of the subject. Mr. Horsman said at a later stage that he was surprised no one had done this, upon which we may ask why he did not do it himself. But the truth is that what Mr. Lewis attacked was not the technical breach of privilege which had been committed, but the alleged indiscretion of the committee in receiving and making public unsworn documents containing serious charges against particular persons, one of whom happens—and stress was laid upon it yesterday, though it is nothing to the point—to be a member of the House. The substantial point, which alone justifies the House of Commons yesterday, is that their committee, having received sworn testimony from many witnesses appearing before it, consented to receive and allowed to be read aloud unsworn communications by way of reply to some of the evidence that had been given.

A FEMALE "CABBY."

HOW A WOMAN TURNED HACK-DRIVER—HER RESUMPTION OF A GOWN.

The Liverpool *Post* of April 13 has the following interesting story: Long before 7 o'clock on Saturday morning last, says the *Post*, a vast concourse of the "whip" fraternity had assembled without the precincts of Walton Jail, to give an ovation to the female "cabby," whose term of incarceration expired on that morning. Hornby and Walton roads were lined with "four-wheelers" and "hansoms," and there were not wanting showy wagonettes and a good sprinkling of "buggies," harnessed to well-known fast trotting horses. Persons innocent of the real cause imagined that some high-wagered race was on the carpet, and some were even inclined to believe that the number of tight-trousered stable-boys about augured a new species of "Spring Meeting." Several prominent car proprietors and sporting characters interested in horseflesh were gaudily got up for the occasion, and appeared to act as stewards to the long *queue* of vehicles and the knights of the "whip and spur." Tradesmen and laborers left their "jobs" and joined the concourse, while from Walton and Kirkdale crowds of sight-seers, of all ages and sexes, swelled the multitude. Around the massive portals of the jail sentinels were posted, in order that "Billy Seymour" might not pass out unrecognized. Early last week, at a meeting of the admirers and sympathizers of the Boadicean "cabby," it was resolved to present her with a cab and horse, and it is creditable to the fraternity to be able to record that the sum promised reached a very handsome amount. There are rumors afloat that the "Cabman's Bishop" had given his "ecclesiastical" sanction to the matter, and that "Happy Ned" had headed the list with a "fiver."

The public, and especially that portion interested in romance, will recollect that a cabman, giving the name of William Seymour, was brought up before Mr. Raffles for the alleged theft of twenty-five pounds of beef and five pounds of mutton, value twenty-five shillings, and was committed to the sessions for felony. On the prisoner reaching Walton jail, the usual "classification in the reception ward" took place, and to the horror and astonishment of the officials it was discovered that the cabman was not of that sex to which society has delegated the use and care of horses. Detected in this, the prisoner confessed to the deception and gave her name as Mary Hanniwell. Her history was soon after made known. It appears she was the daughter of a Mr. Seymour, a land steward at Taunton, in the county of Somerset, and at the early age of fifteen was married to an army surgeon of the name of Hanniwell. Her days of wedlock were embittered by neglect and unhappiness, and, taking advantage of her knowledge of the equestrian science, she left her home of misery and want and arrived in London, determined to make her livelihood in the unsexing of herself. Cutting off her tresses, and assuming the garb of a London "cabby," she maintained herself in respectability, and as "Billy Seymour" won the good opinion of her employer and fellow-workers. In the year 1869 she came to Liverpool, and since that time has driven many a *habitué* of the "Atlantic" to the Manchester Corn Train. From the "Adelphi" and "Washington" many a nobleman has been under her whip-hand en route to Aintree race-course. For six months she was a favorite "cabby" at Maguire's stables, and for some time her "hansom" stood at George's Pier. The good conduct of "Billy Seymour" was acknowledged by her masters, and the "cabbies" of the town speak in high terms of the good-fellowship of "Jolly Seymour."

In an evil hour, however, poor Billy came to grief. There are certain charitable people who allege that whilst standing at Moorby's, in Leece street, some too practical joker, or some suddenly detected thief, placed some meat under the box of Billy Seymour's car, and the unfortunate Jarvie was accused of the theft. On the testimony of a boy, and supported by the circumstantial evidence of the case, "Billy" was sent before Mr. Raffles, and committed to the sessions. Brought up before the recorder on Feb. 12, she was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. At the trial the prisoner denied the theft, and throughout her term of incarceration adhered to her statement. While at Walton her conduct has been most exemplary, and she earned the good opinion of the Chaplain and jail officials. Through the ministrations and advice of the Chaplain, Mary Hanniwell determined on resuming her place in the world, and leaving the "whip and reins" to the sterner sex. From the Prisoners' Discharged Aid Society an outfit was furnished, and on Sunday morning at 7:30 o'clock Mary Hanniwell, accompanied by a quiet, spare, and sharp-visaged woman, and dressed in an unostentatious manner, passed the "whip-scouts and sentinels" unnoticed. The once familiar face of "Billy Seymour" was partially hidden by a black veil, and a modern "chignon" covered the closely-cut hair of the vigorous-looking "cabby." Other discharged prisoners made the best of their way to Walton road, and in passing through the anxious crowd became the "observed of all observers." The two females, Mary Hanniwell and her companion, wended their way over the fields toward Bootle, where a cab was in waiting. The driver handed the ladies into his vehicle, and drove them to the landing stage, and with that politeness usual to the fraternity, but indicative of a hint for an extra sixpence, the cabman handed out "Mary Hanniwell" with as much delicacy as though she had been a "fare" from Prince's Park. It is curious enough, but nevertheless true, that this same cabby was an old "pal" of Billy Seymour, had been six months with him at Maguire's; had promised a donation to the "Female Cabby's Fund," was most anxious to take part in the "ovation," and yet failed to discover the slightest resemblance between his Saturday morning's "fare" and the bold but pleasing visage of his once fellow-driver, and at this moment the object of his sympathy and support. From the cab to the railway boat the unknown couple took their way, and in half an hour afterward the "female cabby" (now Mrs. Hanniwell) was being whirled away at express rate to the South of England, where it is to be hoped she will gain a position that her courage and good conduct entitle her to. It may be interesting to know that "Billy Seymour" had a good sum in the savings bank, and with this, it is said, she intends commencing business in a quiet town, where few London or Liverpool "cabbies" will be likely to locate.

While the departure from Walton was so easily and openly effected by Mary Hanniwell and her companion, the crowd became an annoyance to itself. Some whispered that a "hoax" was being played on them. Others suggested a formal demand for the release of the prisoner. One rubicund-visaged driver mounted his cab and harangued the people, advising a "depitation to the Guvnor," while another hinted that "Mary" would not be allowed out while so much "hollering" was going on. Beguiling the time in this manner, the sympathizers waited until nearly ten o'clock, when some jail official quietly sent the rumor round that "Mary had eloped by a side door." Gradually the unwelcome conviction came over the multitude that they were "sold," and a "stampede" was accordingly made. With no reply to questions en route, and with sullen looks, the "cabbies" returned from their generous mission "crestfallen and sadly disappointed."

A TROPHY FOR RUTGERS.

There was great rejoicing in Rutgers College Tuesday morning, says the New-Brunswick (N. J.) *Fredonian*, over the accomplishment of a feat that has for years baffled the courage of the students. In the Summer of 1854 Rutgers became possessed of an old brass cannon weighing over 1,000 pounds. Princeton College students did not let it remain in this city long before they came in the night, captured it, returned, and planted it, muzzle up, in the Campus. It was recaptured and placed in the court-yard, where it remained but a short time before it was stolen and returned to Princeton. During the past nine years there have been several unsuccessful attempts to recover this weapon of warfare. In 1871 Rutgers came very near having its desire gratified. It was a dark, rainy night, and the cannon was dug from the ground, dragged about 100 feet, dropped, and the students ran for dear life, either through fear or through a desire to get home before the dawn of light. A few days since the land of Princeton was spied out and the position of the old gun was ascertained to be between the dormitories. Between 7 and 8 o'clock on Monday night a delegation of Rutgers students were seen wending their way over George street. They were loaded with clubs, spades, pick-axes, and a rope, and were endeavoring to reach Milltown, at which place they had ready a farmer's wagon and an excellent team of horses. To Princeton they went at a pacing gait, arriving about midnight. The cannon was dug, as it were, from the side of the sleeping Princeton students. It was placed in the wagon and brought home at 10:30 Tuesday morning, and placed in front of the main entrance of Rutgers. When the bell at 11 o'clock rang, there was a rush to see the object that had been one of solicitude to Rutgers. There was a jam, the well-known cheer was given with a will, the midnight raiders were carried on the shoulders of their fellow-students, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Finally the old cannon was placed on stout sticks, and a procession was formed, singing of "Sherman's March to the Sea" was heard as the students tramped to the hall, and deposited their trophy of victory. Cheers were given for the victory obtained. The Rutgers boys declare that the cannon shall remain in this City even if they have to plant it so deep that the "Heathen Chinee" can use it for a hitching post.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$6,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 89	100 A. & Pac. Tel.... 26¼
300 Pacific Mail.... 44⅞	100 do.... 26½
500 do.... 44¾	100 Kansas Pacific.... 24¼
100 do....s3. 44⅞	100 do....c. 24½
100 do....b3. 45	100 do.... 24¾
800 do.... 45	1000 N.Y.C. &Hud.b3.105
6900 Western Union. 79	200 do.... 105⅛
3238 do.... 79⅛	600 North-western.... 42⅜
2000 do.... 79¼	100 do....s3. 42¼
600 do....c. 79¼	100 do.... 42½
100 do....s3. 79⅛	500 do.... 42⅝
1400 do.... 79¼	400 do.... 42¾
1500 do....s3. 79⅛	300 Atlantic & Pac.P. 17½
15 do.... 79⅛	100 do.... 17¼
1500 do.... 79¼	300 Rock Island.... 105½
3000 do.... 79⅜	200 do.... 105⅜
100 do.... 79½	200 do....s3. 105¼
3500 do.... 79½	500 do....s3. 105⅜
1500 do....b3. 79⅞	30 do.... 105½
2500 do....b3. 79⅝	400 do.... 105⅜
1900 Erie Railway.... 30⅝	700 do.... 105½
300 do.... 30¾	1400 do.... 105⅝
500 do....c. 30⅝	700 do.... 105¾
500 do....s3. 30¾	17 do.... 105½
300 do....c. 30¾	200 do.... 105⅝
500 Union Pacific..s3. 78	300 do.... 105¾
1900 do.... 78⅛	100 Del., Lack. & W.122
200 do....c. 78⅛	200 U. S. Express.... 52
200 do.... 78	100 do.... 51
100 do....c. 78	600 St. L. & Kan. C.... 42
800 do.... 78⅛	100 do.... 42¼
3700 do.... 78⅛	100 Tol. & Wabash.... 16
50 do.... 78⅜	100 do....c. 16
500 Lake Shore.... 70½	300 Pac. R. of Mo.b3. 54½
200 do.... 70⅝	100 do.... 54⅝
500 do.... 70¾	1000 do.... 54½
500 do.... 70⅞	32 do....s20. 54
200 do.... 71	100 Panama.... 166
500 do.... 70⅞	200 Ohio & Miss..s3. 27½
900 do.... 70¾	100 N. J. Southern.b3 7
800 do.... 70⅞	32 do.... 6¾
100 do....c. 70¾	400 do.... 7¼
500 do.... 70⅝	400 do.... 7⅜
600 do.... 70½	100 do....b3. 8
600 do.... 70⅝	200 do.... 8½
100 do.... 70⅝	200 do.... 8⅜
300 do.... 70⅞	700 do.... 8¼
1600 do....s3. 70⅞	400 do.... 8⅛
1600 do....b3. 71	100 do.... 8

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s,'81,R.121¾	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....12.123
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..b.c.122	100,000 do....b. c.123⅛
2,000 do....12.122	10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68....12.122
2,000 do....121⅞	10,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 R....12.116⅛
175,000 do....12.122	
2,000 U.S.5s,'81,C.117⅝	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$9,000 Mo. 6s long bs.100½	5 Erie Railway Pf.. 44
2,000 N.Y. 8.7s,B.C..108¼	600 N.Y.C.& Hud..b.c.105¼
2,000 Tenn. 6s, old x. c....b.c. 50½	35 do.... 105
2,000 Mo. 6s,'77,b.c.101	200 do.... 105⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s,'78,b.c.101	100 do....b3.105¼
2,000 Mo.6s H.&St.J. Is b.c.'76s....101¼	100 do.... 105⅛
1,000 Georgia 6s.... 87	2100 Un. Pac....b.c. 78¼
1,000 B.C.R.&M.1st. 35	300 do.... 78⅛
1,000 C. & N.W.Con. C. Gold bds.... 86½	300 do.... 78
1,000 Morris&Es1st.114	200 do.... 77⅞
1,000 Gal.&Chic.1st.107	500 Erie R'y....b.c. 30¾
1,000 Mil. & St.P.1st LaC'se Div.b.c. 84	1700 do.... 30⅝
5,000 Mil.&St.P. C.& M. Div. b. c.... 83½	2300 do....s3. 30½
5,000 P. R.of Mo.1st. 95	200 do....s3. 30⅜
2,000 do.... 95½	300 do.... 30¼
4,000 N.Y.C.1st,C.... 115	1300 L.S.&M.S....b.c. 71⅛
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s'87.102½	1400 do.... 71
1,000 Ohio&Miss.2d. 78¾	200 do....s3. 71⅛
8,000 Cen.Pac.g.bs..103	1000 do.... 71¼
10,000 Cen.P.1st, Cal. & Oregon br.... 94¾	100 do.... 71⅜
5,000 do.... 94½	100 do....s3. 71¼
1,000 Wes.Pac.bds.... 97¾	100 do....b3. 71
23,000 Un.Pac.1st.... 100¾	100 do.... 70⅞
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 93¾	300 do.... 70¾
2,000 C.,C.,&I.C.1st. 50¼	600 do.... 70⅞
5,000 do.... 50½	15 do.... 70⅝
4,000 do.... 50⅜	200 do.... 70¾
7,000 St.L.&I.M.1st. 92	15 Ill. Cent..b.c.s3.106½
2,000 S. P. bs. of Mo. 77	100 do.... 105½
1,000 Gt.W.1st'88.. 79½	300 Chic.&N.W....b.c. 42½
65 Fourth Nat'l B'k. 98½	400 do.... 42¾
22 B'k of New-York.133½	1100 do.... 42⅞
58 Del.&H.Canal.b.c.120½	300 do.... 42⅞
100 Mar.L. & M.Co. assessm't pd.... 7¼	1100 do.... 42¾
100 Mar.L.&M.Co. Pf. assess't p'd.b.c. 7½	37 Clev.&P Gtd.b. c. 92¾
100 Con. Coal....b. c. 47¾	200 do....s3. 92½
200 do.... 48	700 Chic.&R.I....b.c.105¾
150 Atl.&Pac.Tel.b.c. 26¾	700 do.... 105⅞
110 do.... 26⅝	300 do.... 106
100 do....b3. 26⅞	400 do....b3.106⅛
500 P.M.S.S.Co....b.c. 45⅛	1100 do.... 106¼
200 do.... 45¼	500 do.... 106⅜
300 do.... 45⅛	500 do....s3.106⅛
100 do....s3. 45¼	1700 do.... 106⅛
900 do....s3. 45	600 do.... 106
100 U. S. Express.... 51	400 do.... 105⅞
100 do.... 51½	300 C.M.&St.P....b.c. 37⅛
100 do....b. c. 52½	300 do....s3. 37¼
200 do.... 53	10 Chic.&Alt....b.c.108
53 Wells Far,Ex.b.c. 90¼	25 do.... 107¾
100 do.... 90½	15 Ch.&Al.Pf....b.c.112
1800 W.U.Tel.b.c.b3. 79⅞	200 Tol.Wab.&W.b.c. 16
3100 do.... 79⅝	200 do....s3. 16⅛
500 do....c. 79½	100 do....b. c. 16
1100 do.... 79½	10 H. & St.J....b.c.. 26
25 do.... 79⅜	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.... 31½
4500 do.... 79⅝	100 St.L.K.C&N.pf.bc. 41¾
1500 do....s3. 79⅝	1500 do.... 42
4000 do.... 79¾	100 Del.Lac.&Wes.R.121
3800 do.... 79⅞	100 do....b.c.120½
1900 do.... 80	343 do.... 120
2700 do.... 80⅛	100 do.... 119⅝
5100 do.... 80	330 do.... 119½
1500 do.... 79⅞	400 do.... 120
4100 do....b3. 80	100 do.... 120¼
100 do....s3. 79⅞	1500 Pac.R.of Mo.b.c. 54½
3300 do.... 80	10 do.... 54¼
1000 do....b3. 80⅛	200 do....s3. 54⅜
800 do....s3. 80	100 do....b10. 54½
2600 do.... 80⅛	120 Atl.&Pac.Pf..b.c. 17
1500 do....b3. 80¼	100 do.... 17¼
800 do.... 80⅛	100 do.... 17⅜
2200 do.... 80	700 do....b3. 17½
29 Kan. Pac....b.c. 25	300 do.... 17⅜
68 do.... 24⅜	500 do.... 17⅝
400 do.... 24¾	100 do.... 17½
	200 N. J. So....b.c. 8
	200 do.... 7¾
	100 do.... 7½
	100 do.... 7¾
	100 do.... 7⅞
	300 Ohio&Miss....b.c. 27¾
	175 American Ex.... 64½
	100 C.,C.,&I.C....b.c. 6¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$3,000 Ten.6s,o'dX C. 49½	1100 Lake Shore..s3. 70⅞
9,000 do.... 50	800 do....c. 70¾
100 Del. & Hud.... 120	300 do.... 70¾
100 Consol. Coal.... 48½	1000 do.... 70⅞
44 do.... 49	200 do.... 71
100 do....b3. 49⅜	300 Union Pacific.... 77⅝
100 do.... 49⅜	700 do....s3. 77¾
200 do.... 49½	100 do....b3. 77⅞
350 do.... 49	900 do.... 77¾
200 Atl. and Pac. Tel. 26¾	100 do.... 77½
300 West. Union...s5. 79⅞	300 do.... 77⅝
100 do....s3. 79¾	200 do....b3. 77¾
1200 do.... 80	1200 do.... 77⅝
2400 do.... 79⅞	700 North-western.... 42⅝
1000 do....c. 79⅞	100 do....c. 42¾
1800 do.... 80	900 do.... 42⅝
200 do....b3. 79⅞	300 do....s3. 42¾
300 do....s3. 79⅞	200 do.... 42⅞
300 do....b3. 80	200 do.... 42¾
1225 do.... 80	200 Rock Island.... 105⅞
800 do....b3. 80⅛	1100 do....b3.106
1800 do.... 80⅛	600 do....b3.106⅛
400 do....b3. 80¼	1100 do.... 106⅛
100 U. S. Express.... 52½	200 St. Paul Pf.... 57¼
100 do.... 53	100 do.... 57⅜
200 Pacific Mail.... 44⅞	200 Tol. & Wab..s3. 15⅞
1000 do....c. 45	600 do.... 15¾
100 do.... 45	1739 do.... 15⅝
150 do.... 44⅞	40 Del., Lack. & W..120¾
100 do.... 45⅛	600 Ohio & Miss..s3. 27½
250 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 105	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 26½
10 Panama.... 167	100 do.... 26¼
100 do.... 165	100 N. J. Southern.... 7¾
100 do.... 164	100 do.... 7⅝
100 Erie Railway.... 30¼	400 Atlan. & Pac. Pf.. 17½
400 do.... 30⅛	100 do....b3. 17⅜
200 do.... 30⅛	75 St. L. & Kan.C.s3. 42
200 do.... 30½	100 do.... 42½
900 do.... 30¼	100 do.... 43¼
100 do.... 30⅜	100 do....s3. 43
400 do.... 30¼	100 do.... 44
500 do.... 30⅛	100 do.... 43⅞
2400 do.... 30¼	100 do....b3. 44
1200 do....s3. 30¼	1000 Kansas Pacific.... 25
300 do.... 30¼	100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 54¼
700 do.... 30⅜	
600 do....b3. 30½	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$12,000 U. S. 6s, C., '65, N....b. c.121⅞	$10,000 U.S.10-40 R..116⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....b.c.123¼	5,000 U. S. 5s,R.,'81.115¾
	1,000 U. S. Cur. 6s..124⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Dis.ofC.3-65s. 70	200 Erie R'way..b. c. 30½
3,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 100⅞	1200 do....b3. 30⅜
24,000 do.... 101	100 do.... 30⅜
1,000 U. Pac. S. Fd.. 93⅝	600 do.... 30⅛
4,000 do.... 93¾	500 do.... 30
1,000 C.&R.I.& P.7s.109¼	1100 do....s3. 30
3,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 78¾	300 do.... 29⅞
5,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.106	1700 do.... 30
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st., St. L. Div.... 62½	200 Harlem....b. c.136
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 82½	100 Mich. Central.... 74
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d.. 57	200 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 71⅛
4,000 Al & T. H. In. 80	100 do....s4. 71⅛
5,000 L. S. Con.1stC.103	1000 do.... 71
5,000 N. Mo. 1st b. c. 89	100 do....c. 71
10 Metropolitan Bk.134	100 do.... 70⅞
5 Cen. C. of Md.b.c. 50	800 do.... 70¾
600 do.... 49½	600 do....s3. 70⅝
100 A. & P. Tel.b. c.s3. 26½	300 do....s3. 70¾
100 do.... 26½	400 do.... 70½
200 N.Y.C. & H.R.b. c.105¼	100 Ill. Central..b. c.105½
30 do.... 105¼	100 C. & P. G'd..b. c. 92¾
300 W. Union. b. c.s3. 80⅛	200 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 42⅝
1500 do.... 80¼	100 Union Pac.... 77½
800 do.... 80⅛	100 do.... 77⅜
2600 do.... 80¼	200 do.... 77¼
3600 do.... 80⅜	300 do.... 77⅛
3400 do.... 80½	100 do.... 77
500 do.... 80⅜	900 do.... 76⅞
3 00 do.... 80¼	200 do.... 76¾
700 do.... 80⅜	1000 do.... 76⅝
100 do....s4. 80¼	13 N. J. Central.b. c.116
1500 do....s10. 80½	400 Chi. & R. I....b c.106¼
6600 do.... 80⅜	100 do....b3.106⅜
2100 do....b3. 80⅝	1200 do.... 106¼
1000 do....s3. 80¼	400 do.... 106⅛
9400 do.... 80½	800 do.... 106
1500 do....s15. 80¼	500 do....s3.106
2200 do.... 80⅜	100 Chi.,M.&St.P.b. c. 37¼
80 Wells-F. Ex..b. c. 91½	100 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 16
20 American Ex..b. c. 64⅛	100 do.... 15⅞
20 do....b. c. 64¼	100 P., Ft. W. C. G'd.. 97¼
225 do.... 64	800 Del., Lack. & W..120⅛
100 P. Mail S.S.Co.b.c. 45⅛	200 H. & St. Jo.b. c. 26½
100 do.... 45	200 P. R. of Mo.b.c.b3. 54½
1400 do.... 44⅞	500 Atl. & Pac.Pf.b. c. 17¼
300 do....s3. 44¾	200 Kansas Pac....s3. 25
200 do.... 44¾	100 N. J. S'n..b. c.s3. 7

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 Han. & N. 1st. 50	1000 Union Pacific.... 76½
2,000 Un. Pac. S.F.... 93¾	500 do.... 76¼
100 A. & P. Tel.... 26⅝	2500 do.... 76
149 do.... 26½	300 do.... 75⅞
200 do.... 26¾	100 do.... 75¾
500 Western Un..s3. 80	500 do.... 75⅝
1400 do.... 80⅛	500 do.... 75½
1500 do.... 80	100 do.... 75⅝
2400 do.... 79⅞	100 do.... 76
700 do....s3. 79¾	100 do.... 76¼
3200 do.... 79⅞	200 do.... 76⅜
1000 do.... 80	100 do.... 76¼
20 American Express. 64¼	500 do.... 76⅛
300 U. S. Express.... 53	500 do.... 76¼
100 Canton.... 70½	100 do.... 76⅜
200 do.... 70¼	500 do.... 76¼
400 do.... 70½	100 do.... 76⅛
800 Pacific Mail.... 44⅞	600 do.... 76
200 do.... 45	100 do.... 75⅞
300 do.... 44⅞	100 do.... 75⅝
100 do....s3 44¾	200 do.... 75½
1900 do.... 44¾	300 do.... 75⅜
300 do....b3. 44⅝	500 do.... 75½
200 do.... 44⅝	600 do.... 75¼
500 do.... 44⅝	200 do.... 75⅛
100 do.... 45	
100 Del., Lack. & W..120	3000 do.... 75
100 Erie Railway..s3. 29⅞	500 do.... 76½
200 do....b3. 30	300 do.... 75¾
1200 do.... 29⅞	2500 do.... 76
1100 do.... 29¾	1500 do.... 75⅞
1500 do.... 29⅝	300 do.... 75⅝
2500 do.... 29⅜	100 do.... 75¾
3700 do.... 29⅞	900 do.... 76
800 Lake Shore.... 70⅝	700 do.... 75⅞
100 do.... 70½	500 do.... 76
100 do.... 70⅜	1900 do.... 76⅛
1000 do.... 70¼	500 do.... 76¼
500 do.... 70⅜	100 do.... 76⅜
1100 do.... 70½	300 Ohio & Miss....s3. 27⅛
600 do.... 70⅜	500 do.... 27¼
1400 do.... 70½	500 do.... 27⅛
400 Pittsburg....s7. 92¾	100 H. & St. Jo....s3. 26¼
200 do....s3. 92¾	100 do....s3. 26
500 North-western.... 42½	100 do.... 26½
200 do.... 42⅜	100 do.... 26
200 do.... 42½	325 Chi. & Alton.... 107½
800 Rock Island.... 105⅞	100 C., B. & Q....b3.118
700 do.... 105¾	200 A. & P. Pref....b3. 17⅛
400 do.... 105⅞	300 do.... 17
100 do....b3.106	100 St. L. & K. City.... 43¼
100 St. Paul....s3. 37	700 do....b3. 44
300 do.... 37	400 do.... 44
500 Tol. & Wabash.... 15⅝	100 do.... 43⅞
100 do.... 15½	600 do.... 43¾
200 do.... 15⅜	600 Kansas Pacific.... 25
100 do....s10. 15½	100 N. J. Southern.... 7

WEDNESDAY, April 28—P. M.

The volume of business at the Stock Exchange to-day was not quite up to yesterday's standard, although the transactions were on a large scale in some cases. The early dealings were characterized by considerable strength and buoyancy and a further improvement in values, but subsequently a reaction set in and prices declined. In the closing dealings, however, a partial recovery took place and a firm tone prevailed. Western Union recorded the largest sales, and advanced from 79 to 80½, reacting shortly before the close to 79¾@80. Union Pacific was next in point of activity, and advanced to 78¼ at the first board. Later on sales were made down to 75, but at the close the price recovered to 76⅜. Rock Island opened at 105½, against 105 at the close last evening, and advanced to 106⅜, the last reported sales being at 106. Lake Shore rose from 70½ to 71¼, fell off to 70¼ and closed at 70½. Erie declined steadily from 30¾ to 29⅜, closing at 29⅞@30. Northwest common rose from 42¼ to 42⅞, with a later reaction to 42⅝. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph was stronger and ranged from 26¼ to 27. Missouri Pacific, Atlantic and Pacific Preferred, Kansas Pacific, and St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Preferred, advanced ½ to 2 ₽ cent., with a slight reaction at the close. New-Jersey Southern was more active than usual, advancing from 7 to 8½ and closing at a reaction. New-York Central advanced to 105¼ and Harlem declined to 136. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western receded from 122 to 119½, and afterward recovered to 120½. Illinois Central sold at 105½@105¾. Panama declined from 166 to 164. Ohio and Mississippi and Wabash declined about ½ ₽ cent., and at the close made a slight recovery. The general market in the final dealings was firm.

The money market was extremely easy early in the day at 2½@3 ₽ cent. for call loans. Shortly before the close there was an increased demand, and the rate advanced to 5 ₽ cent., but at the close receded again to 4. Some of the banks are still receiving currency from the interior. Discounts were unchanged.

The London advices reported a quiet market for securities, without important change in quotations, Consols for money closing at 93 15-16@94; do., account, at 94@94 1-16; 1865s, old, at 105½; 1867s at 108¾; 10-40s at 103½@103⅝, and new 5s at 102⅝. Erie declined to 26¾. To-day was ticket day and to-morrow will be fortnightly settling day at the Stock Exchange. The Sterling Exchange market was, if anything, a shade easier, the selling rates having been $4 87@$4 87½, and $4 90@$4 90½ for bankers' sixty days and demand bills. The Gold market was a little firmer, but dull, all the sales having been at 115¼@115⅜, the former the opening and closing quotation. Cash Gold was in better demand and borrowers paid as high as 1-32 for immediate delivery. The principal loans, however, were at 4 to 6 ₽ cent. for borrowing. At the close loans were made free of interest. The specie shipments to-day footed up $300,000, the engagements for to-morrow's steamers amounting to nearly $1,000,000.

Government Bonds were firm, with an advance in 1867s to 123¼, and new 1865s to 122. In Railroad Bonds the volume of business was smaller than of late, but prices were well maintained. Union Pacific firsts advanced to 101, and Sinking Funds to 93¾. Morris and Essex firsts sold at 114, and New-York Central firsts at 115. Chicago and Rock Island 7s advanced to 109¼. State Bonds were steady except for Tennessees, which were lower. Sales of old ex-coupon were made at 50½@49½@50. Missouri long 6s rose to 100½.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1875.

Gold receipts	$717,392 60
Gold payments	147,311 65
Gold balance	60,535,602 65
Currency receipts	1,042,773 59
Currency payments	1,933,469 65
Currency balance	41,087,413 07
Customs	186,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 28.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117¼	117⅜
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	119¾	119¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	123	123¼
American Gold	115¼	115¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87¼@$4 87½	$4 87@$4 87½
New-York Central	104⅝	105
Rock Island	105	106
Pacific Mail	44⅞	44⅞
St. Paul	36⅞	37
St. Paul Preferred	56⅞	57⅜
Western Union	78⅞	80
Union Pacific	77⅞	76⅜
Lake Shore	70½	70½
Wabash	16⅛	15⅝
North-western	42¼	42⅝
North-western Preferred	55	55
Delaware and Lackawanna	122½	120
New-Jersey Central	118	118
Panama	166	164
Erie	30⅝	29⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅝	27¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	6	6¼
Harlem	138	136

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	105¼	105	2,300
Harlem	136	136	200
Erie	30¾	29⅝	25,000
Lake Shore	71¼	70¼	28,000
Wabash	16⅛	15½	4,200
North-western	42⅞	42¼	8,000
Delaware and Hudson Canal	120	120	158
Rock Island	106⅜	105¼	17,850
Fort Wayne	97¼	97¼	100
Milwaukee and St Paul	37⅜	37	900
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	57⅜	57¼	300
Pittsburgh	92¾	92½	937
Delaware, Lack. and Western	122	119½	2,753
Chicago and Alton	107½	107½	325
Illinois Central	105¾	105½	415
Union Pacific	78¼	75	34,725
Canton	70½	70½	500
C., C. and Ind. Central	6¼	6¼	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	26½	26	800
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	31½	31½	200
Ohio and Mississippi	27¾	27⅛	2,800
Missouri Pacific	54⅝	54¼	2,100
Panama	166	164	300
Western Union	80½	79	125,200
Atlantic and Pac. Telegraph	27	26¼	1,449
Pacific Mail	45¼	44¾	14,500
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	27⅝	17	4,200
Consolidation Coal	49½	48	1,450
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	91½	90¼	180
Amer. Mer. Union Express	64½	64	400
United States Express	53	51	1,000
Kansas Pacific	25	24¼	2,800
St. Louis, K. C. and N. Pf.	44	41¾	4,500
New-Jersey Southern	8½	7	3,700

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	123½	124	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	121⅞	122
6s, 1881, r.	121⅜	121⅞	5-20s, 1867, r.	121⅝	121¾
6s, 1881, c.	123⅛	123⅜	5-20s, 1867, c.	123⅛	123⅜
5-20s, 1862, r.	116¼		5-20s, 1868, r.	121⅞	122¼
5-20s, 1862, c.	119⅝	119⅞	5-20s, 1868, c.	122⅞	123⅛
5-20s, 1864, r.	117⅝	118	10-40s, r.	116	116⅛
5-20s, 1864, c.	121⅛	121⅜	10-40s, c.	116¾	117¼
5-20s, 1865, r.	118¾	119¼	5s, 1881, r.	115⅝	115⅞
5-20s, 1865, c.	123⅛	123⅜	5s, 1881, c.	117¼	117½
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	121¼	121¾			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $345,000 for interest and $20,200 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$23,776,000
Gold balances	1,238,800
Currency balances	1,428,314

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883.... 39	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 20½
Alabama 5s, 1886.... 39	N.C.6s.N.C.R..J.&J. 50
California 7s.... 113	N.C.6s.N.C.R..A.&O. 50
Georgia 6s.... 85	N. C. Fund. Act, '66.. 12
Georgia 7s, new bds. 98	N. C. Fund. Act, '68.. 12
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 92	N. C. new bds., J.&J. 10
Georgia 7s, Gold bds. 91	N. C. new bds., A.&O. 10
Indiana 5s.... 101	N. C. Sp'l Tax, cl. 1.. 4
Illinois coup. 6s, '77.101	N. C. Sp'l Tax, cl. 2.. 4
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.101	N. C. Sp'l Tax, cl. 3.. 4
Illinois War Loan.... 102	Ohio 6s, '75.... 101
Kentucky 6s.... 101½	Ohio 6s, '81.... 105
Louisiana 6s.... 36	Ohio 6s, '86.... 108
Louisiana new bds.. 36	Rhode Island 6s.... 107
La. 6s,new Fl'g Debt. 37	South Carolina 6s.... 33
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 37	S. C. 6s, Jan. & Ju.. 32½
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 37	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 32½
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75. 37	S. C. Fund. Act, '66.. 33
Mo. 6s, due in 1875..101⅜	S. C. L'd C.,'89,J.&J. 40
Mo. 6s, due in 1876..101	S. C. 7s of '88.... 33
Mo. 6s, due in 1877.. 99	S. C. Non-Fund. bds. 6
Fund. Bs., due '94-5. 99½	Tennessee 6s, old.... 50
L.B.,due '81 to '91 inc.100½	Tenn. 6s, old, ex c.. 50
Asy.or Univ'y,due'92 99½	Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 50
Han.& St.Jo.,due '86. 99½	Tenn. 6s, new series. 50
Han.& St.Jo.,due '87. 99½	Virginia 6s, old.... 34
N. Y. Reg. B'ty Ln.108¼	Va. 6s, new bds.... 45
N. Y. Coup. B'ty Ln.108¼	Va. 6s, cons., 2d ser. 40
N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87.... 115	Va. 6s, deferred bds.. 8½
N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75.... 114	
N.C. 6s, old,Jan.&Ju. 20¾	D. of Col. 3.65s, 1924.. 69¾

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Bos., H. & Erie 1st.. 29¼	L. S. Div. bds.... 105½
Chic. & Alton 1st.... 111	L. S. Con. Reg. 1st.. 102
La. & Mo. 1st, guar. 92	L. S. Con. Coup. 2d.. 95
St. L., Jack. & C.1st.101	L. S. Con. Reg. 2d.. 95
C., B. & Q. 8 ₽ c.1st.113⅝	Mich.Cen.C. 7s. 1902 103½
C., B. & Q. con., 7s.... 105	M. C. 1st, 8s, '82. S.F. 111
Chic., R. I. & Pac.... 108⅛	N. J. So. 1st, 7s.. 32½
Cen.R.of N.J.1st, n..112	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.... 100
Cen.R.of N.J.1st, C..105½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.. 103½
Cen.R. of N. J. 2d..103	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.. 102
Cen.R.of N.J.Con.C.114⅜	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.. 101⅞
Am. D. & Imp. bds..103	N.Y.C.&H.1st.coup. 115
M.&St.P.1st,8s,P.D..108	N.Y.C.& H. 1st. reg. 113¾
M.&St.P.1st7s3-10 PD 92	Hud.R.7s,2d,S.F.,'85.109⅞
M.&St.P.1st I.&M.D. 75½	Harlem 1st, 7s, coup. 115⅛
M. & St. P.1st I. & D. 79	North Mo. 1st.... 88½
C. & N. W. S. F.... 104	Ohio & M. Con. S. F. 99½
C. & N. W. Int. bds.101	Ohio & M. Con.... 99¾
C. & N. W. Con. bds. 95	Ohio & M. 2d. Con.. 78½
C. & N. W. Ex. bds. 90	Cen. Pac. G. bds.... 103
C. & N. W. 1st.... 98	Cen. Pac. San Joa.br. 93½
C. & N. W. C. G. bds 86	Cen.Pac.Cal.&O.1st. 94¾
Gal. & Chi. Ex.... 106¾	West'n Pac. bds.... 97¾
Gal. & Chi. 2d.... 103	Un. Pac. 1st bds.... 100¾
Peninsula 1st Con.... 96½	Un. Pac. L. G'ts. 7s. 92½
Chi. & Mil. 1st.... 95¾	Un. Pac. S. Fund.... 93
C.C.C.& I.1st 7s,S.F.108¾	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.... 93¾
Del., L. & W. 2d.... 110	Pac.R.of Mo.1stCa.B. 80½
Del.,L.& W.7s,Con.121	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.... 82
Morris & Essex 1st..114	Pac.R.7s,Gtd. by Mo.101
Morris & Essex 2d..106	Pitts., Ft.W.& C.1st.110
Erie 2d 7s, '79.... 101½	Pitts., Ft.W.& C.2d.108½
Erie 3d 7s, '83.... 101½	Pitts., Ft.W.& C.3d.100
Erie 4th 7s, '80.... 97	Clev. & Pitt.Con.S.F.105
Erie 5th 7s, '88.... 97½	Clev. & Pitt. 4th.... 97
Long Dock bds.... 104½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st. 53½
B., N. Y. & E. L. Bd. 87	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 92
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.107¾	St. L. & Iron M. 2d. 80
Han. & St. Jo. 8s, C. 88	Alton & Terre H.1st.105
Ind., B. & W. 1st.... 31	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf. 89
Mich. So. 7 ₽ ct. 2d..104	Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 80
M. So. N. I.S.F.7 ₽ c.108	Bel. & S. Ill.R. 1st 8s. 96
Clev. & Tol. S. F.... 107	T. & W. 1st St.L. div. 92
Clev.&Tol. new bds.101	Tol. & Wab. 2d.... 86
Clev.,P.& A.old bds.102	Tol. & W. Con.Conv. 41
Clev.,P.&A.new bds.101	Han. & Naples 1st.. 45
Det., M. & Tol. bds.101	Gt. West'n 1st, '88.. 79½
Buf. & State L. 7s.... 102	Gt. West'n 2d, '93.. 57
Kal. & W. P. 1st.... 85	

And the following for City Bank shares:

America.... 150	Mechanics'.... 145
American Exchange.116	Merchants'.... 124
Chemical.... 1600	Merchants' Ex.... 101½
City.... 300	Metropolitan.... 132
Commerce.... 118½	Nassau.... 108
Continental.... 94⅛	New-York.... 133½
Corn Exchange.... 127	N. Y. National Ex.. 100
First National.... 200	North America.... 101
Fourth National.... 98½	Park.... 150
Fulton.... 156	Peoples'.... 140
Germania.... 115¼	Republic.... 99½
Gold Exchange.... 115	State of New-York.. 115
Grocers'.... 99½	Tradesmen's.... 145
Irving.... 130	Union.... 141
Market.... 121	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 28.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Binkley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102½	
City 6s, new	106¾	106⅞
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130	130¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅜	55½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56¾	56⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63¼	63⅜
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21¾	21⅞
Northern Central Railroad		
Lehigh Navigation	51½	51¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	102¼	102⅜

The Commercial Warehouse Company of New-York has declared a quarterly dividend of *Two and a half ₽ cent.*, payable on and after May 1.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., 12 WALL st., dealers in stock privileges. Comprehensive explanatory circulars mailed gratuitously, containing prices all stocks sold at the Exchange.

THE IOWA METEOR.

DESCRIPTION BY PROF. LEONARD OF THE FRAGMENTS FOUND.

Prof. N. R. Leonard, of the Iowa University, has communicated to Western papers a description of the fragments which he has gathered of the great meteor which recently fell to the ground in that State. He writes:

"The portions of the meteor found thus far fell in T. 80 N., R. 9 W., and principally along the line separating the two western tiers of sections in that township. The area on which they fell is about four miles long by one and three quarters miles in breadth. The largest pieces fell in sections 6 and 7. I visited this vicinity on the 31st of March, and found that half a dozen small pieces, whose aggregate weight was about nine pounds, had been found. I secured these, and employed an enterprising young man, Mr. Frank Greely, to search the district which I mapped out for him. In pursuance of our arrangement, he secured the services of a number of men and boys and made a systematic search, which resulted in the finding of 150 pounds, of which I have secured 141. Other parties in this city have somewhere from twenty-five to fifty pounds, and I know of twenty-five pounds more not yet brought to the city. I suppose, therefore, that the whole may have amounted to as much as 250 pounds. The appearance of the pieces of the meteor is quite peculiar; there is no danger of any one being unable to distinguish them at sight from any terrestrial rock, who is able to distinguish beans from shelled corn. They are covered on the outside with a black coating formed by the melting of the outer surface in consequence of friction with the air. In some of the fragments there is plain evidence of an explosion having taken place while the meteor was yet in the air, and the melted matter in these cases has apparently run over these surfaces of fracture. In other cases there are fractures where the newly exposed surfaces are barely smoked. The meteor seems to have been composed of a large number of separate bodies grouped around a central mass which weighed forty-three and one-half pounds. The largest piece, unfortunately, was broken in falling. One of the fragments weighs sixteen pounds, another twenty, and the remainder of the forty-three and a half is composed of small pieces. These fragments were all found lying close together. I have had four of the most perfect specimens neatly photographed so as to show their irregularities of form and their peculiar pitted appearance. At first view the interior of these meteors somewhat resembles some specimens of trap rock, but when examined with an eye glass of considerable power, they show multitudes of bright particles of nickeliferous iron, which shine with a copperish lustre. The chemical analysis of meteoric bodies is very interesting and instructive—though they have not as yet certainly revealed to the chemist any mineral which does not exist in terrestrial substances, they do yet reveal them in a different state, and in different combinations from any yet found in our native rocks.

I have taken pains to secure a thorough and careful analysis of the Iowa County meteor. As stated in a private communication, I placed a fragment weighing about ten ounces in the hands of our Professor of Chemistry as early as Feb. 24, upon his promise to furnish me the results for publication. He has not yet reported; but, fortunately, Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, who is well known in this country and in Europe for his numerous and valuable contributions upon this and kindred subjects, solicited the favor of a small part of the portion given to our Professor. I procured it and sent it to him on the 30th of March, and he furnishes me with the following determinations. (I give only a part of his report.)

Analysis of Prof. J. Lawrence Smith:

Specific gravity of specimen furnished	3.57
Earthy matter	81.64
Triolite	5.83
Nickeliferous iron	12.53

The nickeliferous iron contains:

Iron	89.04
Nickel	10.35
Cobalt	.54

—together with traces of phosphorus, sulphur, and copper.

The earthy part contains silica, protoxide of iron, magnesia, alumina and soda, with traces of lithia and potassium. This composition is quite similar to that of the Guernsey County, Ohio, meteor, which fell May 1, 1860. The world's stock of these meteoric specimens is by no means large. Its entire stock of meteoric stones up to A. D. 1868 is the product of 261 known falls, and of 160 stones whose character is undoubted, but of whose fall no one was witness, making a total of 421 falls, some of which yielded less than half a pound. The store of meteoric iron is somewhat larger.

NEW CITY DEPOSITORIES.

The Mayor, Controller, and Chamberlain met yesterday, and selected the following banks to receive City deposits, the interest to be two and a half per cent. on daily balances: The United States Trust Company, the Union Trust Company, Mechanics' Bank, Gallatin National Bank, Bank of North America, Merchants' National Bank, Chatham National Bank, Continental National Bank, and Mercantile National Bank. The Third National Bank offered three per cent. on daily balances, and was also selected.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BRYANT MEMORIAL.—Matinée at 1:30 at the principal Theatres in aid of the Bryant fund.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AMY ROBSART—Miss Adelaide Neilson, Miss Florence Richmond, Mr. F. B. Warde, Mr. J. B. Studley.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE ROAD TO RUIN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Lewis, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—AHMED—Mlle. Josephine Morlacchi, Mlle. A. Galletti.

BOWERY THEATRE.—TRUE AS STEEL—STAGE STRUCK YANKEE—Mr. Edwin F. Thorne.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

CAPITOLINE GROUNDS, BROOKLYN.—BARNUM'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Judge EDWARDS PIERREPONT has accepted the office of Attorney General, and we believe that the appointment will be generally regarded as adding strength to the Administration, while it has evidently been dictated on the part of the President by a careful regard for the public interests. Judge PIERREPONT is so well known to the community that it is not necessary to dwell upon his eminent legal attainments or his high personal character. Whenever he has had occasion to appear before the public, he has proved himself to possess those qualities which are indispensable to any man who aspires to fill an important office with usefulness and honor. That he will be a most conscientious and painstaking official is very certain; and, if he enters upon his duties at a somewhat trying time, we may have the satisfaction of knowing that few men are better able to deal with the difficulties of the position. The new Attorney General will do his duty faithfully, and will leave a good name behind him—that much we believe we may venture to foretell thus early in his official career.

In another column will be found a thorough analysis of that very objectionable measure known as Assembly bill No. 407. This is the bill introduced by "TIM" CAMPBELL for the purpose of creating a Department of Street-cleaning which shall be absolutely under the thumb of Mayor WICKHAM, and through him under the control of Tammany Hall. Like a good many other disreputable "strikes" upon the public Treasury of the City, the bill passed the Assembly without much opposition. The respectable public of New-York look to the Senate to save them from the extravagance, jobbery, and inefficiency which would be the certain results of such an enactment. The streets are now better cleaned than ever they were, and the efficiency of the Street-cleaning Bureau is certainly on the increase. To place this business, to satisfy the lowest partisan clamor, in the hands of an irresponsible tool of the Mayor and of Tammany Hall, would certainly be to revive the filthy traditions of the days of the Brown contract at more than double the cost of that generally execrated system.

If any change is required in the administration of the Street-cleaning Bureau, it is in the direction of freeing it from political dictation in the employment of labor, not of subjecting its appointments to the absolute control of a junta of ward politicians. So long as men are employed directly by the City to clean the streets, so long will the officials having the business in charge be subjected to a constant pressure to make places for laborers, cartmen, or overseers. A bill has been introduced in the Assembly by Mr. HESS and in the Senate by Mr. BOOTH, enabling the Police Commissioners to give out by contract, after public letting, either the whole or parts of the work of street-cleaning. They can thus contract for the sale of street manure, garbage, &c., making the purchaser remove them, and so probably save a good deal of money. The bill places in the hands of the Commissioners a prompt remedy against the failure of the contractor to properly perform the work agreed on. If any new legislation is to pass on the subject of cleaning the streets, the Hess and Booth bill is certainly the only one likely to serve the public interest.

We print in another column a letter from Mark Twain in reference to the proposed Shakespearean Memorial at Stratford-on-Avon. The writer very strongly presents the case, and it is hardly necessary to add a word, except to say that THE TIMES will gladly receive and forward any subscriptions for so laudable a purpose as that of erecting a memorial to SHAKESPEARE in his native town. It is proposed to build a memorial theatre, and to devote any funds that may remain when the structure is completed to the collection of objects of art illustrative of the genius and career of the great dramatist. A plan so simple and yet so worthy of the support of all men must not lag for want of money. America has enthusiastically and intelligently honored the genius of SHAKESPEARE. Our people will not be slow to respond to this renewed call.

Apropos of the Shakespeare memorial building, we ought to call attention to the fact, already mentioned in these columns, that the memorial window in the church at Stratford-on-Avon is yet unfinished. It was proposed that this work should be paid for by Americans, and that it should be known as the American window. The design illustrates the seven ages of man; and of these, four are in place, filling up the lower section of the window. The upper half remains unfinished. Originally, the cost was to be divided between New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and possibly some other cities. New-York long ago contributed its quota, and the work now in place was done at the cost of subscribers in this City and vicinity. It would be a pity if English subscribers to the fund for the restoration of the Stratford church should finally fill out our design. But they will do this unless our people come forward and finish the work which has been well begun.

Boston is to have a Cheap Transportation Association on the model of that in New-York. According to WENDELL PHILLIPS, Boston's most pressing duty is to guard against the discrimination which is made by the railroad companies in favor of this City. It was a proverb of the Old World that all roads led to Rome, and Mr. PHILLIPS is greatly disquieted because he finds that railway trains conduct promptly and frequently to New-York, but neither promptly nor frequently to Boston. His remedy for this and cognate evils is that the State of Massachusetts should buy up a railroad to Chicago, and have it managed by practical men, subject to the control of the Legislature. From which it would appear that the possession of the Hoosac bore has merely whetted the appetite of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for owning railroad property. We always feared that the big tunnel would have a disturbing effect on the intellect of Boston. Something else besides the Hoosac Mountain was cracked when daylight was let in through the great bore.

A curious commentary was afforded yesterday on the proposal to "strengthen" the Court of General Sessions. On Monday, at midday, a Brooklyn lady was robbed in Eighteenth street. The robber was promptly arrested, and by yesterday at noon he was under sentence of eighteen years' confinement in the State Prison. This is certainly one of the promptest cases of punishment on record; but it would have been impossible had the Court of General Sessions been overcrowded with business. When the proposal for a new City Court was broached, Recorder HACKETT stated that his court was quite equal to all the demands made upon it. His speedy disposal of the young highwayman BRECKENRIDGE is a very convincing proof of that assertion.

It will be seen that the Senate Committee on Cities agreed last night to report favorably several important bills in regard to this City. One of these is the bill providing for a reduction of the rate of taxation for the year by relieving 1875 from some eight hundred thousand dollars of the cost of the Fourth avenue improvement, and by applying the increased revenues of the City to the reduction of the tax levy. This bill will no doubt be promptly passed by the Senate, and it is to be hoped that the tax-payers will give some attention to its treatment by the Assembly. A series of bills recently passed by the Senate, having for their object the interposing of much-needed checks upon the incurring of debt for the prosecution of public works which ought to be paid for out of taxation, have not yet been reported by the Assembly Committee on Cities. Both the Mayor and Aldermen have indorsed the principle of these bills, and they are certainly demanded by the public interest. Yet because they happen to be the outcome of recommendations made by the Controller, the Tammany members of the Committee on Cities seem disposed to try the experiment of quietly ignoring them.

A COOL RECEPTION.

We are not surprised that the suggestions of ex-Senator SCHURZ at the banquet given him on Tuesday evening should prove unwelcome to his Democratic friends. Mr. SCHURZ, for his part, owes the Democrats no special good-will, and he shows them none. For the last four years that Mr. SCHURZ was in the Senate he upheld very much the same views that were professed by the Democrats, and he brought to their discussion more influence than all the Democrats put together. In fact, he was the only Senator on that side, who could always command an audience or who could *lead* a debate. That is not so high a compliment to the ex-Senator as some of the after-dinner ones he received on Tuesday evening, but it is, perhaps, quite as just. After Mr. SCHURZ had in this manner been paying the closest attention to Democratic chestnuts, the party in Missouri pushed him rudely to one side, and elected in his place a nobody, who, Mr. EVARTS says, is an "estimable gentleman," but who, whether he is that or not, is United States Senator to-day solely because he led the rebel volunteers from Missouri in the Confederate service. It is very likely that "Gen." COCKRELL represents the majority in Missouri better than the subtle and "high and mighty" Mr. SCHURZ. But that fact is not necessarily a consolatory one to the Senator so unceremoniously shelved, nor could it be absolutely relied on to turn his feelings to perfect kindness toward the party that shelved him. Accordingly, we find him, on Tuesday evening, hinting on the one hand that the Democrats may make a dangerous use of power, and on the other bluntly impeaching their honesty. "In many of the States," he declared, "where they had obtained control, their performances contrasted strikingly with their professions." This is not amiable language, nor is it calculated to become the cause of amiability in those to whom it relates.

The Democrats do not relish it. They have always had the utmost admiration of Mr. SCHURZ's "independence," so long as it served to simply unmoor him from his Republican associations and set him drifting toward their side. But when Mr. SCHURZ drops anchor midway and begins to warn people of the dangers of Democracy, and to cry out that they are untrustworthy, the case is very greatly altered. In this connection one of the Democratic organs declares that the Missouri Senator's "programme does not require serious consideration." What is that programme? It is substantially one of "armed observation." We might say that it is an aggressive programme; but it is not exactly that. It is threatening rather than aggressive. Mr. SCHURZ puts it with all desirable delicacy in the following elaborate sentence: "It seems advisable to me that the independent men of the country, in view of the influence they will be called upon to exert, should take such initiatory steps as will enable them to come to an understanding among themselves, be it by the organization of committees, or such other measures as the skill of organizers may suggest, so that when the time arrives they may be well prepared to act with united power upon the existing parties by their moral pressure, or, if necessary, without them." This is the programme which the Democrats do not think "requires serious consideration." By this they mean that they deem themselves strong enough to get on without Mr. SCHURZ's followers, whoever and whatever those may be. If it were not so, they would give the programme a very different greeting. They would continue to extol its author's remarkable independence. They would point out the substantial identity of the views entertained by this distinguished statesman and by the Democratic Party. They would allude with touching consideration to the unpurchasable quality of the German vote, and the sympathy of Germans generally with the great principles of constitutional liberty upheld from time immemorial by the Democratic organization. And they would conclude by welcoming any practical steps on the part of the gifted statesman and his friends which would be likely to render their alliance more effective in the overthrow of that sordid and cynical tyranny by which the people are burdened through the instrumentality of the Republican Party. We say that this is the way the discriminating Democratic journals would salute Mr. SCHURZ's announcement, if they thought that the party stood in need of his services, because this is very much the way they saluted him four years ago. As it is, they sneer at him, and within a week we shall have them intimating that Mr. SCHURZ's proposition is nothing less than a "strike," and that he is putting himself up for the highest bid. Such is the base ingratitude and blind injustice of politicians who think that they have got all that they can get. Meanwhile, Mr. SCHURZ's own position is a little peculiar. It is not unlike that of the Irishman, who, climbing a rope, let go to spit on his hands. Where or how he expects to get hold again, we do not know. Probably those who have any interest in the subject will learn when he comes back from Europe. Then the Democrats, at least, will be able to conjecture what must be done to avoid that formidable "moral pressure" with which they are specially threatened.

A LESSON FROM 1872.

In his frank and good-natured speech at the dinner given to Mr. SCHURZ on Tuesday night, Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD indulged in a reminiscence and review of the celebrated political failure of 1872. Since the candidate nominated at Cincinnati received the vote of scarcely a State in the Union, there can be no question as to the completeness of that failure. The single consolation left to the members of the Cincinnati Convention was the sentimental reflection that they had set on foot a reformatory movement, which, though at present apparently unsuccessful, would go on until the politics of the whole country were purified. Some few politicians who made haste to get into the "Liberal" ranks felt grieved that they were left among the unnoted dead and wounded when the November fight was over. But they took refuge in the pleasing delusion that they were martyrs to principle. Judge DOOLITTLE was one of that sort, but he fell early in the battle, bowled over by a missile of his own making. Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, was another victim, who, encouraged by a delusive shadow of success in North Carolina, rushed into the hybrid crowd amid noisy applause. He never knew how great a man he was—and he is not diffident—until he read what the "Liberal" organs said of his "bearing the banner in the van," and doing other fine things, about that time. If he had waited a week, he might have saved himself a world of trouble, for afterward he found no way out of the camp that kept its prisoners.

Such men as these were reminded that the blood of the martyrs was the seed of the Church. They were the martyrs; the reform had begun, and they would be among the first fruits of its ultimate triumph. Mr. HALSTEAD, with pleasant satire, confesses what all the world has already seen, that the "reformation" is as complete a failure as the candidacy was. He says that in Ohio, where that celebrated convention was held, and the first seed was sown, they have gone about as far in putting the Democratic Party into power as is strictly necessary as a reformatory measure. And still they are not satisfied. It is added, by way of comment on this candid statement, that the third party is all gone in Ohio. It is one of those open confessions which are known to be good for the soul, and it comes from a remarkably able man. The "reform" begun in 1872 has kept on until it has given us Speaker MCGUIRE as the party leader in the Legislature, and JOHN MORRISSEY and "Boss" KELLY at the head of our local politics. In Ohio, as we have seen, the Democratic Party has utilized the triumph of its "immortal principles" by reasserting the doctrines embodied in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798, and by buying and selling each other in the Legislature at $100 per head—"which is scandalously cheap," adds the local historian of these incidents. This is the legitimate outcome of the Cincinnati movement.

A few well-meaning persons began with a modest attempt at free trade and revenue reform. Amateur politicians and politicians out of business came in and got possession of the machinery, manufactured what Mr. HALSTEAD calls "the literature of the convention," nominated a champion Protectionist, and then coolly turned round and told the surprised Revenue Reformers that they had "builded better than they knew." It was very funny; and it gave the Democrats a chance to secure the only substantial victory they had gained for more than ten years. Not in 1872, but in subsequent elections, the Democracy marched to power over the fallen ranks of the "Liberals," and, intrenched in place, began to steal and break things just as they had done in the bad old days. We hope the "Third Party" men like their work. Evidently Mr. HALSTEAD does not. He is candid enough to say as much. When a Protectionist was nominated by a Free Trade convention, it was thought a brave stroke of smartness for the whole question involved to be taken away from the candidate and "relegated to the Congressional districts." But that did not deceive anybody. And while the gifted gentlemen who managed "the literature of the convention" were telegraphing over the country their own and each other's editorials, written in Cincinnati, the country was laughing at the aforesaid gifted gentlemen, who had yet to learn that they had left out the most important element of success—a candidate who should command the confidence of the people.

The moral of all this is, or should be, plain enough. If there was ever a time when trickery in politics was desirable on the ground that the end justifies the means, that time is not now. There must be parties and party management; but it is a good sign that the people instinctively revolt against that sort of "management" which involves chicane and underhanded tricks. Nothing more emphatically stamped the Cincinnati movement as a failure from the beginning than the generalship which imitated the tactics of the lowest of ward politicians. It was a pity that a phase of politics which originally promised to afford a permanent rallying point for good men and thoughtful citizens should have been immediately captured by demagogues. It is a greater pity that this fleeting success of tricksters should have ultimately led to the reinforcement of a party which has brought nothing but misfortune and disgrace upon the country.

HOSPITALS FOR SAILORS.

A bill providing for the sale of the Seamen's Retreat and Hospital on Staten Island was defeated in the Assembly a day or two ago; and whatever the merits of the institution to which it referred, the grounds upon which the Assembly is reported to have acted are all wrong, and would not have been taken by any member who was properly acquainted with the subject. On the third reading of the bill, it was moved to strike out the enacting clause, the mover saying that he was opposed to the passage of the bill on every principle of justice and humanity to the neglected and needy seafaring men. And not content with this philanthropic generality, he must go into particulars and say, as he is reported, that "no provision had been made anywhere for their care and comfort if this establishment should be destroyed." Another gentleman not only expressed his opinion that the Seamen's Retreat was doing as much good in its present form as could be done by it—an assertion which it was safe to make—but he also launched out into waters unknown to him, after this extraordinary fashion: "The thousands of sailors who annually visited New-York were without proper care and treatment as a body; yet this bill sought to deprive them of one of the most useful of the few institutions which had been founded for their benefit. Without this establishment, poor sailors might be left to die in ships' forecastles or hospitals, where, being poor and friendless, they would be left without attention or any necessary comforts, which it was the intention of those who established this institution to provide for them."

We give these passages not only as the occasion of our remarks, and of the defeat of the bill, but as characteristic specimens of the degree of knowledge with which the average legislator too often performs his important functions. They sound very fine; they seem to have in them the very essence of philanthropy; they rally round "Poor Jack" in a most enthusiastic and inspiriting manner. They have but one slight defect They are absolutely untrue. The assertion that no provision had been made for sick and disabled seamen if the Retreat should be destroyed, and the other that the thousands of sailors that visit the port of New-York were without proper care and treatment, could have been made only by persons ignorant, totally and thoroughly ignorant, of the subject on which they spoke. On the contrary, the provision for the care of sick and disabled seamen which has been made by the General Government is ample, and its Marine Hospital affairs are discreetly managed by highly competent medical men. And not only do our own seamen have the benefit of this organization, but foreign seamen are also, by Acts of Congress of 1862 and 1875, cared for by the Marine Hospital authorities in the same manner and at the same expense as if they were parts of American crews. The amazing untruth of the statements made in the discussion of the bill in question will appear from the following facts, which are from official reports: The number of seamen who have been in hospital in the port of New-York since July last, ten months, is 1,145. Besides these, 475 have, during that time, received medical or surgical treatment at hospitals, although they have not had beds there. It thus appears that more than sixteen hundred seamen have received medical and surgical relief in the port of New-York since the beginning of the present fiscal year. This relief they received in seven different hospitals, these patients being allowed a preference as to hospitals, except in case of contagious diseases. In those cases, and also in cases of special diseases, such as those of the eye and the ear, marine patients are sent to hospitals especially devoted to those diseases. These hospitals are situated in the City, in Brooklyn, in Jersey City, and on Staten Island. It would seem almost incredible that in the face of these easily ascertained facts, members of the Legislature should make such assertions as those upon which we are animadverting.

As to the Seamen's Retreat, whatever it may have done in past days, or whatever it may be doing at present, its efficacy is so absolutely insignificant in comparison with that of the Marine Hospital Bureau of the General Government, that "Poor Jack" would not know if it were struck out of existence, except that its exit might make a little talk in the forecastle. As to his comfort and health, they would not be affected in the slightest degree, so well are they provided for by an organization which is to the Seamen's Retreat as a fleet of first-rates is to a leaky cock-boat. And, besides, this Retreat is chiefly dependent upon a levy made upon the sailor which is almost in the nature of extortion. Every seafaring man, from an Admiral down to a cabin-boy, pays forty cents of every month's wages that he receives to the General Government, in virtue of which he is entitled to medical treatment and hospital care in any illness that he may have, however long it may last. It is upon the fund thus created by an act of Congress that the Marine Hospital Bureau chiefly depends for its necessary expenses. But the State of New-York has been led into making a requisition upon every sailor for one dollar for every voyage that he sails, which is for the benefit of the Seamen's Retreat. Now, against this levy there are two objections: First, it is entirely superfluous, the sailor being provided by the General Government, as we have shown, with ample hospital care and medical treatment of the best kind; and, next, the constitutionality of such a levy is denied by competent authority; its collection has been successfully resisted, and, in fact, it is now paid by some ship-owners and refused by others. Under the circumstances, it would seem that a reconsideration of the vote upon the bill in question might well be moved for by some one of those members who were led to vote aginst the bill by the confident assertions of their assuming but ignorant fellow-members.

STOCK EXCHANGES.

An effort is being made in England to get some action from the Government looking to the regulation of speculation on the Stock Exchange. Several chambers of commerce have taken up the subject, and there has been a good deal of that aimless kind of discussion which is sure to take place when the persons discussing feel strongly about, but have not very closely studied, the matter they have in hand. A London correspondent of the Newcastle *Chronicle*, who is thoroughly versed in the operations of the Stock Exchange, protests against Parliament's touching the matter until it knows a great deal more about it than it now does; and he expresses the fear that a great deal more harm than good might easily be done by interference.

The London Stock Exchange is in some respects very different from the New-York Exchange; but it has also many essential points of resemblance. The amount of its business is many times larger. It is estimated that the sum total of the transactions which occur on the London Exchange from one fortnightly settling day to another varies from two thousand five hundred millions of dollars to five thousand millions. The same authority estimates that the securities dealt in on the various stock exchanges of the world, of which London is the centre, amount to some twenty thousand millions. These figures are so vast as to be, in a certain sense, incomprehensible; but every one can understand by them that the transactions of the London Stock Exchange are enormous. The organization of the London Exchange is more elaborate, and its subdivision of employment is much more rigid than is the case in New-York. A similar remark might be made of the various classes whose needs are served by the Exchange. They are more extensively ramified, and each of them is more extensive in itself, and more strictly limited in the field of its activity, than similar classes are here. But, on the other hand, it is obvious that the purpose of the two Exchanges is the same. This, in the case of the London Exchange, is defined by the authority from whom we have quoted, to be the purchase and sale of negotiable securities. That, too, is a very exact definition of the purpose of the New-York, and indeed, of all exchanges. The utility of this process lies in the fact that it affords opportunity for the investment of savings at a small cost, and with great economy of time. This is as true of New-York as of London. The great body of the people, if they have any money by them for which they have no immediate use, either deposit it in the bank, or lend it on bond and mortgage, or on some secure personal note, or put it in negotiable securities. That which goes into bank is put out by the bank either on notes of hand, or, if the bank be outside of New-York, on deposit in New-York; or, if the bank be in New-York, on call loans, a large part of which goes to dealers in stocks. Thus it will be seen that a great part of the money of the country rests, sooner or later, and for a longer or shorter space of time, in stocks. Since the space of time is generally short rather than long, and it is desirable that money thus placed shall be as completely as possible at the owner's disposal, there must be a place where buying and selling can be done. This is the Stock Exchange, and no one can deny, in consideration of the radical necessity for its work, that it is a useful institution.

What the general public complains of, however, is that the Exchange is given over to speculation. To a certain extent this is true; but it is true to a far less degree than is usually imagined. Speculation takes place on the Exchange, but it is conducted in the interest of outsiders. A few great "operators" make large and frequent transactions, but even these are generally intended to draw in the outside public. But little is hoped for, comparatively, from other jobbers. The speculators are generally persons who are not engaged in the stock business, and when they lose their money, they are simply the victims of their own haste to be rich. If *they* did not speculate, there would be little or no speculation.

But then the outsiders do and always will speculate. They are impelled by a motive as old as the human race. Their impulse may take one form or it may take another. Forty years ago it was directed to that apparently most solid of property, land, and as much money was lost in that as the same community could possibly have sunk in stocks. Later it was turned toward banks, and then toward railroads, and there have been incidental excitements that have swept away the speculator's money. How many persons have permanent investments in "oil"? The Stock Exchange is a mere means to an end, and it is a very doubtful question whether legislation or any other instrumentality can prevent the public from seeking what it now seeks through the Exchange.

PROPOSED SHAKESPEAREAN MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just received a letter from an English friend of mine, whose hospitality I enjoyed some days at his house, in Stratford-on-Avon, and I feel sure that the matter he writes about will interest Americans. He incloses a circular, which I will insert in this place:

> "A preliminary committee was recently formed for the purpose of ascertaining the possibility of carrying out the project of a Shakespeare Memorial Theatre in Stratford-on-Avon, the old theatre in the town having been purchased and pulled down by Mr. J. O. Halliwell Phillips for the purpose of restoring the site to 'New Place,' and completing those gardens. A meeting was held at the Town Hall on Monday, to receive the committee's report. Sir Robert N. C. Hamilton, Bart., K. C. B., was in the chair. The honorable Secretary, Mr. C. E. Flower, stated that the proposal had been most favorably received, and the committee recommended that the theatre should be erected by subscription, and any sum raised beyond the amount required for the building, and any profit realized by the rental on ordinary occasions, to be applied, after defraying the necessary expenses of the establishment, to the celebration of the anniversary of the poet's birthday, and to the promotion and improvement of legitimate acting, by the establishment of prizes for essays upon the subject, lectures, and ultimately a dramatic training school or college. The building to be erected upon a site which has been given for the purpose, the surrounding ground, from which beautiful views of the church and the river can be obtained, to be laid out as ornamental gardens. Connected with the theatre the committee also recommended that a library and a saloon or gallery, intended to receive pictures and statuary of Shakespearean subjects, (several of which have been already promised,) should be provided. Donors of £100 and upward to be Governors and managers of the property. The Governors to meet annually and vote personally, or by proxy, for the election of an Executive Council, and frame rules for the general management of the memorial property and funds. For convenience of administration the association to be incorporated under section 23 of the Companies act, 1867, for associations formed not for profit, but for the promotion of science, art, &c. The report was unanimously adopted, a list of promised donations to the amount of £2,563 10s., was read, and generous offers from managers and members of the theatrical profession of free performances were announced. Subscriptions of the smallest amount will be received, as it is hoped that a truly appropriate memorial to Shakespeare in his native town will receive the support of many in all parts of the world who have received instruction and pleasure from the poet's works."

By another circular I perceive that this project, young as it is, is already becoming popular, for no less than twenty-two lovers of Shakespeare have come forward with their £100 apiece, and assumed the dignity of Governors of the Memorial Theatre. In this list I find the following: Creswick, the actor; F. B. Chatterton, of the Drury Lane, London; Benjamin Webster, of the Adelphi, London; Buckstone, the comedian, and Mr. Sothern.

I now come to my point, which will be found in this extract from my English friend's letter:

> "You may possibly remember some timber wharves on the Avon above my garden. These I have bought and given for a site for a Memorial Theatre. I think it possible that some Americans who have visited Stratford might be able and feel inclined to become Governors, (that is, £100 shareholders,) in the Memorial Theatre and grounds, and that others not so well off might like to contribute smaller sums to help beautify it."

Therefore he asks me to make the suggestion in point here, and I very gladly do it. I think the mere suggestion is all that is necessary. We are not likely to be backward when called upon to do honor to Shakespeare. One of the circulars says:

> "Subscriptions can be paid to the Shakespeare Memorial Fund at the Old Bank, Stratford-upon-Avon, and will be invested in the names of Sir R. N. C. Hamilton, Bart., and C. E. Flower, Esq., who have consented to act as Trustees until the registration is completed."

Will you, Sir, undertake to receive and forward the American subscriptions? Or if not, will you kindly name some responsible person who will do it?

I believe that Americans of every walk in life will cheerfully subscribe to this Shakespeare memorial; I think that some of our prominent actors (I could almost name them) will come forward and enroll themselves as Governors; I think our commercial millionaires and literary people will not be slow to take governorships, or at least come as near it as they feel able; and I think it altogether likely that many of our theatres, like those of England, will give it a benefit.

Americans have already subscribed $1,000 for an American memorial window to be put in the Shakespeare Church at Avon. About three-fourths of the visitors to Shakespeare's tomb are Americans. If you will show me an American who has visited England and has not seen that tomb, Barnum shall be on his track next week. It was an American who roused into its present vigorous life England's dead interest in her Shakespearean remains. Think of that! Imagine the house that Shakespeare was born in being brought bodily over here and set up on American soil! That came within an ace of being done once. A reputable gentleman of Stratford told me so. The old building was going to wreck and ruin. Nobody felt quite reverence enough for the dead dramatist to repair and take care of his house; so an American came along ever so quietly and bought it. The deeds were actually drawn and ready for the signatures. Then the thing got wind and there was a fine stir in England! The sale was stopped. Public-spirited Englishmen headed a revival of reverence for the poet, and from that day to this every relic of Shakespeare in Stratford has been sacred, and zealously cared for accordingly. Can you name the American who once owned Shakespeare's birth-place for twenty-four hours? There is but one who could ever have conceived of such an unique and ingenious enterprise, and he is the man I refer to—P. T. Barnum.

We had to lose the house; but let us not lose the present opportunity to help him build the Memorial Theatre. MARK TWAIN.

HARTFORD, Monday, April 26, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

A representation of "Ernani," given at the Academy of Music yesterday evening, enabled Miss Mohalbi to make her first appearance before a New-York audience. It is quite likely to be her last, for her performance was devoid of charm, interest, or promise. Miss Mohalbi has scarcely voice enough to be heard in a small concert-room; she has very little skill as a vocalist; she is so awkward as to be more comical than impressive when compelled to address herself to motion; and, as she is apparently advanced in years, we are even denied the privilege of looking to the future for the pleasure not accorded at present. Signor Tagliapietra's portrayal of *Carlo Quinto* was the redeeming trait of the entertainment; the baritone's splendid voice, although it is not used in a manner denoting great intelligence or study, always works wonders, and "O sommo Carlo" was rapturously redemanded, although connoisseurs no doubt noticed that the singer's fine air, "O de' verd' anni," just preceding it, had been unjustifiably omitted. Signor Reyna sang the music allotted to *Silva* with considerable effect, but Signor Benfratelli was quite unequal to *Ernani*. The spectators were not very numerous, but they were decidedly appreciative, and when an oasis of song was discovered in the howling desert, their demonstrations of delight were literally boisterous.

THE BRYANT BENEFITS.

The memorial matinée performance of the Fifth Avenue Theatre in aid of the Bryant Fund took place yesterday afternoon, and was very largely attended. The proceedings were commenced by Rev. Dr. Frothingham, who delivered a brief address, and then a memorial tableau, painted expressly by Mr. James Roberts, and representing an old Kentucky plantation, was disclosed. An aged negro knelt by a grave in the foreground, while a quartet from the San Francisco Minstrels sang "Massa's in the cold, cold ground." The company of the theatre subsequently appeared in "London Assurance" and in "Nan, the Good-for-Nothing," after the rehearsal of which the audience dispersed. To-day, it should not be forgotten, matinées may be attended at all the City theatres—the Fifth Avenue, of course, excepted—in aid of the fund. The programmes will be found elsewhere, special entertainments being offered at many of the places of amusement, and a bill at the Academy of Music, including "The Gentleman from Ireland," with Mr. Brougham; "Customs of the Country," with Mrs. Barney Williams; "Simpson & Co.," with Messrs. Rowe and Mackay, Mrs. John Drew, and Misses Kitty Blanchard, Rose Massey, and Fanny Morant; one act of "L'Ombra," and a selection of songs and acts by Bryant's Minstrels, inviting particular mention.

MR. LEWIS' BENEFIT.

Mr. James Lewis is to benefit by a performance of rare attractiveness to be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on Wednesday afternoon next. "The Big Bonanza," the comedietta of "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," with Mr. Frank Mayo; and selections from "L'Ombra," "Stradella," and "Marta," in which Signori Benfratelli and Tagliapietra and Misses Hoffman and Randall will appear, are to be the principal elements of the programme, the excellence of which will doubtless prove, with Mr. Lewis' great popularity, an irresistible loadstone to draw the public to Mr. Daly's fashionable house.

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.

RECORD OF THE LIFE OF EX-JUDGE PIERREPONT—HIS SERVICES TO THE COUNTRY—HIS POLITICAL COURSE.

Edwards Pierrepont was born in North Haven, Conn., on March 4, 1817. The family from which he is descended is one of the best known in the annals of New-England, the first American of the name having settled in Roxbury, Mass., in the early part of the seventeenth century. Rev. James Pierrepont, a son, moved to New-Haven, Conn., in 1700 or thereabouts, and was one of the founders of Yale College. The present Attorney General entered Yale as a Freshman in 1837, and graduated with high honors, being one of the oration men of his class. During the succeeding year he studied for the Bar at the New-Haven Law School, under the tutorship of Judges Gaggett and Hitchcock. On being admitted to the Bar he removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he began the practice of his profession. Five years later, in 1846, he removed to New-York. Here he continued in active practice, rapidly acquiring a reputation as an advocate which promised to become one of the foremost in the City. In 1857 he was elected a Judge of the Superior Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Oakley. Three years afterward he resigned his judgeship in a letter to the then Governor, Edwin D. Morgan, in which he distinctly pointed out the dangers which the succeeding decade brought upon the country and upon society. Up to the breaking out of the war, he had always acted and voted with the Democratic Party, but without taking any part in political life. When the news of the bombardment of Fort Sumter reached New-York, he was one of the first to rally to the support of the Government. He was one of the most active in the organization of the Union Defense Committee, of which John A. Dix, Hamilton Fish, A. T. Stewart, and other prominent citizens were members. These gentlemen and their associates voluntarily subscribed large sums of money for the immediate assistance of the Administration, which was then without funds, and in the raising and fitting out of troops for immediate service, as well as in other matters, rendered the Government and the country a service which will never be forgotten. In all the labors of this committee Judge Pierrepont took a prominent part, and was one of the principal organizers of the great Union demonstration in Union square on April 20, 1861, on which occasion he was also one of the leading orators. Throughout the administration of President Lincoln he was one of that statesman's most zealous supporters, and in the prosecution of the war for the Union he never wavered or doubted that victory would in the end reward the exertions of the North. A few days before the Presidential election of 1864, he delivered a telling address before the Union mass-meeting in the Cooper Institute. His speech was afterward published by the War Democratic State Committee, and enjoyed a wide circulation. While thus active in political life, he still retained a lucrative law practice in which he was frequently engaged either with or against the most conspicuous counsellors of the New-York Bar. In the Opdyke-Weed libel suit, which was so much of a sensation at the time, he was associated with Hon. William M. Evarts for the defense, and in the Merchant and Freeman will cases, as well as the Gardner will case in 1864, he was brought into contact with the most prominent members of the profession. In the last-named case, he was retained in company with James T. Brady and William M. Evarts. In 1867 he was engaged by the Government to conduct the prosecution of John H. Surratt, indicted for complicity in the murder of President Lincoln. Throughout the celebrated trial which followed, and which lasted from June 10 to Aug. 10, Judge Pierrepont gave his best efforts to the conduct of the case. In the campaign of 1868 he was conspicuous as a warm friend and supporter of Gen. Grant, and contributed largely toward his election. When the President assumed his office in March, 1869, Judge Pierrepont was appointed United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, which office he resigned in May, 1870. In the Fall of the following year he was actively engaged in the war against the Tammany Ring, and at the mass-meeting of Sept. 4, at Cooper Institute, was appointed one of the famous "Committee of Seventy." During the Summer and Autumn of 1872, when so many Republicans joined hands with the Democracy, Judge Pierrepont remained an earnest and unflinching advocate of the ticket which was triumphant in the next November. In May, 1873, he was tendered by the President the post of Minister to Russia, which he declined. In March of last year, he addressed a letter to Senator Sherman on the "Finances," a production which excited general attention both at the time and since. As a writer and speaker upon this topic, he has always advocated the resumption of specie payment at the earliest practicable moment. In June, 1871, Judge Pierrepont received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia College, Washington. Two years later the same distinction was conferred upon him by Yale. Of the latter institution—his Alma Mater—he has always remained a warm friend. He is at present one of the working members of the Alumni Association of Yale, and was chosen to deliver one of the orations at the fiftieth anniversary of the Law School in June, 1874.

A WEDDING PARTY.

MARRIAGE OF MISS NELLIE MURPHY AT ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

THE EX-COLLECTOR GIVES AWAY HIS DAUGHTER TO A CUBAN BANKER—THE MARRIAGE SERVICE BY CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY—BRILLIANT RECEPTION AT MR. MURPHY'S HOUSE—A GRAND ASSORTMENT OF PRESENTS—MANY OF THE GUESTS.

The marriage of Señor M. E. de Rivas and Miss Nellie Murphy, the daughter of Hon. Thomas Murphy, was the social event of yesterday in this City, and the arrangements were on a scale of magnificence which has seldom been equaled in New-York. They were married by Cardinal McCloskey in St. Stephen's Church, and the number of invitations issued was only limited by the capacity of the church to accommodate the guests.

The company began to assemble at the church before [illegible] o'clock, and despite the efforts of the ninety policemen, under Capt. McIlvaine, the entrance way was fairly jammed with the multitude, who presented the little tickets of admission that accompanied the cards of invitation. The rush continued steadily until 8 o'clock, when there were over 2,000 persons in the church anxiously watching for the entrance of the Cardinal at the one door and the bridal couple at the other. The church was brilliantly lighted, hundreds of candles burning inside the chancel railing, besides the rows of side-lights and the chandeliers throughout the church. The chancel rail was made into a bank of flowers, and two immense clusters of calla lilies and colored blossoms stood one on either side of the entrance to the altar. Huge clusters of flowers stood on every available inch of platform or table behind the rail, and made the altar look a parterre of flowers.

The crush of visitors, like all similar crowds, was intensely curious and very good-natured. Sexton Brown, of Grace Church, was in charge, and seemed overwhelmed with astonishment at the number of guests. There was apparently no effort made to keep seats, but nearly the whole company were standing on cushioned seats for the entire hour preceding the entrance of the Cardinal. An arrest was made at the door for pocket-picking. Excepting this, there was no instance of disorderly conduct.

Many of the costumes in the church were rich and handsome, but the effect was lost in the immense number of plain street dresses and sombre dress suits. The most of the evening dresses were covered with opera cloaks, and the occasional ostrich plumes and elaborate coiffures adorned with flowers made the only conspicuous points in the dark-colored mass of humanity until the bridal party entered. The organist, Mr. H. B. Danforth, played at intervals, while the company were waiting, Bergmuller's Grand March, the overture to Semiramide, (Rossini,) selections from Guillaume Tell, (Rossini), the overture to Crown Diamonds, and at length began the Silver Wedding March by Mudie. At this moment, the Cardinal entered from a rear door, preceded by a procession of priests and acolytes, bearing the crozier and several candles. In the procession were the Papal Ablegate, Monsignor Roncetti, Count Marefoschi, and Prof. Ubaldi, of Rome; Bishop Lynch, of Charleston; Dr. McGlynn, of St. Stephen's; Fathers Clowrey, McDowell, of St. Agnes', McCready, McCauley, Costigan, and Carrol, of St. Stephen's; Lynch, of St. Ann's; Westerman, of St. Bridget's; Farelli, the Cardinal's Secretary; Story, Casteldi, Flynn, of St. Andrew's, and Mooney, Professor of Philosophy in the Troy Seminary.

The procession passed slowly around to the front of the altar where the Cardinal, doffing his red *berretta*, bent his knee in prayer. Rising after a few moments, he received from the assistants his vestments, and put them on one after another until the scarlet-lined cape was put over all and the mitre was placed on his head. He then took his crozier, and seating himself on the high altar step, awaited the bridal couple who were then coming up the long aisle. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy and a number of intimate friends had already taken seats inside the railing, and the bride and groom, and Mr. Richard Murphy and Miss Jamieson, his fiancée, and Mr. Gonequera and Miss Hastings, the groomsmen and bridesmaids, formed the bridal cortége.

As the party took the position assigned to them, the Cardinal arose, and making the sign of the cross over the waiting couple in blessing, began a short address, which was delivered in a conversational tone that was inaudible in the body of the church. At the conclusion of the address, which was not more than five minutes in length, a large ritual, bound in scarlet, was held open by the acolytes, and a candle was held beside it, while the Cardinal read the marriage service of the Church. At the conclusion of this he took his crozier from the attendant, and thrice making the sign of the cross over the bride and groom, pronounced the words which made them one, "Ego conjugo vos in matrimonium." The organist then struck up the well-known Wedding March by Mendelsohn, and Mr. and Mrs. De Rivas walked down the aisle to the door, where they took their carriage. They were followed by the family party, who had been seated inside the chancel rail.

The reception, to which were invited the favored guests, was held at the residence of the bride's father, in Thirty-ninth street. The house was decorated in the most recherché style, and the parlors were thronged with those who came to offer their congratulations to the newly-married couple. Dancing was kept up, to the music of a well-chosen band, until an early hour in the morning, the bride and groom, however, starting on their tour a little before midnight.

In an upper room was an array of gifts that a princess of the royal blood might have been proud to claim. Among the most noticeable of the great number of presents were a dinner service of solid silver, from the bride's mother; a diamond bracelet, which the bride wore, from the groom; a pin, earrings, and cross of pearls and diamonds, and a diamond ring from Señor Ramon de Rivas y Lamar; a pearl set, consisting of a necklace, pendant, and earrings, from President Grant; a superb diamond cross from Senator and Mrs. J. P. Jones; a gold card case from Lester Wallack, a pair of bronzes from Dr. and Mrs. Chalmers, a chatelaine of silver and gold and an opera-glass from Mrs. John Hoey, a turquoise set from Miss Birkbeck, a diamond and pearl cross and a turquoise bracelet from J. Rhinelander Dillon, a necklace and ear-rings of turquoise and gold from Mrs. R. P. Charles, a locket of diamonds and pearls from A. Wright Sanford, a beautiful pair of antique vases from Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, a silver set from H. J. Hastings, a silver brandy-flask finished with gold from R. G. Murphy, a silver flower vase from Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Pullman, a Persian ice-cream set from Mrs. McCosky and Miss Mary Reed, a set of ladles from Mr. and Mrs. Jules Reynal, an antique engraved ice-cream set from Mr. and Mrs. George Bliss, a costly dressing-case from Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Arthur, a silver and gold card receiver from D. W. C. Wheeler, an enameled and jeweled inkstand from Gen. and Mrs. Babcock, a toilet set from R. G. Murphy, preserve dish and spoon from Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, a silver set from Mrs. Herques, a silver fish set from Miss Quinlan, a butter-dish from John E. Alexander, a complete set, consisting of ten dozen pieces of silver and gold table-ware, from Richard P. Charles, an ice-cream set from Mr. and Mrs. John I. Davenport, an elegant gilt writing-desk from Mrs. Hoey, a jewel casket encrusted with turquoise and carbuncles from Mr. John Hoey, a mantel set from Howard C. Dickinson, a lace and ivory parasol from Edgar Murphy, and over a hundred other rare and costly gifts from other friends.

Among the guests were Gen. Sharpe, Collector Arthur, Recorder Hackett, ex-Judges Brady and Bosworth, District Attorney Phelps, Cardinal McCloskey, and several of the clergy who officiated at the wedding, District Attorney Lyons, Commissioner Disbecker, ex-Commissioner Thomas Acton, Col. Charles S. Spencer, Messrs. John Hoey, Lester Wallack, Arthur Wallack, William Marston, W. P. Serymser, Hon. Isaac Dayton, A. H. Laflin, of the Naval Office, Hon. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, Richard Crowley, United States Attorney, Judge Robinson, John J. Townsend, Hon. Edward S. Pierrepont, Commissioner Isaac H. Bailey, S. L. M. Barlow, J. Kearney Warren, Robert Cutting, Henry Thompson, Gen. Horace Porter, Col. Frank E. Howe, H. B. Fry, Gov. Morgan, Henry Clews, and A. B. Cornell. Most of these gentlemen were accompanied by their ladies.

GARNIER WINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The billiard match between Maurice Vignaux and Albert Garnier, for the championship of America and $500 a side, was played at Tammany Hall last night. There was a very large crowd in attendance, every seat in the hall being occupied. Play was commenced at 8:25 P. M., Garnier leading off with a run of seven in his first inning. Vignaux was unable to score in his first inning, owing to the very difficult position in which Garnier had left the balls, and the latter also missed on an easy shot in his second inning, leaving a fine "set up" on the upper left hand side of the table for Vignaux. The latter player, after making half a dozen out of the balls, missed in attempting an easy massé shot. In the third inning, Garnier, by very careful play, added 17 to his string. Vignaux opened the fourth inning with a magnificent draw shot, and, getting the balls together in the lower right hand corner, made 24 before he resigned the cue. The score at the end of this inning stood 31 for Vignaux against 24 for Garnier. From this point to the ending of the game Vignaux seemed to be without confidence, his play being marked with numerous misses of easy shots. Garnier turned his first 100 in his eighth inning, with a lead of 58 points, his score being 107 to Vignaux's 49. In his fourteenth inning, by a series of brilliant shots, he brought the balls together in the centre of the table, and made 46 out of them before they broke. In the next inning he added 30 more to his string by some delicate nursing. Vignaux made 25 in his twenty-fourth inning before he missed. Garnier's play in the twenty-fifth inning was marked with a run of 90, which was the largest made during the game. This run virtually decided the match, as Vignaux up to the end continued to lose ground. Following is a summary of the game:

SUMMARY.

TAMMANY HALL, April 28.—Match of 600 points up for the championship of America and $500 a side, between Maurice A. Vignaux and Albert Garnier.

Garnier—7, 0, 17, 0, 3, 2, 44, 23, 3, 1, 27, 25, 3, 46, 30, 1, 0, 1, 2, 4, 2, 2, 28, 8, 90, 7, 45, 0, 1, 26, 0, 4, 2, 2, 5, 5, 0, 0, 1, 12, 46, 0, 3, 61, 0, 11. Total, 600.

Vignaux—0, 6, 1, 24, 5, 5, 3, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0, 13, 0, 0, 8, 3, 2, 3, 1, 15, 0, 5, 9, 25, 0, 8, 1, 3, 4, 0, 12, 3, 4, 1, 33, 8, 2, 30, 2, 0, 0, 10, 6, 0. Total, 258.

Average—Garnier, 13¼; Vignaux, 5¾.

Best runs—Garnier—90, 46, 46, 45, 61. Vignaux—24, 25, 33, 30, 15.

Marker—Mr. Budd Scofield.

Time of Game—Two hours and forty minutes.

OBITUARY.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY.

Mrs. F. B. Conway died at 6:55 P. M. yesterday. For the past two years her health has been poor, but never such as to prevent her appearing in public or taking an active part in the management of her theatre. On the 15th inst. she appeared at the Brooklyn Academy of Music for the benefit of St. Mary's Hospital. At that time she was suffering from liver complaint, and a few days afterward she was confined to her apartments in the theatre. She became gradually worse, and for the last three days was only kept alive by injections of morphine. Her daughters attended their mother in her last moments.

Mrs. Conway, whose maiden name was Miss Sarah G. Crocker, was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1835, and was consequently, at the time of her death, in her forty-first year. At the early age of fifteen, her parents meantime having removed to New-York, Miss Crocker conceived a passion for the stage, her sister, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, having previously entered the profession. Her first engagement was at Flon's Military Garden, then a popular place of amusement in Brooklyn, where she remained during the season of 1849. The next year she spent as a member of a dramatic company in Baltimore, Md., of which John E. Owens was manager. Leaving that city, she joined the company at Purdy's old National Theatre, in Chatham street, New-York, then in the zenith of its glory, where she remained one season, and in 1851, became a member of the Broadway Theatre Company, where she met and married Mr. F. B. Conway, whose death occurred only a few months since. In 1852 Mrs. Conway became the leading lady in Mr. J. W. Wallack's famous company, which position she retained until 1853, when Mr. William Wheatley, desirous of organizing a first-class theatre company in Philadelphia, similar to Wallack's in New-York, leased the Arch Street Theatre, and secured Mrs. Conway as leading lady. This company contained the names of many who have since become famous in the theatrical annals of the country, including Mr. and Mrs. Conway, Mrs. John Drew, Miss Caroline Richings, Frank Drew, and John E. Owens.

The next season found Mrs. Conway at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, where she remained with her husband one season, and then she started on a starring tour throughout the country, and traveled for the next ten years, with the exception of one year passed at Pike's Theatre, in Cincinnati, where Mr. Conway and she played the leading parts. In 1864 Mrs. Conway leased the old Park Theatre in Brooklyn, and with her husband as manager, opened it on April 2 of that year. Theatrical management in Brooklyn had never been remunerative, and the first season caused a series of losses such as would have discouraged any less courageous and persistent person than Mrs. Conway. But she persevered, and by maintaining a straightforward, high-toned course, succeeded in establishing a reputation and a business, and amassed wealth. In the Summer of 1871 a new theatre was erected for her in Washington street, on the site of the old St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, and on Monday, Oct. 2, 1871, she opened her new house under very encouraging auspices. The first three seasons, however, were not prosperous, and, added to the sickness and death of her husband, whose assistance and advice were always valuable aids to her, she lost heavily. The last season, however, was more encouraging, and bade fair to amply retrieve all former losses. In November last she took a trip West, visiting St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and several other cities, returning in December. Her last appearance in the Brooklyn Theatre was on Saturday, April 3, on which occasion she played *Romeo* to her daughter Lillian's *Juliet*.

Of Mrs. Conway, personally, it is not necessary to speak at any considerable length. Her reputation as an actress forms a part of the theatrical history of the country for the last quarter of a century, and her noble qualities of heart are well known. Her talent was versatile, her style chaste and elegant, and her personations were almost always praiseworthy. It will be superfluous to mention all the characters in which she achieved success. Her *Camille, Lady Macbeth, Parthenia, Helen, Romeo, Leah, Gertrude*, and numberless other famous personages, are among those which will be easily remembered by persons who have witnessed their portrayal by Mrs. Conway. She has done much toward elevating and ennobling her profession, and her career in Brooklyn is one in which her most intimate personal friends feel an honest pride. She had established there a first-class house of theatrical amusement, on the stage of which nothing was ever allowed to appear except plays of the very highest order of merit. She was one, moreover, who never turned a deaf ear to an appeal for aid in any charitable object. Her first performance after she attained success as an actress was for a charitable object, and her last appearance upon the stage was for a like purpose. She also cheerfully offered the use of her theatre for a benefit matinée for the family of the late Dan Bryant, when she knew that she was, herself, on her death-bed. She leaves a family of three children—two daughters and a son. Minnie, aged twenty-two, and Lillian, aged seventeen, have already entered the theatrical profession.

Mrs. Conway's funeral will take place on Sunday from the Church of Our Father, on Clermont avenue. Rev. H. R. Nye, Pastor of the church, will preach the funeral oration.

REV. JOSEPH B. WAKELEY.

Rev. Joseph B. Wakeley, D. D., who died at his residence, No. 331 East Fifty-third street, on Tuesday morning, from the effects of a brief attack of pneumonia, was one of the most prominent divines of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country, and the author of some very meritorious theological works. He was born in Danbury, Conn., in 1804, and was apprenticed at an early age to a hat manufacturer of that place, his parents being too poor to afford him the liberal education which, by dint of his own perseverance, he afterward acquired. At an early stage of his apprenticeship he conceived the idea of studying for the ministry, regarding that profession as most congenial to his tastes, and so rapidly did he advance in the acquirement of the necessary knowledge that at the age of twenty-four years he was admitted into the New-York Conference as a preacher on trial. In recognition of an untiring devotion to his duties and proficiency in the calling he had adopted, he came into full connection with the Conference in 1835. He labored with zeal for a long term in this City, but at length, greatly to the regret of a numerous congregation which he had gathered to his church, transferred himself to the New-Jersey Conference, and occupied with unvarying success stations at Trenton, Jersey City, and Newark respectively. Dr. Wakeley was removed to the New-York East Conference in 1857, and stationed at Poughkeepsie, but subsequently returned to New-York to be ordained a Presiding Elder and receive an assignment to Newburg, where he remained for four years. He again returned to this City at the expiration of that period, and was appointed Pastor of the Lexington Avenue Church, which position he filled until the recent Conference session, when he was transferred to Cold Spring on the Hudson.

Dr. Wakeley was the author of several standard works on Methodism. His first book bore the title of *Lost Chapters Recovered from the History of Methodism*, and met with such a large sale as to cause an exigency for the issue of a second edition. He also wrote, among other works of merit, a *Temperance Cyclopædia*, and was at the time of his death engaged in writing the life of Rev. John N. Maffit, a distinguished Methodist clergyman. A ruling characteristic of Dr. Wakeley was his geniality. As a preacher he was eloquent and logical. Few, if any, of his brother clergymen of the surrounding Conferences knew more of the past history of the Methodist Church in the vicinity of New-York, and none could relate with more charm reminiscences touching the lives and characteristics of the pioneers of the Church.

A preliminary funeral service over his remains will be held this afternoon in the Lexington Avenue Church, after which they will be borne to Sing Sing, at which place an additional service will be held on Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

TRAVEL ON THE UNION PACIFIC.

SALT LAKE, Utah Territory, April 28.—The first train since April 14 passed over the break on the Union Pacific Railroad at Bitter Creek, Wyoming Territory, at 2 P. M. to-day.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

TERRIBLE FIRE AT OSHKOSH, WIS.

A SQUARE MILE OF BUILDINGS DESTROYED—TWO MEN KILLED BY THE FALLING WALLS—ALL THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN ASHES—ESTIMATED LOSS $700,000.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 28.—About 1:30 this afternoon a fire broke out at Morgan Brothers' Mill on the north bank of the river in Oshkosh, Wis. A high wind prevailed at the time and the flames swept onward with irresistible force. The portion of the city consumed at this time of writing embraces the leading business blocks and some of the finest residences in Oshkosh. The Beckwith House and Harding's Opera-house are among the buildings consumed. Both of the telegraph offices are burned, and there is great difficulty in securing dispatches. Engines were called in from Fond du Lac and Ripon. It is rumored that a powder magazine has blown up and that five or six men perished. The total loss is estimated at $750,000.

LATER INTELLIGENCE—THE FIRE STILL BURNING.

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 28—9 P. M.—The fire has been raging all the afternoon. All the newspaper offices, banks, telegraph offices, the Harding Opera-house, Post Office, Universalist Church, all the hotels but one, and nearly all of the business portion of the city is gone. It is utterly impossible to estimate the loss. Two men have been killed by falling walls. The city is in the wildest state of frenzy. The burnt district is nearly a mile square.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS BY WAY OF CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 29—12:40 A. M.—The only news reported by specials to the morning papers in regard to the Oshkosh fire, and which has not been already sent in the press telegrams, is that the North-western Insurance Company of Milwaukee has lost $30,000. The meagreness of the reports obtained is due to the fact that the telegraph offices were destroyed at an early period of the fire, and little communication outside of messages was had for some hours.

THE LATEST.

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 28.—The fire broke out in Morgan & Bros. saw-mill, burning that and a dozen other saw and shingle mills on Sawdust avenue, and millions of lumber, a hundred houses, all the printing offices, Harding's Opera-house, and Beckwith & Adams' Hotel. The burnt district is one and a half miles long, and half a mile wide. Three lives are reported to be lost, and hundreds of persons are homeless. Nearly all of the business houses are burned, including all the banks, and on the North Side there is not a dry goods store standing. It is impossible to give the losses to-night. The city is in the hands of a mob, and extra police are on duty.

THE BUSINESS PORTION OF THE TOWN DESTROYED—LOSS ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS—THE INSURANCES.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., April 28.—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a destructive fire broke out in the Post Office at Hermon, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., destroying all the business portion of the town. The losers are Lynde & Conant, general stock, $11,000, insurance $8,000; C. H. Little, grocer, $3,000, insurance $1,600; Otis Earle, general stock, $2,000, insurance $2,000; E. E. Brown, books and stationery, $8,000, insurance $3,000; Masonic Hall, $5,000, insurance $500; A. M. Empey, general stock, $6,000, insurance $2,500; Dr. E. G. Seymour, drugst $13,500, insurance $6,000; Green & Babcock, cabinet makers, $5,000, insurance $2,000; W. G. Brown, $200, no insurance; C. P. Day, $300, no insurance; Mattison & Folsom, tailors, $2,500, insurance $2,000; T. A. Farnsworth, printing office, $1,000, no insurance; E. B. White, $250, no insurance; Derby & Shaw, $4,000, insurance $3,000; S. D. Lynde, general stock, $8,000, insurance $5,000; S. K. Nichols, $2,000, no insurance; G. Healy, drugs and groceries, $4,700 insurance, $1,600; E. Alexander, groceries, $8,000, insurance $3,000; Mrs. R. W. Weeks, dressmaker, $1,100, insurance $700; J. W. Jeffry, $150, no insurance; Mrs. E. A. Stiles, $1,700, no insurance; C. P. Wood, saw-mill, $4,000, insurance $1,700; D. W. Parker, $150, insured; Dr. Alexander, $1,200, partly insured; J. Bechold, clothing, $8,000, insurance $5,00; J. B. McLane, $200, no insurance; H. S. Ladd, grocer, $9,000, no insurance; J. B. Skinner, $400, insurance $200; James Graham, harness maker, $700, insurance $200; G. W. Rasbeck, photographer, $600, no insurance; Childs & Mattison, tinsmiths, $6,000, insurance $2,000; Hale & Harwick, tanners, $2,000, insurance $600. The total losses are over $100,000, and the insurance is about half that amount. No one was seriously injured.

OTHER FIRES.

A number of serious fires have occurred in the vicinity of Bellows Falls, Vt., within the last two days. Haskell's saw mill and mop factory, in Cavendish, took fire on Tuesday from sparks, and was totally destroyed. The loss is $6,000. The Baptist Church was also burned; loss, $9,000; insurance $3,000. Several other buildings were injured by the fire. This morning Gorham's woolen blanket factory, near Ludlow, was destroyed by fire, together with the stock. The loss is very heavy; uninsured. The Industrial Work Company's machinery building, at Springfield, was burned yesterday morning, together with the contents. The loss is $8,000; insurance $4,200. The Bellows Falls Chair Manufacturing Company's building was badly injured by fire yesterday. The loss is $2,000.

One-third of the City of Oshkosh, Wis., is in ashes. The engines are all stopped, and the best one burned up. They are now blowing up buildings, hoping to save some part of the city.

Beede & Vanduzen's livery stables, in Newburg, N. Y., were burned Tuesday night. Eight horses perished in the flames. The total loss was $5,500; fully insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary. H. B. Spaulding, a fireman, was severely injured by a kick from a horse that he was endeavoring to rescue.

The residence of James Meehan, at Woburn, Mass., was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. Nearly all the contents were destroyed, the inmates narrowly escaping with their lives. The loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $17,000, only partially covered by insurance.

An incendiary fire at Newburg, N. Y., to-night destroyed a small store-house belonging to Homer Ramsdell & Co. The loss is about $10,000, and the insurance $4,500.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon at the residence of James B. Harriott, No. 56 East Fiftieth street, caused by a window-curtain igniting from a match. Damage, $75.

Staples & Berry's paint works, at Moose Head, Penn., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, were burned last night. The loss is $20,000; insurance, $5,000.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the third floor of the building in the rear of No. 171 Suffolk street, occupied as a cabinet-shop by Philip Bertholf. Damage to building and contents, $200.

THE GERMAN TRIBUTE TO CARL SCHURZ.

A SECOND OVATION AT DELMONICO'S—LARGE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION—REMARKS OF THE GUEST—TO WHAT HIS PUBLIC DEFEAT WAS DUE—REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS ARE THEMSELVES NO GUARANTEES OF A PURE NATIONAL LIFE.

A farewell banquet was given last night at Delmonico's to ex-Senator Carl Schurz, incident to his departure for Europe, by the German residents of this City. The entertainment was given as a supplement to the banquet of Tuesday night, and to express the approbation of the German citizens of his political course. The banquet was spread in the large dining hall, which was elaborately decorated. The tables, seven in number, were arranged with special good taste and elegance. On the centre of the Chairman's table stood a cluster of wax tapers, and at either end a patriotic design in colored sugars, decorated with bannerets, that near the guest of the evening bearing the initials "C. S.," and the inscription "Vale" in red frosted sugar. Bernstein's string band, stationed in an ante-room, performed a choice selection of music during the evening.

The company, who were all seated about 7 o'clock, included the leading German residents of the City. The chair was occupied by Dr. Ernest Krackowizer. At his right sat the guests of the evening, Oswald Ottendorfer and Joseph Seligman, and at his left Bayard Taylor, ex-Gov. Edward Salomon, and ex-Park Commissioner Philip Bessinger. The committee having charge of the entertainment were Dr. Krackowizer, Dr. Jacobi, Dr. Roegguath, Oswald Ottendorfer, Philip Bessinger, F. M. Maas, E. Rose, Alfred Schlesinger, Ex-Gov. Salomon, J. Seligman, William Steinway, L. J. Stiastey, Dr. L. Weber, H. Wesendonck, Dr. Joseph Wiener, Dr. Frederick Zinsser, and Dr. Althof. About 150 persons sat down to dinner, among whom were Edward Schlesinger, Justice Otterbourg, Charles Rose, Eugene Ballin, the German Consul General Schumaker, Frederick Scheck, Gen. Franz Sigel, Samuel Ward, Dr. L. Arcularius, August Belmont, F. A. Boker, Dr. J. Goldmark, C. Godfrey Gunther, School Commissioners Klamroth and Trand, Sigismund Kaufman, P. Kruling, Karl Pfeiffer, George Steck, Charles Althof, B. Westermann, and G. H. Witthaus.

After the cloth had been removed the Chairman, Dr. Krackowizer, introduced the speech-making by proposing the health of the guest of the evening in an enthusiastic eulogy on Mr. Schurz.

Mr. Schurz, who was received with enthusiastic cheers, said: My predecessor, although probably speaking ironically, did me a favor in asking your indulgence for my reply. The confusion consequent upon my departure to-morrow forbade me to think, even for a moment, of what I was to say to you this evening ["bravo".] Gentlemen, some six years ago I met in this hall some sixty of my friends, who came to congratulate me upon my election to the United States Senate. I made up my mind at that time that my term in the Senate should decide my reputation in the future, and to that determination I owe my public defeat, but I also owe this recognition of your friendship, which I value higher than all the political distinction I have ever received. At that time it might be supposed that I had many an office in my gift, and some cynics might find an explanation of that ovation in this fact; but to-night nobody can misinterpret your feelings, for you all know that the sun of the Administration doesn't shine upon me, and that President Grant doesn't smile upon me. [Bravo, bravo.] I could not but be touched by the many recognitions of my conduct in the Senate which I have received since my retirement. Gentlemen, I do not think that the pessimists are justified who rail over the fall of American liberty. The germ of American life is sound. [Bravo.] England was not ruined by Walpole, and America will not be ruined by eight years of Grantism. We, as Germans, owe the same duties to America as Americans themselves. I am happy to say that, of all classes of American citizens, the Germans are those most independent in the exercise of their patriotic franchise. While I am proud to be an American, I am doubly proud to be a German-American. [Bravo.] We all look back with loving yearning to our Fatherland. I think that does not conflict with our love for this country. [Bravo.] He who does not love his mother cannot love his bride. [Bravo.] Gentlemen, we have all seen that republican institutions are themselves no guarantees of a pure national life. They are only the outer guards of national virtue and purity. [Bravo.] And now, gentlemen, let me thank you for the great kindness and cordiality with which you have always treated me, and which my heart will never forget. [Bravo, bravo.]

The health of Carl Schurz was then drunk and hearty cheers, again and again repeated, were given in his honor. A patriotic song, having peculiar reference to the career of the guest was sung, and was followed later in the evening by other appropriate poems, joined in with a will by the entire company.

The next toast—"America"—was responded to by ex-Gov. Salomon.

The toast of "Germany" was responded to by Bayard Taylor, who was received with great enthusiasm. Dr. Noeggerath responded to "The Ladies."

THE TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION.

At the termination of the banquet ex-Senator Schurz was the recipient of another ovation from the German citizens. The demonstration consisted of a brilliant torch-light procession and serenade, participated in by the New-York Turn Verein, the German Literary Society, the German Citizens' and Municipal Reform Association, the German Tailors' Union, the Lincoln Society, the Mangunta Society, and others. The procession, accompanied by bands of music, marched from Turn Hall to Delmonico's, where Mr. Schurz was honored by a serenade and presented with a complimentary address. In reply he expressed his thanks for the compliment paid him by the German societies of New-York, and, on retiring, was saluted with loud cheers. The festivities were not concluded until a late hour.

TAMMANY'S LATEST "STRIKE."

"TIM" CAMPBELL'S STREET-CLEANING BILL—A BOLD STROKE FOR PATRONAGE AND PLUNDER—PROPOSED REVIVAL OF THE ERA OF FILTH AND JOBBERY.

Assembly bill No. 407 is now in the hands of the Senate, and some anxiety is expressed lest in the rush of the closing business of the session it should succeed in slipping through the upper house and thus, practically, becoming law. Our leading Reform Association, the Council of Political Reform, is expected to lodge an energetic protest against the passage of this impudent attempt to transfer to Tammany Hall the control of the patronage and revenues of the Street-cleaning Bureau. The following are the chief reasons urged by prominent reformers why the bill ought not to pass:

First—That the present system has produced better results than any preceding method. The past season has been productive of great improvement in efficiency and economy. The current year is expected to be a decided improvement on the last. Under these circumstances it is unwise to abandon the present plan and go back to methods which have been often tried and always lamentably failed.

Second—The bill confers upon the Mayor and his Commissioner of Street Opening the power to expend an unlimited sum of money each year, in the name of street-cleaning, on their own mere motion, without check or supervision from any quarter. The Commissioner is not required to account to any officer, department, or authority whatever, not even to file copies of the vouchers for the expenditure in the Finance Department.

Third—The Commissioner is to be appointed by the Mayor, with the concurrence of the Common Council, but is removable at the will of the Mayor. He would thus be the Mayor's shadow and mere tool. He is not, by the bill, required to take the constitutional oath of office. His salary is not fixed nor limited. He is not, even in this "era of home rule," required to be a resident of the City or the State. He is not required to be a citizen of the United States. Jeff. Davis is as eligible to the position as the most patriotic and honorable citizen.

Fourth—Unlimited power is given to purchase all manner of property adapted to the purposes of street-cleaning, without provision for competition for the supply, or that the lowest offers shall be accepted; power is given to contract out the work, as a whole, or in parcels, without advertisement or competition or limit of price. There is no practical limit to the amount he may expend, nor the amount of debts he may throw upon the City Treasury.

Fifth—The Commissioner will be the mere representative of a political party, and will be compelled to accede to the demands of ward politicians in the dispensation of the patronage in his hands. Those politicians will demand the largest compensation possible for the smallest amount of service. He will be forced, even if reluctant, to pay $2 per day for eight hours of common labor, bestowed on the plan of doing as little as possible for the money. Now street-cleaning is done paying $1 50 per day for ten hours of sharp work. The difference will be fully fifty per cent. against the tax-payer.

Sixth—The bill establishes a new Board of Apportionment for raising money for street-cleaning purposes, and takes that portion of the Municipal expenditure out of the control of the Board of Apportionment established by the charter. The new Board of Apportionment established by this bill consists of the Mayor and his man (the Commissioner) and the Controller. The Commissioner is to make the estimate of moneys required for street-cleaning purposes for the year, and submit it to the new Board of Apportionment composed as above, who shall determine the amount for the year, and such amount shall thereby become appropriated. The Board of Supervisors *shall* cause the same to be raised from taxes. The Controller is authorized to borrow the money on revenue bonds. Under the legal decisions the Controller can be compelled by mandamus to raise the money. Under these provisions the Mayor has practically unlimited power to raise money by tax and appropriate it for the purposes of street-cleaning.

It depends on him alone whether the sum shall be one million, or two, or more. No account need be made of the expenditure, no vouchers are required, and no report or publication demanded. There is no direct nor implied restriction or prohibition against adding to the amount of appropriation any amount of floating debt. The bill, if it is passed, will repeal all the provisions of the charter and of all former laws with which it is in conflict. It creates a machine which, if run in the interest of a political party, will prove to be expensive to the tax-payer.

It is fair and prudent to assume that when public officers ask the Legislature to intrust them with extraordinary and unlimited powers to raise and expend public money they intend to use those powers to the utmost limit. This kind of legislation was a distinctive feature of the era of Boss Tweed. The disasters to the Treasury resulting through similar legislation for the old Ring ought to prove a caution to the Legislature against kindred efforts.

GALVESTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES—SECOND DAY.

GALVESTON, April 28.—The weather was clear and delightful and the attendance large on this the second day of the Jockey Club races.

FIRST RACE.—Texas Stakes for four-year olds two-mile heats:

Sam Harper	1	1
Col. Nelligan	2	2

Time—3:47; 3:44.

In the first heat there was a good start, Sam Harper leading to the first quarter. Before reaching the half-mile Nelligan overtook Harper, and they both ran close to the last quarter of the second mile, Harper slightly in the lead. The whip was used freely on Nelligan, but Harper passed the string, winning by two lengths. Harper took the lead in the second heat, and maintained it throughout, coming in an easy winner by four lengths.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $200; one mile and an eighth dash. The following horses started: Sandy Walton, Billy Williamson, Mignon, John McDonald, Minnie Lee, and Winifred. After some delay a good start was effected. Before reaching the stand Winifred took the lead, Minnie Lee a good second, and Mignon third. This position was maintained to the last quarter, when Mignon took the second place, Winifred leading under the string two lengths, winning the race in 1:59¾.

A BURGLAR ARRESTED.

Joseph Conklin, of No. 211 Christie street, and a confederate, attempted last night to rob the show-window of Conkling & Co.'s dry-goods store, No. 763 Broadway. Conklin had, by means of a brace and bit, bored a number of holes in one of the shutters, with the evident intent of removing one of the panels, and then, by smashing the window, remove the goods through the aperture thus formed. Conklin was arrested by Roundsman Brady, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and in his possession were found the brace and bit. His companion escaped.

THE CANAL FRAUDS.

CONTINUATION OF THE INVESTIGATION.

A NEW KIND OF WITNESS—TESTIMONY OF NEHEMIAH T. OSBORN—HE TELLS WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT CONTRACTS—A MAN WHO MAKES BIDS ON "IMPULSE"—GEORGE LORD TO TAKE THE STAND TO-DAY—OTHER TESTIMONY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 28.—The canal fraud investigation, which the joint legislative committee has been pursuing very busily, but very dully, for the past three weeks, has at last reached a point at which the general public can be supposed to take some interest in it. Hitherto the committee has been occupied in the examination of men sworn to do their duty, and as they could hardly be expected to also swear themselves either dishonest or incompetent, or both, it was not strange that nothing startling had yet been discovered. But this evening the committee examined Nehemiah T. Osborn, a man who was not prevented by an oath or apparently by any scruples from making what he could out of the State. If his testimony stood alone and unimpeached it would conclusively establish the truth of the worst that has yet been said about "unbalanced bids." That was to be expected. But at the most interesting parts of his testimony he stopped short. For instance, he was asked on what principle he came to contract to furnish lumber for $8 per thousand when it was worth $20. The expected answer clearly was that he had an understanding with the State officers, but, instead of that, the man, who has proved himself one of the shrewdest of the canal contractors, said he did it on "impulse." The answer does not furnish proof of any kind, but its very apparent lameness does furnish abundant ground for inference that the expected answer would have been quite as truthful as the sworn one. To-morrow George D. Lord is expected to testify. He is not reported to be as rich as his father, but that must be only because he is not so old, for he has certainly not abused his opportunities. Old Jarve is probably better versed in ancient history, but George the Silent is said to know as much about modern frauds as anybody, and in his examination to-morrow the investigation will reach its highest point of interest.

REGULAR REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 28.—The Joint Canal Investigating Committee resumed their labors to-day.

TESTIMONY OF ENGINEER YATES.

John B. Yates testified: Am a civil engineer by profession; have been in the employ of the Central Railroad; had charge of laying the two extra tracks from Utica to Herkimer; in this work the final estimates exceeded the preliminary ones about thirty per cent.; the cause of this excess was the fact that the first estimates were made in Mid-winter, when the snow was on the ground and an accurate estimate was impossible; the work of the Dennison contract at Port Schuyler has been done under my supervision; S. E. Babcock is my Resident Engineer; W. S. Scott is the engineer in charge of the Dennison work, which is, in my opinion, very good work so far; the railroad pays about $5 50 per yard for cement slope wall, and about $4 50 for dry wall; the State is paying $7 per yard for the Dennison vertical wall; the railroad work is more difficult and more expensive for the contractor than the Dennison contract; I have not had to take down any of the wall on the Dennison contract and rebuild it; I was engineer at the time the final estimate was made for the Barnett contract near Utica; I knew little about the work, but as is the custom, relied upon the affidavits of the Resident Engineer and the engineer in charge; the certificate I gave was that I had made a thorough personal examination of the work, and yet had but walked over the work, and assumed and believed it was done from my own personal observation and belief; the certificates given by the engineer are made up from what the resident engineer says; the resident engineer trusts to the engineer in charge; the engineer in charge trusts to the inspector, the inspector to whom he pleases; inspectors are not always competent men; in theory the inspector is to be always present and watch, as the representative of the State, the work as it progresses; in practice this man is the only safeguard; it is possible for collusion between contractors and inspectors, but I know of no case where anything of the kind has ever occurred.

EX-SPEAKER YOUNGLOVE.

William G. Younglove was the next witness. Have been member of the Assembly and Speaker of the House; was a member of the committee to examine into the source of the water supply for canals; my office is at Cohoes, my residence at Crescent; for years I had noticed that during seasons of active navigation there was much obstruction; I was curious to find out the cause of this detention of boats; I inquired into the cause, and ascertained that water was drawn to the Arsenal which made the current rapid; near Cohoes is a bend in the canal, and it is cut through solid rock; the bench walls were not removed for them and a boat would often strike thereon, and before it could be got off four miles of boats would be detained by it; I made this statement to the Canal Committee of the Assembly, and secured a committee to examine and see if what I stated was not a fact; when the canal appropriation was up, I insisted that $100,000 should be set apart for the improvement of the canal in this respect; I believed that those detentions amounted in the aggregate to what would be equivalent to one round trip of the boats, and made this statement at the time; the appropriation was made, but it was not sufficient to accomplish the entire improvement, and I did not assume that it would be when it was made; I have seen some of the work done by Dennison, and so far as my observation goes, it looks to me to be good work; the contract of Mr. Dennison will relieve the canal of these obstacles, but the most important work had not been commenced until this year; it is now going on.

ANOTHER CANAL ENGINEER EXAMINED.

Stephen E. Babcock, being sworn, testified as follows: Have lived at Troy for the past fourteen years; have been employed on the canal since 1869 as Assistant and Resident Engineer; now occupy Charles Hilton's place; have been engaged in railroad engineering; had charge of Dennison's and Belden's work in 1871; was resident engineer during the Barnett contract; examined the work at different times, intervals of from two weeks to a month elapsing; can only swear to facts coming under my personal observation during the examination of the work; as far as practicable, examined the Assistant Engineer's calculations and the final accounts; had nothing to do with the original estimates of the Dennison contracts; think it will cost $100,000 to complete the work through the sixteen locks section, it being one of the worst portions of the canal.

A recess was then taken.

THE EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session of the Canal Investigating Committee Nehemiah T. Osborn testified that he is a contractor and had four contracts now. Was asked how it was that he bid to do a certain piece of work for $20,000 when the engineer's estimate was $43,000. He said that the contract was just to open or excavate sufficient for the passage of a boat through; he could do that for the amount he bid, but the specification was not to complete or finish it; that he was authorized to do by the Canal Board, and received, therefore, additional compensation; my contract for a vertical wall in cement was at $4; I could do it for that, but $5 would be none too much for it, and if I fulfilled to the letter the specifications, it would cost me from $8 to $10; I took the contract on the assumption that I would not have to follow the specifications literally; the engineer has the power to insist upon the work being done to the letter, but he seldom, if ever, uses that power; I know something about the Dennison contract, having been over it often; his work is very similar to mine; if he gets $7 a yard for the vertical wall, as he does, he has a good thing; his work is no better than mine, and I do it for $4 a yard, and can do it for that; white pine in this section is worth about $20 a thousand; my bid was for $8 a thousand.

Counsel—Upon what principle did you make this bid? What possessed you to do it?

Witness—Impulse.

The witness afterward said that he took chances on the job; that he had no views on this particular, although he had bid to find 14,500 feet of white pine for $8 a thousand when it cost over $15. He could not tell anything about the cause of any particular bid; in the entire bid I took into consideration the work to be done at big prices, hoping that I could get plenty of that, and make myself even on the losing bid; cannot tell just now how I am coming out, the work not being finished; if no more vertical wall and embankment is ordered than the quantity sheet calls for, my contracts will be exceedingly poor ones; I agreed to do the excavating for five cents a yard, and rock-excavation for seventy-five cents, although excavation is worth $2 50; I don't know exactly how I was to make a great deal of money by this means; there certainly wasn't a big steal in it; Messrs. Skinner and Willard Johnson were connected with me in these contracts; in regard to Inspectors, I think they watch pretty close; I don't care to answer the question whether Inspectors know anything about the work when they do watch or examine it; it would be much better to bid for all kinds of work at fair, honest prices, instead of the present unbalanced system, but if I did that I would get no work; how others manage to do work at absurdly low prices I can guess; legislation helps many of them; if I have to do the work I now have, without any alteration, it would cause us considerable loss, of which I will have to pay my share; in case all my expectations are carried out, then I may make a little money, but not much.

Adjourned till Thursday.

THE CITY WATER SUPPLY.

COMPLAINTS OF MURRAY HILL RESIDENTS—REASONS WHY THE WATER HAS BEEN LOW.

A number of letters have recently been received at THE TIMES office from persons residing on Murray Hill, complaining of the partial failure of the water supply in that quarter of the City. In almost every case it is stated that the water fails to run any higher than the first story, and that great discomfort and inconvenience in domestic arrangements have followed. In the neighborhood of Fourth and Madison avenues and Fiftieth street, this state of affairs has lasted for three months, and housekeepers complain that the daily burden of discomfort from this cause is becoming intolerable. In previous years, with the possible exception of a week or two in the dryest part of the Winter, the supply of water has always been ample, and no difficulty has been experienced. Formal complaints, it is added, have been made to the Chief Engineer and his subordinates, but so far without effect.

Yesterday afternoon a representative of THE TIMES called upon Assistant Engineer Birdsall, of the Croton Water Department, at the City Hall, and obtained the following facts in reference to the existing deficiency in the water supply in the upper part of the City: During the continuous cold weather of the past Winter the entire water reserve has been subjected to an enormous drain, extending through the latter half of January, the whole of February, and a large part of March. For more than ten consecutive weeks the supply-pipes in most of the private residences above Thirty-fourth street have been permitted to run night and day, the faucets in many cases being turned on to the full extent. On some days in February the consumption of the entire City arose to 124,000,000 gallons, an increase of twenty-five per cent. over the average amount. The water in the reservoir was at one time thirteen feet below its ordinary level, and it became a serious question whether some restraint would not have to be imposed on the community. In Brooklyn and almost all the other large cities measures of this kind had been taken, but the danger from fire which would be sure to result from the shutting off of the water in a city like New-York, even during the night-time, had precluded their adoption in the Metropolis. At the present time the water level in the reservoir is three feet above the extreme limit reached during February, and by the 1st of June, there is little doubt, the height of previous years will be reached. Murray Hill has suffered most during the Winter, because it is some thirty or thirty-five feet higher than the rest of the City. The Engineer added, by way of illustrating the lavishness with which water is used in this City, that the average daily supply of London, with a population of 3,500,000, is less than that of New-York, with only 1,000,000 inhabitants.

CONFEDERATE THANKS FOR A CENTENNIAL SPEECH.

RICHMOND, Va., April 28.—A large number of ex Confederates, including general, and field, and staff officers, serenaded Gen. W. F. Bartlett, formerly of Massachusetts, to-night, at his residence in this city, in acknowledgment of, and to return him thanks for his speech at the Lexington Centennial Celebration. Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, on the part of the Confederates, addressed Gen. Bartlett in complimentary terms, and returned him thanks for his manly and courageous speech on the above mentioned occasion. Gen. Bartlett responded in appropriate terms.

A CARD.—The phrenological and publication business hitherto conducted in the name of S. R. Wells, late Fowler & Wells, will be continued under the style of S. R. WELLS & Co., at No. 737 Broadway, New-York. Museum open and examinations made as usual.—*Advertisement.*

THE ELASTIC TRUSS sold at POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, for $4, is warranted the best made.—*Advertisement.*

A $4 Book for $1 50.

THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, IN PLAIN ENGLISH, OR MEDICINE SIMPLIFIED: BY R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Counselor in Chief of the Board of Physicians and Surgeons at the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. The above work—a book of about nine hundred large pages, profusely illustrated with Wood Engravings and Colored Plates, and well and strongly bound—will be sent, post paid, to any address, for One Dollar and Fifty Cents, making it THE CHEAPEST BOOK EVER OFFERED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. Other books treating of domestic medicine, of like size and style of binding, and not nearly as well illustrated, with no colored plates, and some of them containing no prescriptions and making known no means of self-cure for the diseases which they discuss, sell for from three dollars and a half to five dollars. Were Dr. Pierce's work not published by the author, printed and bound with his own machinery, and were it sold through agents, as other like works are, the price of it would have to be not less than **four dollars**. For when the publisher pays the author a fair price for his production, then adds a profit to his investment large enough to satisfy himself and compensate him, not only for his labor but also for the risk of pecuniary loss which he assumes in taking the chances of the enterprise proving a success, and when the State, county, and canvassing agent has each received his profit, they have added to the expense of a book, that originally cost about $1 25, so much that the people have to pay not less than $4 for it. The PEOPLE'S MEDICAL ADVISER, on the contrary, is placed within the pecuniary reach of all classes by the author, who adopts the plan of the Grangers, dispensing with middle-men and giving the benefit of their profits to the people, offering his book at a price little above actual cost of publication. That those desiring the book may run no risk of losing their money in sending it through the mails, the author advertises that money addressed to him at Buffalo, N. Y., and inclosed in registered letters, may be at his risk of loss. The author's large correspondence with the people upon medical matters, which we are credibly informed, frequently exceeds three hundred letters a day, and requires several trained and skillful medical assistants and short-hand reporters to enable him to entertain and answer them, as well as his large daily dealings with disease at the World's Dispensary, appear to have peculiarly fitted him for writing the work by rendering him very familiar with the every-day medical needs of the people. He endeavors in this work to answer all the numerous questions relating to health and disease that have been addressed to him by the people from all parts of the land, and hence it contains important information for the young and old, male and female, single and married, nowhere else to be found. All the most prevalent diseases of both sexes are also plainly and fully considered and means of self-cure made known. Unlike other works on Domestic Medicine, it includes the subjects of Biology, Cerebral Physiology, Hygiene, Temperaments, Marriage, Reproduction, &c., all of which are treated in an original and interesting manner. It is a compendium of Anatomical, Physiological, and Medical Science, and embodies the latest discoveries in each department.

A Self-Advertising Remedy.

There are certain proprietary articles that advertise themselves. Among these are HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. It may be truly said of this celebrated remedy for disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels, and antidote to malaria, that the contents of every bottle is an advertisement, since its good effects so decidedly and promptly evince themselves as invariably to elicit favorable comment from those who use it. This is particularly true in rural neighborhoods invaded by chills and fever, and other types of malaria, for which it is a recognized specific. Such disorders being epidemic, the question "What is the best remedy and safeguard?" naturally presents itself to everybody in this vicinity, and is made the subject of general inquiry. A family benefited by the Bitters communicates the fact to the neighbors, who in turn, become patrons of the great remedy, and proclaim its efficacy. This explains why it has become the most popular of American household medicines, and why its popularity is continually on the increase.

Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, Mass.

In my stable the only Liniment I now use is GILES' IODIDE OF AMMONIA. It performs wonders. I unhesitatingly pronounce it the best I ever saw. No stable should be without it. R. McDANIELS, Princeton, N. J. Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York. Sold by all druggists. 50c. and $1 a bottle.

Refined Gum Camphor, 30 Cents a Pound.—ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE, (genuine) 55 cents a bottle. WILLIAM M. GILES & CO., Chemists, No. 451 6th av.

Everdell's Principal Office, No. 302 Broadway.—Elegant wedding and ball cards, foreign note papers, &c. Established 1840.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.

WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. No branch offices.

Love Turns His Back

on sloveulinees as regards the teeth. Keep them pure, all ye who wish to be beloved and caressed. SOZODONT is unequaled as a means of whitening, polishing, and preserving them.

The Peruvian Syrup being free from alcohol, its energizing effects are not followed by reaction.

House-cleaning made easy by using Pyle's O. K. SOAP. Sold by Grocers generally.

Lundborg's Perfumes

Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

GIBB—BOWERS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, April 27, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. T. Duryea, D. D., assisted by Rev. S. P. Halsey, EDWARD GIBB to EMMA E., youngest daughter of the late William C. Bowers, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

McVEIGH—DUNBAR.—On Tuesday evening, April 27, by Rev. Dr. Carter, Mr. R. W. McVEIGH, of New-York, to Mrs. SOPHIE DUNBAR, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph Mauran, of Providence, R. I.

NEWBOLD—BEADEL.—On Tuesday, April 27, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., CLEAYTON EMLEN NEWBOLD to SARAH BEADEL, daughter of the late Henry Beadel, all of New-York.

PHELPS—MANZANEDO.—On Thursday, April 22, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, AUGUSTUS W. PHELPS to SOPHIE J. MANZANEDO, both of this City.

DIED.

BENNETT.—JOSEPH BENNETT, of Boston, Mass., April 28, in the 63d year of his age.

Services at Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, Friday morning, April 30, at 10:30. The remains will be taken to Stonington, Conn., for interment.

☞ Boston and Bristol papers please copy.

BUCHAN.—After a short illness, on Tuesday morning, April 27, EDITH FOSTER, wife of James Buchan, Jr.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 22 West 27th st., on Thursday, April 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CONWAY.—On Wednesday, April 28, at 6:30 P. M., SARAH G. CONWAY, aged 41 years, 9 months, and 28 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DUNLAP.—On Wednesday, April 28, 1875, JAMES H. DUNLAP, the youngest son of Margaret A. and the late Wm. Dunlap, in his 28th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 211 East 120th st., Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M.

EVANS.—April 28, P. M., MARTHA W. EVANS, wife of Chas. E. Evans.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 504 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, May 1, at 11 o'clock.

FECHHEIMER.—CHARLIE FECHHEIMER, second son of Martin S. and Frances Fechheimer, aged 21 months and 7 days.

Funeral takes place Friday at 1 P. M., from No. 57 West 56th st.

HOLLAND.—At Washington Heights, April 28, of pneumonia, JOHN M. HOLLAND, aged 70.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LIGHTBODY.—On Monday, 26th inst., JOHN G. LIGHTBODY, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, also the members of Cyrus Lodge, No. 208, F. and A. M., to-day, at 11 o'clock, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner 6th av. and 20th st.

MARSHALL.—On Tuesday, 27th of April, at his residence, No. 33 West 16th st., THOMAS W. MARSHALL, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Alanson Methodist Episcopal Church, are requested to attend the funeral services on Friday, 30th inst., at 3:30 o'clock. Interment in Eighteenth Street Cemetery.

MASON.—In Brooklyn, April 28, WILLIAM R., only child of William R. and Emma V. Mason, aged 15 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, April 30, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 99 Powers st., Brooklyn, E. D.

NEWMAN.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 28th inst., ELIZABETH A., widow of Amasa Newman and daughter of the late Capt. Charles Peck.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Wesley Harper, No. 105 Clark st., on Saturday, May 1, at 1:30 o'clock.

SWAIN.—Of pneumonia, on April 27, JAMES P. SWAIN, in the 72d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Bronxville, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, April 29, at 3:30 o'clock P. M. Trains from Grand Central Depot at 2:30 P. M.

WAKELEY.—On the 27th inst., Rev. JOSEPH B. WAKELEY, D. D., aged 66 years.

His funeral services will be held in the Lexington Avenue M. E. Church, corner of 52d st., on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. His brethren in the ministry are invited to meet at the house of J. L. Henning, Esq., No. 317 East 53d st., at 2 o'clock. Services in the M. E. Church at Sing Sing on Friday at 11 A. M.

WILDEY.—At Tarrytown, on Wednesday, April 28, 1875, Mrs. MARY ANN WILDEY, widow of the late Pierre Wildey.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, Tarrytown, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from New-York.

WOLT.—At Staten Island, April 26, PETER WOLT, in his 86th year.

Remains taken to Freehold, N. J., for interment.

WOODWARD.—On Wednesday evening, 28th inst., WILLIE P., son of William R. and Addie L. Woodward, aged 17 months and 25 days.

Funeral services on Friday, 30th inst., at 4:30 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his grandfather, James L. Phelps, No. 366 Adelphi st., Brooklyn. Interment Saturday morning at Green-Wood.

WESTFALL.—At Woody Crest, High Bridge, on Tuesday, 27th inst., WILSON WESTFALL.

Funeral at Rhinebeck, N. Y., on Friday, the 30th inst., on the arrival of the 8 A. M. train from New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS WHOSE teeth show marks of decay, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. 25 cents a bottle.

IT'S BAD ENOUGH TO BE EATEN BY worms when one is buried, but to become food for them when alive is abominable. Nor is there any need, because a few of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, will drive them out of the living system, and the health will become established.

THE STOMACH IS THE CITADEL OF life, and when attacked should be protected by BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It drives away pain, warms the patient, and a delightful calm succeeds. It is an indispensable family medicine, costing but little, and always sure. Sold everywhere.

From the Home Journal.

THE AVERY COLLECTION.

The announcement of an exhibition of Mr. Avery's selections is always treated with peculiar respect by the New-York art public. The careful judgment and good taste which guide his choice of works, his sensible avoidance of the common devices of extravagant and unscrupulous laudation, and his method of open and straightforward dealing, leaving his works to be judged upon their merits, have naturally gained for him this enviable consideration.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE

SOMERVILLE GALLERY,

No. 82 FIFTH AV.

Sale TUESDAY EVENING, May 4.

THE FOURTH WEEK OF

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES

FOR THE PEOPLE,

IN THE

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,

Madison av. and 42d st., (Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Rector,) EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK,

(Saturdays excepted.)

9 A. M., Inquiry and Instruction Meeting; 4 P. M., Bible Reading for Ladies, conducted by Mrs. Bonham; 7:45 P. M., Preaching Service.

Rev. J. W. Bonham, Church Evangelist, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and other Ministers, will speak at all the meetings. COME AND WELCOME!

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 Nassau st.—THIS DAY, at No. 37 Nassau st., fine and very desirable sale of rosewood and mahogany household furniture.

THIS DAY, at No. 38 Great Jones st., handsome household furniture.

THIS DAY, at No. 1,273 Broadway, contents and fixtures of drug store.

On FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, mortgage sale of bar and fixtures at No. 143 Bleecker st.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, and proprietor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and reception-rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, May 1, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 7:30 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION SOCIETY, for the election of officers, will be held in the chapel adjoining Calvary Church, 4th av., near 21st st., on THURSDAY EVENING, April 29, at 8 o'clock.

ISAAC H. HOLMES, Secretary.

PICTURE SALE AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY AND FRIDAY MORNINGS,

April 29 and 30, at 11 o'clock,

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IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

THE WORK OF THE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS—PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR FIVE YEARS—PASSENGERS NOT IMMIGRANTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 24, 1875.

During the past year the officials of the Treasury Department in charge of compiling and arranging statistics showing the extent of immigration to the United States have made great progress in perfecting the system of returns. The report on this subject for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, is more satisfactory and perfect than any report on immigration heretofore published, and embraces much information in detail not hitherto found in the immigration reports. Numerous tables are incorporated in last year's report, showing the age, sex, nationality, and occupations of all the immigrants arriving on our shores during the year, and affording valuable material for study and reflection. A comparative statement is also added, showing the ethnological character of the immigration, which will be of service to all who feel an interest in the large annual influx of those seeking homes in America, and whose advent and settlement exercise so much influence in our material progress and political condition.

DUTIES OF THE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

The work of the Bureau of Immigration is not confined to the mere clerical labor of adding figures and compiling tables. Its labors are directed to inducing immigration not less than to collecting statistics, and arranging immigrants in groups, "each after his kind," forming them into columns of figures. The bureau annually makes a special report on immigration for distribution in foreign countries, printing it in various languages, and scattering it broadcast over the principal countries of the world. Into this report is pressed such information about the geography, climate, and productions of the United States, and the average rate of wages paid, as is needed by people of the Old World who contemplate immigration. The effect of this publication, distributed in countries speaking the English, French, and German languages, has been to materially promote immigration to the United States, and especially among the class who are able to bring with them means to engage in mechanical and agricultural pursuits. The special report has also been published in the Swedish language and distributed among the Scandinavian countries with satisfactory results. The value of this work, pecuniarily considered, will be appreciated by the following statement: During the last fiscal year the total number of immigrants landing in the United States was 313,339. The economic value of each immigrant is placed at $800, which added to the material wealth of the nation for that period $250,681,200. No department of the Government can show more important and valuable results with so small an outlay. And it must be remembered that the sum above named represents the value of the immigrants as mere machines. The muscular power of this large annual addition to our population may be measured with comparative accuracy, but how can an intelligent estimate be made of the mental and moral value of the mass of immigrants which is constantly becoming absorbed into our body politic?

NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS.

The report shows the 313,339 immigrants who came to our shores in 1874 were drawn from 103 different countries, embracing every race, nationality, and condition of mankind. Of that number 194,144, or more than one-half, arrived at the port of New-York. Of the whole number 156,203 were males over fifteen years of age, and 93,588 females. Under fifteen years there were—males, 33,022, and females, 30,566. Ethnologically the immigrants are thus grouped: From England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, 579,052; Teutonic, 492,501; Scandinavian, 19,178; Latin, 78,743; Slavonic, 14,502; from China, 48,991; from the British North American provinces, 158,089; from Spanish and Portuguese colonies, 6,014; all other countries, 16,035. The countries from which the greatest numbers were drawn are—Germany, 87,291; Ireland, 53,707; England, 50,935; China, 13,776; Scotland, 10,429; Norway, 10,384; France, 9,643; Italy, 7,596; Sweden, 5,712; Russia, 3,960; Denmark, 3,082; Poland, 1,795; Azore Islands, 1,551; Australia, 955; Cuba, 980; Sandwich Islands, 154; Turkey, 67; Iceland, 33; Morocco and Algeria, 7. Of such diverse material is the body of the American people composed, and not in the Roman Empire, when Rome was mistress of the world, were so many peoples and races mingled.

PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

The occupations of the immigrants are thus summarized: Professional, 2,476; skilled occupations, 38,700; miscellaneous occupations, 117,041; occupations not stated, 4,233; without occupations, 150,889. Pursuing this branch of the subject further, it is found that of the professions there were—musicians, 572; teachers, 482; clergymen, 445; physicians, 159; artists, 150; lawyers, 97; actors, 93; sculptors, 22. Of editors there were 21, of which number England furnished 4; Austria, Ireland, Scotland, and Switzerland each 2; and Spain and Germany each 1. The other 7 joined us by way of Quebec and Ontario. To the ubiquitous corps of reporters 2 were added, England and Ireland each contributing one. They would doubtless have been classed as editors, except for their unusual modesty. Of the clergymen, we received from France, 97; Ireland, 89; England, 79; Germany, 76; Scotland, 31; Italy, 12. Germany furnished 132 of the teachers; France, 76; England, 73; Scotland, 26; Ireland, 16; Norway, 9; Switzerland, 8; Russia, 10; Denmark, 7; and 103 came from Quebec and Ontario. Of the actors, France sent 48; Italy, 23; England, 10; Germany, 5; and Austria and Hungary each 1.

To show the mechanical skill of immigrants, the following figures are selected from the table of skilled occupations: Masons, 4,478; miners, 4,152; carpenters and joiners, 4,354; bakers, 1,030; blacksmiths, 1,461; clerks, 1,547; mariners, 1,934; shipwrights, 1,503; shoemakers, 1,639; tailors, 1,397; butchers, 979; brewers, 743; engineers, 668; mechanics, 889; painters, 564; plasterers, 264; harness-makers, 405; printers, 284; seamstresses, 414; stone-cutters, [illegible]9; weavers, 838; millers, 419; iron molders and workers in iron, 571; locksmiths, 237; jewelers, 217; watch and clock-makers, 158. Bankers, brokers, bar-keepers, and undertakers are classed with the "miscellaneous occupations," but are inserted here out of respectful consideration for these branches of science and industry. Of bankers there were twenty-one, of whom we received from England seven, and from Scotland, France, and Germany three each. England furnished fourteen brokers, Scotland two, and France, Switzerland, and Russia one each, making nineteen in all. Of bar-keepers, there were twenty-four; of this number Germany supplied ten and England seven. A solitary undertaker was added to our list, and he came from Switzerland.

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.

Among the miscellaneous occupations there are—farmers, 28,775; laborers, 65,895; servants, 12,427, of which number, 713 were males; merchants, 5,259; fishermen, 1,046; lumbermen, 810; farm laborers, 810; students, 206; Sisters of Charity, Mercy, and nuns, 118; teamsters, 111; Coachmen, 156; cooks, 215. The farmers were drawn from the following countries: Germany, 10,042; England, 2,262; Norway, 2,229; Ireland, 1,409; Scotland, 476; Russia, 463; Italy, 489; France, 327; Switzerland, 434; Denmark, 303; Sweden, 240; Turkey, 6; Spain, 7; China, 1. Ireland furnished 16,605 laborers; China, 13,113; Germany, 11,121; England, 9,792; Italy, 4,041; the Azores, 822; Scotland, 778; Austria, 976; Norway, 615; Denmark, 534; Tahiti and Fiji Island, 253; Turkey, 12. Ireland leads the column in servants, having sent over 5,777; England, 2,029; Germany, 1,693; Scotland, 641; France, 399; Sweden, 309; Italy, 178; Denmark, 199; Switzerland, 123; Norway, 93; China, 6. Germany sent 72 and France 32 Sisters of Charity and nuns, and Cuba contributed the only speculator reported. One magician came from Germany, and another from England. Of chimney-sweeps we received but 4, Germany sending 3, and Hungary 1. France furnished 132 of the cooks, more than one-half; 22 came from Germany; 20 from China, and 23 from Great Britain.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR FIVE YEARS.

In the last fiscal year there was a falling off in the number of immigrants of 146,464 as compared with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. The decrease is regarded as only temporary, and is attributed to the general prostration of business which followed the financial convulsion of October, 1873, and the consequent diminution of the demand for labor. The immigration for the past two years, notwithstanding the great depression in business and labor, was greater than any previous two years since the establishment of the Government, with the exception of the years 1853 and 1854. Returns for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1874, show that the falling off in immigration continues into the present fiscal year. The number arriving during that period of six months was 121,673, against 173,198 for the corresponding period in 1873. The following is a comparative statement of immigrants arriving in the United States for the five fiscal years ending with June 30:

1870	387,203
1871	321,350
1872	404,806
1873	459,803
1874	313,339
Total	1,886,501

PASSENGERS NOT IMMIGRANTS.

The number of passengers not immigrants who arrived in the United States during the fiscal year was 62,340. Of this number 14,610 were aliens, or people who were traveling for pleasure, and who intended to return to their former homes. The remaining 47,730 were American citizens who returned from foreign tours of pleasure and business, and represent the extent to which absenteeism has grown. Of the returning Americans 31,820 were males and 16,450 females. Estimating the average expense of American travelers abroad at $1,000 each, makes the amount of money expended by American travelers in Europe during the year $47,730,000 in gold.

The total number of passengers who departed from the United States during the fiscal year was 134,686, of which number 93,478 left the port of New York. These departures are thus classified: Number who sailed in the cabin, 51,937, of whom 16,256 were females and 5,754 children. Other than cabin passengers, 82,749, of whom 23,896 were females and 9,726 children.

CONNECTICUT.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The official vote of Connecticut cast at the election held Monday, April 5, was canvassed and declared on Tuesday. The aggregate is the largest ever cast in the State. Following is the statement of the vote for Governor by counties:

Counties.	Greene, Rep.	Ingersoll, Dem.	Smith, Proh.	Scat.
Hartford	9654	11988	506	2
New-Haven	9649	13210	546	6
New-London	5739	5427	491	2
Litchfield	3968	5678	178	2
Fairfield	7003	9448	522	3
Windham	3231	2539	189	
Middlesex	2950	3297	325	1
Tolland	2078	2165	185	1
Total	44272	53752	2942	17

Total vote, 100,983; Ingersoll's over Greene, 9,480; Ingersoll's over all, 6,521.

The aggregate for the other State officers was as follows:

Office.	Rep.	Dem.	Proh.	Scat.
Lieut. Governor	45024	53247	2923	5
Secretary of State	44984	53258	2913	28
Controller	44965	53218	2879	5
Treasurer	45176	53157	2885	25

For members of Congress the vote resulted:

First District.—Hawley, (Rep.,) 12,948; Landers, (Dem.,) 13,434; Lyon, (Proh.,) 220.

Second District.—Kellogg, (Rep.,) 13,844; Phelps, (Dem.,) 15,440; Harrington, (Proh.,) 643.

Third District.—Starkweather, (Rep.,) 9,000; Foster, (Dem.,) 8 055; Palmer, (Proh.,) 566.

Fourth District.—Hubbard, (Rep.,) 11,646; Barnum, (Dem.,) 14,275; Hodge, (Proh.,) 612.

CRIME IN ITALY.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY NEAR ROME—A LONG LIST OF DEEDS OF VIOLENCE.

An occasional correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal from Rome, under date of April 7, as follows:

As a matter of course crime exists in every land; people are robbed, houses are broken into, murders are committed, in civilized England as well as in uncivilized Sicily. The manner may not be the same; but whether the man who stops a traveling carriage be called a highwayman or by the more romantic name of brigand; whether the instrument of death be a stiletto, a razor, or the armed boot of a Liverpool ruffian, there is no difference in the motives and result. For this reason Italians claim to be justified in thinking that foreign correspondents are too apt to see the mote in Italy's eye while they ignore the beams which disgrace their own countries, and that they make but little allowance for the evils created by past maladministration and the insufficient time which has elapsed for their eradication. I must confess to a feeling of sympathy with the Italians in this respect, and to having entertained the belief that the authorities were making every effort to bring about a better state of things; but when one hears of a series of burglaries, committed within a few days upon houses and churches situated in the most public part of the city, when one finds that all mention of such matters is as far as possible suppressed by the Police; when the death of an Englishman—Mr. Hind—at Naples was attributed to suicide, notwithstanding the evidence of his having been brutally murdered—his skull fractured in two places behind, a rope tightly twisted round his neck, and his body flung down a well; and, finally, when brigands can during the height of the Roman season attack a carriage full of ladies within four miles of Rome, upon one of the most frequented drives, the Appian Way, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when that drive is most resorted to, the necessity arises, in the interests of one's own countrymen, for asking, Where are the Roman Police? They are certainly to be seen grouped together, gossiping at the corners of the streets, standing out upon the road, and, if anything, rather helping to block up the way than otherwise, but they are seldom present when wanted.

Three weeks ago Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son's tourist office, situated in that most public of all places in Rome, the Piazza di Spagna, was broken into, the whole place ransacked, every lock forced open, railway tickets and hotel coupons, sufficient to move, lodge, and feed an army for a month, scattered in all directions, and some £400 in notes and gold carried off. Full information was given to the daily papers, but although their name is legion, not a word appeared in any one of them, and I was told by a *Cronista* of my acquaintance that he had been requested by the Police authorities not to mention it in his daily budget of news. The act of brigandage on the Appian Way was committed on Friday, in the afternoon, but neither in that evening's nor in last night's papers was it mentioned, nothwithstanding that each paper sends every day, in search for news, to examine the entries made in the Police books. It is only on Sunday morning that a slight notice appears, in which the more serious details are omitted, and, if anything, the matter is made light of. The facts are as follows:

The four ladies in question—they are English—went into the Piazza di Spagna to engage a carriage to drive along the Appian Way. The distance—five miles—they desired to go being beyond the two-mile circuit to which the tariff applies, they had, as usual, a difficulty in making a bargain. While trying to come to terms with a driver who was seeking to exact double the amount of a reasonable fare, another came forward, offering to take them for a smaller sum and to point out the different objects of interest. The price he named being still sufficiently exorbitant, they offered something less, which the driver was urged to accept by a bystander, who the ladies afterward remembered had manifested unusual interest in their welfare. Going from Rome the man drove very slowly, at which the ladies remonstrated, and when asked the name of any ruin they passed, told them that they could look in their books. On reaching Casale Rotondo they ordered the coachman to turn homeward, and then his manner changed. At the Villa of the Quintilii he asked them if they would not like to get down and examine the ruins there, which they did. Having remained a short time they returned to the carriage, one mounting the box for the sake of the view. At about a mile nearer Rome the horses were suddenly stopped by two men, one of whom held a silver-mounted pistol at their heads, while the other presented himself at the door of the carriage demanding the ladies' money, at the same time holding a long stiletto pointed at the throat of the lady nearest to him, the coachman in the meantime having descended from his box. The brigands then tore three gold chains from the ladies' necks, took from them two gold watches, a purse, and a gold eye-glass, and, as in their agitation they could not resist the feminine weakness of screaming and showing some signs of struggling, one received a severe wound across the hand. The lady on the box was not interfered with, and so, fortunately, saved her watch and chain and her purse, which was much better lined than that taken: in all probability, the brigands took the for her maid. They then told the coachman to mount his box and drive on, but before the carriage had gone more than a few yards they called out again to him to stop, and coming up demanded the ladies' ear-rings, and then made off—and this, as I have told you, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of a beautiful day. They had driven but a short distance from the spot when they met two carriages, also containing ladies only, whom they warned to turn back, and shortly afterward—fortunately for the lady who was hurt, the blood from whose wounded hand had already saturated all their handkerchiefs—they met four Austrian gentlemen walking, one of whom proved to be a surgeon. He bound up the wound and with one of his companions insisted on accompanying the ladies back to Rome. On their way they met a number of carriages driving out, as is usual every afternoon, along the road.

As regards Messrs. Cook's office, it is situated at the broad, open end of the Piazza di Spagna, is on the ground floor, and is entered from the Piazza by a large double door, almost the width of the office itself, and yet thus publicly situated in a well-lighted place, the thieves had not only a clear field for carrying on their operations for entering, but ample leisure to rummage every hole and corner. An evening or two afterward a money-changer named Massa was stopped on his own staircase and robbed of several thousand francs by three men, while, as has since been ascertained, three others watched the door.

On the night of the 20th of March, the Basilica of St. Clement was broken into, the *ciborium* forced open, and the pyx, of silver, with a box of the same material, taken, together with four copper lamps, silver gilt, hanging in the church; and on the night of the 29th the Church of the Gesu was also broken into. The thieves first despoiled the altar of the Madonna of a quantity of jewels, votive offerings, to get at which they had to smash the glass in front of the picture; and they then forced open the *ciborium* of the splendid Chapel of Saint Ignatius Loyola, but finding it empty, stripped off a quantity of the lapis-lazuli with which it is cased.

TWO HEARTS HAPPY AND TWO HORSES DEAD.

As might be expected the following is told by a Kentucky newspaper, the Owen *News*: "Mr. Frank Mason, a former attaché of this office, eloped on last Saturday night at 11:30 with Miss Candes Clifford, of Cynthiana, Ky., and arrived at this place Monday morning after a fearful ride, and was married by Rev. J. N. Beck, at the latter's residence, at 2 o'clock P. M. The fugitives were mounted upon horseback, and were pursued to the Covington pike, where their pursuers lost the trail. One of their horses dropped dead near Harmony in this county, and the other was left to die a few miles above town."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN, widow, with one baby nearly two years old, would like a house to take care of for the Summer or longer; best City references given. Address C. W., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A RESPECTABLE COUPLE (NO CHILDREN) wish the care of a house for the Summer months; can bring the very best reference. Call or address No. 765 3d av., in the store.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Employment Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., can be obtained servants of all nationalities.

A NEW-ENGLAND WOMAN WISHES AN opportunity to go abroad as teacher in a family, or as companion to an invalid; good reference. Address S. E. B., No. 44 West 24th st.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, competent and reliable servants, male and female, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN servants constantly found at MRS. LOWE'S, removed to No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COLORED RELIEF ASSOCIATION, NO. 69 East 10th st., (formerly Bible House,) receives colored servants from Virginia every Monday and Friday at 9 o'cloock A. M.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, and will do the washing, or chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; no objection to the country for the Summer; five years and four months' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 336 6th av., two doors below 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A NEAT Swede girl to take charge of children, do chamber-work, and make herself useful; is a good plain family seamstress; best recommendations; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY a well-experienced young woman, with good references; fully understands her business; either parlor-maid or chamber-maid; City or country. Can be seen at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young, tidy girl; is neat, willing, and obliging; has excellent references; can do waiting very nicely, and is also a good chamber-maid. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid, and assist in washing; no objection to light house-work; City or country; not afraid to work. Call for two days at No. 301 Spring st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN girl with several years' experience, as chamber-maid and waitress; is neat, quick, and obliging; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and nurse. Call at No. 492 7th av., first floor, rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist with the care of children; good City references. Apply at No. 233 East 45th st., between 3d and 2d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and to assist with children in a family going to the country. Call on or address M. L., No. 447 East 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 145 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; best City reference. Call at or address, for two days, No. 215 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and sewing; very best references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 31 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' best City refererence. Call at No. 62 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman; can do sewing and dress ladies' hair; is accustomed to travel with ladies; best City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 763 6th av., between 42d and 43d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid in a private family; is a first-class chamber-maid; would do fine washing or plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 155 East 25th st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID — LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO respectable young women; one as chamber-maid and seamstress, and one as laundress and assistant chamber-maid; can give the best City references. Call at No. 322 East 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMbermaid and plain sewer; would like to go in the country. Apply for two days at No. 312 Madison av., at present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work and assist with washing and ironing or chamber-work and waiting; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 590 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant girl as chamber-maid; no objection to plain sewing; two years' reference. Call at No. 427 Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID, AND WILL OPERATE on Wheeler & Wilson machine if required; good City reference as to capability, &c. Call or address No. 209 East 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as up-stairs girl, or chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 71 West 46th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; good City reference. Call at No. 135 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID—AND WOULD DO PLAIN sewing, if required. Call for two days at No. 427 Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to do light chamber-work or as seamstress. Call at present employer's, No. 36 Park av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City references. Apply at No. 113 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and laundress; good references. Apply at No. 220 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS chambermaid. Call at No. 252 West 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS IN A boarding-house. Call at No. 89 Christopher st.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do house-cleaning or washing by the day. Call for three days at No. 212 West 37th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO PROTestants, as cook and up-stairs girl; cook is experienced is every part of family cooking; have lived together, and want a place they will not have to leave in a month; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID. — BY TWO REspectable young girls; one as good cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 43 West 28th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business in all its branches, soups, jellies, wild fowls, and baking, boning, and larding; has no objection to the country for the Summer months; most satisfactory City references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, other as chamber-maid and waitress; prefer to go together in a small private family; leave present place on account of family going to Europe; best City reference. Apply at No. 263 West 32d st.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, OR WAITRESS.—BY a Swedish mother and daughter; speak English; are first-class servants; all kinds of cooking, baking, preserves, jellies; first-class laundress or waitress. Can be seen to-day at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, HOUSE-MAID, &c.—BY TWO SISTERS German Protestant girls, together or separate, for City or country; would like to do the work of a family together; have good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, useful, good colored young woman, about thirty; is an excellent cook and thorough washer and ironer; City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, TO cook, wash, and iron; is respectable and obliging; makes biscuit, &c.; City or country; can go to place on hour's notice. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMan, who is a competent cook, for either private family, or hotel, or institute; City or country; has best of references as a first-class cook, &c. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; thoroughly understands her business; German, English, and French cooking; boning, larding, creams, jellies, entries, &c.; has the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl, as good family cook; makes nice bread, biscuits, soups, desserts, &c.; is a good laundress; best references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS COOK, WASHer, and ironer; would go into the country; understands care of milk and butter. Call at No. 122 West 19th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family and to assist with coarse washing; first-class reference from present employer. Call for two days at No. 51 East 25th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK in a private family; no objection to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 225 West 28th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of referen es. Call at No. 161 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, or general house-work, in a small private family; has good City reference. Call at 343 West 52d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, WASHer, and ironer; has good City reference. Apply at No. 282 7th av., corner 26th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business; don't wish to go in the country. Call or address No. 241 East 45th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid.—By two respectable young girls in the one house, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as up-stairs girl; will be found honest and obliging; would go to the country if required; have good City reference. Apply at No. 101 West 48th st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK IN A small private family; understands all kinds of soups, game; would do the washing of a small family; is a good bread and biscuit baker, and is fully competent to be left at home for the Summer months; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 124 West 33d st., one flight of stairs up, back room.

COOK, &c. — CHAMBER-MAID, &c. — BY two respectable girls, one as excellent cook and laundress; understands her work in the neatest manner; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both are willing and obliging. Can be seen, with splendid City reference, at No. 867 9th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG woman in a private family; one as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; other as chamber-maid and plain sewing; six years' reference from last place. Call at No. 116 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as an excellent cook and baker; understands all kinds of soups and meats; is economizing in her kitchen; will go to the country with a family; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO GIRLS together; one to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do chamber-work and waitress. Inquire at their present employer's, No. 118 West 48th st., where one has lived eight and the other four years.

COOK — WAITRESS — CHAMBER-MAID.—By three girls; one as cook, one as waitress and to do the fine washing, the other as chamber-maid and to assist with the waiting or plain sewing. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 135 East 16th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business in all its branches; first-rate baker; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 490 6th av., room No. 11.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILL ASSIST with washing; good reference from last employer; will go in the country with a family. Call for two days at No. 544 2d av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands milk and butter; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 153 East 43d st.

DOMESTIC HELP,

male and female, for every capacity,
of all nationalities.
ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook in a private family; experienced in French and English cooking; City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook in a private family; willing to assist with the washing; good City reference. Call or address No. 150 East 42d st.

COOK.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN; ONE AS first-class cook; the other as laundress; are thoroughly competent and have best City reference; no postal cards. Call at No. 742 3d av.

COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 134 East 45th st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO SCOTCH GIRLS; one as good plain cook, the other as waitress. Apply at No. 150 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK IN A SMALL private family; good references. Address No. 53 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS (ENGLISH) COOK; can be seen at her present employer's for two days, at No. 5 West 22d st., basement.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK IN A PRIVATE family; no objection to go in the country for Summer; good City reference. Apply at 57 East 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK, with good references. Call at No. 303 East 35th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker will go out by the day or week. Call for three days at No. 220 East 27th st., third flat.

DRESS-MAKER.—CUTS BY THE TAYLOR SYStem; would like the work of a few families by the day, or will take a situation by the month; can give good references. Call at or address No. 233 2d av., in the fancy store.

DRESS-MAKING.—A GOOD DRESS-MAKER wants to go out by the day, week, or month. Call for two days at No. 335 East 48th st., third floor, front room.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements by the day, or would take work home at reasonable terms; best reference given. Apply at No. 166 East 28th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—MISS BARBER, AN OLD EXperienced dressmaker, will go out by the day, or work at home. Call at No. 745 6th av. near 42d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant young woman, who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; has recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 W. 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG Scotch girl for general work; a good cook and laundress; is strong, quick, and wants by good service to retain a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-WORK.—By a young woman to do the general house-work in a small family, or as chamber-maid; good references from last place. Address or call at No. 1,250 3d av., entrance on 70th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, with a boy seven years old; is a first-class cook and laundress; City reference; country preferred. Apply at No. 129 West 19th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan widow as housekeeper; is a good seamstress; no objection to one or two children; would go a short distance in the country; references exchanged. Call on or address all this week, Mrs. M. S., No. 237 West 26th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady as housekeeper; accustomed to the charge of servants and family sewing; understands good cooking. Call or address Housekeeper, No. 101 East 12th st., corner 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making, also all kinds of family sewing; is a thorough operator on any machine; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, as lady's maid, or would wait on children, or assist with chamber-work; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine, and understands hair-dressing; very best City reference. Apply at No. 485 5th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A CAPABLE PERSON, WITH good reference, as lady's maid and seamstress; is willing to travel; understands her business well. Call for two days at No. 158 East 42d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON; UNderstands hair-dressing, cutting and fitting; best reference. Call for two days at No. 371 6th av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED woman, who is a good family laundress; can puff, polish, flute, and do up fine garments in superior style; no objection to the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; can do all kinds of ladies' finery, and understands her business thoroughly; can give best City and country reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 265 1st av., between 15th and 16th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 217 East 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress, or chamber-work and fine washing; over three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 131 West 28th st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable woman in a private family as chamber-maid and assist in the washing. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 3[illegible]East 34th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant girl; can cut and fit; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has several years' City reference. Call or address M., No. 275 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GIRL AS A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands her business in all its branches; good references. Call at 343 West 52d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL IN A private family as laundress. Call or address at present employer's, No. 8 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; flutes, polishes; is willing to assist with chamber-work or be otherwise useful; is active, obliging, and a first-class worker; City or country; references. Apply at 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS AND WAITRESS.—BY TWO young girls, wishing to live together; understand their business perfectly; disengaged on account of the family going to board. Can be seen at their present employer's for two days, No. 22 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHO understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Address A. M., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress; best City reference. Call or address No. 117 West 26th st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young woman, in a private family; can cut and fit, and work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 47 West 22d st.

MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO GO WITH a famil to Europe; is not subject to sea-sickness; best City reference. Call or address for two days, No. 28 West 18th st., present employer's.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A REspectable Protestant young woman, with good references; is competent to take care of an infant or children, and is fond of them, and be generally useful; country or City; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL; first-class infant's nurse; has the most satisfactory City references as a thorough child's nurse; is neat, patient, and agreeable. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, speaks German and English, to return with a family to Europe; has the best of references from her present employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., Jacquin's Bureau.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN either as nurse to grown children and seamstress, or is very competent to attend upon and travel with an invalid lady; excellent recommendations from her present employer. Call at No. 228 West 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, WITH excellent City references, as nurse, and assist with chamber-work, or as parlor-maid. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 16 East 10th st., between 5th av. and University place.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHILD'S nurse; willing to assist in any other work; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 160 East 53d st., top floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and to sew. Apply from 10 to 2, at No. 330 West 28th st., present employer's.

NURSE.—EXPERIENCED; TO TAKE CARE OF A baby or growing children; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, MIDDLE AGE, to take care of children; good City reference. Apply at No. 725 West 24th st., bell No. 14.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, TO TAKE care of a baby or growing children; has good City reference; is a good seamstress. Call or address No. 160 West 24th st., second bell.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS CHILdren's nurse; City or country; understands her business; good reference. Can be seen at No. 117 West 46th st., near 6th av., top floor, back, room No. 16.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN GIRL as child's nurse; is willing and obliging and can furnish best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at 57th st., third house east of 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; CAN TAKE the entire charge of an infant from its birth, either by hand or otherwise; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 308 East 59th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; first-class City reference. Call at No. 307 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE, TRUSTWORTHY GIRL as child's nurse. Call for three days at present employer's, No. 210 Madison av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL TO TAKE care of children and assist with chamber-work, or do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at 590 3d av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable French girl; is willing and obliging; has best City reference. Apply at No. 217 West 18th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid. Call at No. 241 West 27th st., third floor, back.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid. Call at No. 205 West 56th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as seamstress and lady's maid; understands hair-dressing; or would see to grown children; best of references can be given. Call or address No. 507 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts., in the candy-store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing; best City reference from last place; no objection to wait on grown children. Call at No. 1,218 Broadway, corner of 30th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY FOR HER SEAMstress; can operate on machine; understands all kinds of fine sewing; will assist with chamber-work; seven years' reference. Apply to Mrs. Cochran, No. 281 4th av., between 10 and 12.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress and lady's maid; no objection to light chamber-work or to go to Europe; speaks French fluently; best City reference. Call at No. 1 Union court, University place.

SEAMSTRESS. — BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, who understands dressmaking, in a private family; is willing to assist with chamber-work or would take care of growing children; can also work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; five years' City reference. Call or address No. 687 1st av., corner 39th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress and take care of growing children, or wait on a lady; understands hairdressing; can operate on different machines; best City reference. Apply at No. 232 West 30th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c. — BY A RESPECTABLE girl; no objection to do light chamber-work or see to children; willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 110 West 17th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT AMERICAN GIRL AS seamstress; would do chamber-work; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; best City reference. Call at No. 226 East 74th st., second floor, back room.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A GIRL OF EIGHTEEN, IN City or country, to be generally useful; understands house-work or care of children, sewing, waiting, &c.; wages not so much an object; is a bright, tidy, pleasant girl; good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

WAITRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO respectable young Protestant girls, to go together; one as first-class waitress; understands all kinds of salads; willing and obliging; the other as chamber-maid and seamstress, or either; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; country preferred during Summer. Call Thursday, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 22 East 39th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; able to get up salad dressing, and is also a thoroughly neat and active parlor-maid; can furnish satisfactory references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; NICE, tidy; well recommended; speaks good English; is willing to do chamber-work and be useful. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

WAITERS.—BY TWO YOUNG ENGLISHMEN AS waiters with private families; no objection to go to country; good reference. Call or address for two days A. S., fish market, No. 346 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress in a private family; has no objection to go to the country. Call or address E., No. 387 2d av., store.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress and chamber-maid; the best of reference; City or country. Call at No. 155 West 31st st.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a neat, tidy, and very competent girl, aged twenty; lived two years in her last place; is highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND COMPETENT young girl as waitress and assist with chamber-work; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address Waitress, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call or address No. 155 7th av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress; can take a man's place or first-class chamber-maid; will go to the country with a family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; City or country; best of City reference; willing to go in the country. Call or address No. 525 6th av., in the store.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS A FIRST-class waitress; would assist with chamber-work; City or country; best of reference. Apply at No. 155 West 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS first-class waitress in a private family; willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 252 West 47th st., between Broadway and 8th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; would like to go to the country. Apply for two days at No. 312 Madison av., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGH WAITRESS; HAS best of City reference. Call at 130 West 20th st.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WASHing done in first-class style by a superior laundress. Inquire of A. Johnson, No. 151 West 26th st., first floor.

MALES

BUTLER—COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant man and wife, a re-engagement as butler and cook; thoroughly experienced and accustomed to the management of a large establishment; first-class references, also excellent testimonials; state wages. Address A. B., Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER, OR GENERAL INSIDE SERVANT.—By a thoroughly experienced man who has lived with first-class families from whom he has procured the highest testimonials as to being a man worth having in the above capacity. Address J. L., No. 529 6th av., in the store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS BUTLER, valet, or invalid attendant; thoroughly trained and competent in each; excellent City references, testimonials, &c. Address G. D., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED Englishman; will be disengaged May 1; best London and City references. Call on or address, for three days, Butler, No. 400 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MARried man, aged thirty-three; thoroughly understands his business; of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a thorough groom and good, steady driver in both City and country; best City reference. Call or address Beglin, No. 219 East 35th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable single man; understands the proper treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; understands milking and gardening if required; perfectly sober and obliging; has ten years' very best reference. Address E., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, who perfectly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; is a first-class driver; in City or country; best of reference. Address L. K., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GROOM, GARDENER, &c.—By an English Protestant man, aged twenty-eight years, who is a good groom and a good driver; can also do plain gardening, mow lawns, keep roads and walks in order, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL MAN.—By a Swedish Protestant single man, aged twenty-six years; speaks fair English; can care horses and cattle, do plain gardening, mow lawn, keep roads and walks in order, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN HAVING JUST sold his establishment, for his coachman, who has served him faithfully for years; is strictly honest, sober, and trustworthy; thoroughly understands his business. Address G. V., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business; 4½ years' City reference from his last employer; will be disengaged in a few days on account of his employer giving up keeping horses. Call or address at his private stable, No. 150 East 22d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—OF LONG experience; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; no objection to country; five years' best City references. Call at Swedish office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN OF long experience in City and country; good careful driver in all sections; found willing and obliging; will be well recommended. Address J. McK., Box No. 292 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT, AGED THIRty-four; good height; eight years' City reference; would take charge of a small country seat. Call on or address Coachman, No. 2 East 37th st., private stable.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCHman and wife; man as coachman, gardener, or would take charge of a farm with cottage; wife as laundress or dairy-woman; best of reference. Address J. C., No. 5 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the proper treatment of horses and carriages; is very obliging; three years' first-class references. Address Coachman, No. 154 West 27th st.

COACHMAN OR SUPERINTENDENT OF Farm.—By a Protestant Englishman; unmarried; been one year in the country at one place, from which he can furnish the best recommendation. Address J. V., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS; CAN BE HAD BY applying at Madison Square House; best references from gentlemen in whose employ he has been for years. Inquire of A. R. Mathes, proprietor of hotel, Madison Square House, 21st st. and Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THORoughly understands the care of horses and is a good driver, with the very best of reference. Address, for two days, S. S. T., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses and carriages, desires a situation for his coachman, who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Refers to Frank Kellogg, Nos. 483 and 485 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man; understands his business; in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; five years' City reference. Address D., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF SOBER, quiet, industrious habits; excellent horseman; capable driver; willing and obliging; a most thorough groom and good driver; highly recommended. Address Coachman, No. 534 6th av., butcher store.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; Protestant; single; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; first-class City reference. Call on or address for two days, W. E., No. 119 West 37th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; will make himself generally useful; has ome of the best City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman in a private family; has the very best of City reference. Call or address No. 148 East 40th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISHman, (married,) without incumbrance; references satisfactory. Address H. Y., harness store, No. 644 6th av., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; first-class reference; City or country. Call or address James, at Davis' stable, No. 118 West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGH ENGLISH coachman; willing and obliging; City or country; refers to present employer. Address Thomas Woodbridge, Yonkers, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman; reference unexceptionable. Call or address Thomas Parish, care of Mr. Curley, carriage repository, No. 109 East 13th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, (American;) best City references; no objection to the country. Call or address, J. W., present employer's stable, No. 17 West 44th st., rear.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman, gardener, or farmer; willing and obliging; best reference. Address W. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman who perfectly understands the business; good reference. Address M. C., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, AGED THIRty-seven, thoroughly understands his business; first-class City driver; the very best reference given; will be disengaged on the 29th of this month; where there is coachman's room preferred. Address Edward, No. 26 South 5th av, or X. X., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COACHman; married; understands his business in all its branches; a safe and stylish driver; City or country; good gardener if required; willing and obliging; unquestionable reference. Address, for two days, William, No. 3 West 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN in the country or to help in garden; can milk and make himself generally useful; wages very moderate in a steady place; first-class reference. Address M. B., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—ANY PARTY IN WANT OF AN EXperienced coachman (colored) who has been in two places for ten years, thoroughly accustomed to horses and driving, may hear of one by addressing Carrol, Box No. 153 lower Post Office, or by applying to Whitehouse & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Broad st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, or would assist in garden; has good reference from his last place. Address, for two days, J. C., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years' from his last employer; who perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 106 West 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF SOBER, quiet, industrious habits; excellent horseman; capable driver, willing and obliging; first-class City and country reference. Call or address Thomas, at private stable, No. 153 East 38th st., near Lexington av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, STEADY, HONEST, and faithful man; is willing to make himself generally useful; can give nine years' best City and country reference. Address J. N., care Mr. Schneider, No. 458 Broadway.

COACHMAN. — BY A MARRIED MAN; THORoughly understands the business; would go to the country without family, if required; best of City and country reference. Address J. M., Box NO. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the business; has eight years' City reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 114 West 50th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; three years' reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Address J. H., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS first-class coachman; is sober, willing, and obliging, and thoroughly understands his business; City or country; five years' City reference from last employer. Call at or address No. 306 East 36th st.

COACHMAN—OF LONG EXPERIENCE; THORoughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; no objection to country; five years' best City references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; married; no family; has ten years' best City reference from last place; is a first-class City driver. Call or address J. M., at Brewster & Co.'s, 5th av., corner of 14th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call or address T. S., No. 167 West 19th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN IN EVERY respect; best City reference. Address F. Taylor, No. 110 West 35th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman; reference unexceptionable. Address Thomas Parish, care of Mr. Curbey, carriage warerooms, No. 109 East 13th st.

COACHMAN. — BY A PROTESTANT, AGED thirty-four years; good height; eight years' reference from last place; would be willing to take charge of small country-seat. Call or address 2 East 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; first-class reference; City or country. Call or address James P. Ferguson's stables, Nos. 116 and 118 West 46th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; HAS best City and country reference from late employers. Call or address N. D., No. 7 East 28th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SINgle man as coachman in a private family; can give best City reference; first-class driver. Address J. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, TRUSTWORthy man; understands his business in all its branches. Call or address E. B., at present employer's, No. 56 Broadway, Room No. 16.

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FARMER—DAIRY AND POULTRY.—BY AN American man and wife; no incumbrance; natives of Westchester County; man is an experienced working farmer; understands buying stock, breeding cattle and horses, growing all kinds of crops, working machinery, &c.; wife is a good butter maker and very successful in raising poultry; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARM-WORK AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A Protestant single man aged twenty-six years; can do farm-work, milk, care cattle, work in garden, or act as useful man about a house; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER—COOK.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND wife; man as first-class farm hand or to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands the care of all stock; wife as good cook, or fill any other capacity if required; good references. Call or address for one week, No. 112 West 20th st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, MARried, with a small family; has had years' experience in the profession; greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, and is a first-class florist; the highest testimonials as to character and capabilities. Address G. H., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands nursing all kinds of vegetables, and keeping a gentleman's place in order; can care of horse, if required; is a good milker; five years' City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, A PROTestant, with no incumbrance; has sixteen years' experience in the country; good reference. Address S. S., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands greenhouses, graperies, fruit, vegetables, and laying out pleasure grounds and ornamental planting of the same; highest recommendations. Address M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT fruit, flower, and vegetable gardener; age, thirty-five; married, with one child; thoroughly understands laying out new pleasure grounds; understands stock, &c.; will be found a sober, trustworthy man; first-class City reference. Address No. 634 Washington st.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A RELIable, faithful man and wife; the man is a good driver, hostler, plain gardener, and useful man; wife as thorough plain cook and baker and excellent laundress or general servant; are highly recommended; neat, civil, and willing. Apply at 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A GOOD, STEADY (GERMAN) man who understands his business. Call on or address Henry, at Alfred Bridgman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—IN ALL ITS BRANCHES; IS known for ability; a permanent place only, with cottage. Address John Mulqueen, South Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

SALESMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS SALESman in a wholesale grocery house by a man of experience who has a large acquaintance with first-class buyers in the West, South-west, and Southern States. Address B., Box No. 3,327 Post Office.

USEFUL MAN — DAIRY WOMAN. — BY A Protestant married pair, (Hollanders;) one child; to take charge of a gentleman's place; man very useful; can take care of horses and cattle; wife a good dairy woman; good references from last gentleman. Address John Hopf, No. 37 Oak st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN AMERICAN AS GENerally useful man with a private family; best City references. Address W. S. L., No. 116 6th av.

WAITER—LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT young man and wife as first-class waiter and laundress; understand their business perfectly; the highest testimonials as to character and capability; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED YOUNG German as waiter in a private family; speaks English; understands his business; knows how to take care of silver and to make salads; City or country; best references. Address E., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDE lately landed; speaks little English, but German perfectly; neat and clean; willing to be told and be useful; wages moderate. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A FRENCHman; can do waiting in a private family, or make himself useful in any capacity; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A COMPEtent man, who can be highly recommended. Address for two days L. G., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; good, thorough waiter; respectable and temperate; City or country. Can be seen at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER for private family; City or country; references. Address Jo. Ja., Box No. 281, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN (SPEAKS ENGlish) as first-class waiter; two years best City reference. Call at or address No. 150 West 42d st.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE MAN; PROTESTANT. Address L. P., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN (MIDDLE age) as waiter in a private family; takes good care of silver; also makes the best of salads; no objection to City or country; has the best of City reference. Address H. D., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS WAITER; HAS great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; best of reference s. Call on or address W. B. L., Nos. 1,266 and 1,268 Broadway, Mr. Olmsted's, for two days.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS FIRST-CLASS English waiter; is a good carver, and very obliging; over a year's City reference from last situation. Address J. D., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, IN A private family; speaks French, German, and English; can carve; is steady; competent references. Address Alsatian, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN UNMARRIED PROTESTANT man in private family; City or country; understands his business thoroughly; has long and satisfactory City reference. Address X. E., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; has best of references; no objection to City or country. Apply at Nickel's, No. 394 8th av.

WAITER — COOK.—BY MAN AND WIFE; man is thoroughly domesticated; woman is first-class cook; meats, soups, and jellies; and good baker; for the country; references the highest; Protestants. Address Advertisers, No. 533 3d av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference, and can refer to his last employer. Call at Carwin & Co.'s, No. 1,138 Broadway, corner 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING ENGlish, as first-class waiter in the City; good reference. Call at No. 150 East 42d st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL TO take care of a growing child; must be a good operator; have some knowledge of hair-dressing, and assist in chamber-work. Apply, with City references, at No. 419 Madison av., after 10 A. M.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FRENCH WOMAN TO take care of a child six years of age, and sew; none but those having the best of references need apply. Call at No. 320 5th av., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, with good City reference; German or Swede preferred. Apply morning and evening at No. 516 Madison av.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID; NO ONE NEED APply unless she perfectly understands dressing hair. Call at No. 15 Waverley place, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN FOR GENeral house-work; must be a good cook and laundress, and have good City reference. Call at No. 144 East 49th st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A COOK; ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS her business and has good City references. Apply at No. 21 West 10th st., Thursday, April 29, between the hours of 9 and 12.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Apply, with reference, at No. 235 West 53d st., before 12 M.

WANTED—A COOK AND LAUNDRESS AND TO assist in washing. Apply before 12 o'clock, Thursday, at No. 43 West 11th st.

DRESS-MAKERS WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS waist trimmer; also two apprentices; must be good sewers. Apply at Mme. ARNOLD'S, No. 110 West 30th st.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY IN THE City, a man and wife; the man as waiter, and the woman as cook. City references required. The lady can be seen by applying at Mrs. Sanders' office, No. 43 3d av., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST BE AN HONEST and capable woman, with personal references. Apply at No. 15 East 49th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS WITH City references; a Protestant preferred. Call at No. 46 East 22d st. before 1 o'clock.

WANTED—ASSISTANT GARDENER AND COACHman, with good recommendations. Apply at No. 502 Broadway, fifth floor.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK, WASHER, and ironer; German preferred. Apply with City references at No. 235 West 53d st., before 12 M.

WANTED—AN IMPROVER AT DRESS-MAKING. Call at No. 304 West 38th st.

DRY GOODS.

A. BURDETTE SMITH HAS DAILY A GRAND DISPLAY of the latest IMPORTED FASHIONS at his "PATTERN BAZAAR," No. 914 BROADWAY, between 20th and 21st sts. All the LATEST PATTERNS constantly on hand; CLOTH MODELS with every pattern; CUTTING and FITTING by experienced artists.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

CONTINUATION OF MR. TRACY'S DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Continued from Fourth Page.

what occurred between Tracy and Moulton was subsequently communicated to Mr. Beecher, approved by him, and recognized by him, that it came to be material or evidence at all in this case. Now, in that relation, Sir, in that interview there is nothing which justifies the counsel in saying that it was a continuation of a previous conversation between Mr. Tracy and Mr. Moulton. There is nothing which authorizes him to say that the rejection of this prior interview is a dislocation of the intercourse between these two parties upon the given subjects; they were separate and independent interviews, and whether or not they related to the same transaction, the same question or view, the same policy, suggested by either as proper to be adopted with reference to the Bacon letter, I don't know. Counsel only says it was a preliminary introduction to that testimony, that it was the recall of Mr. Tracy to his allegiance to this transaction; there is nothing, Sir, to justify that. The simple proposition before your Honor is whether, having proven a conversation occurring between Mr. Tracy and Mr. Moulton, upon the strength of its communication subsequently to Mr. Beecher, and ratification by him, the same action on his part in regard to it, the counsel is entitled to prove another conversation between Moulton and Tracy as against Mr. Tilton, who, so far as it appears, never heard of it, to whom it was never communicated, who never authorized it. But it is surprising that such a proposition should be made. Suppose it were upon the same subject. Suppose Mr. Tracy was the authorized representative of Mr. Beecher—where is the authority from Mr. Tilton, conferred upon Tracy or upon Mr. Moulton to consult upon the subject of an answer to the Bacon letter or upon any other subject or topic connected with this Bacon letter? And by what right do these two gentlemen, disconnected from Mr. Tilton in interests, attempt by their consultations or their suggestions or declarations, to conclude the legal rights of a party to this action? But furthermore, Sir, my friend still insists that Mr. Moulton was the representative of Mr. Tilton—indeed, Sir, in regard to the answer to this Bacon letter, speaking for Mr. Tilton, guiding the policy of Mr. Tilton in regard to the proper answer honor and duty, called to that letter. Why he was the special emissary and agent of Beecher, working in the interests of Beecher, in my judgment faithless to the true interests of his more ancient friend. He was endeavoring to suppress the answer to the calumnies and reproaches under the leading of Bacon, produced as against Mr. Tilton. He it was who said he would rather pay the $5,000—I think the evidence justifies me in saying that he offered to Theodore Tilton $5,000 if he would not publish the contemplated answer to the letter. Sir, these two gentlemen, upon that question, and in regard to the policy to be adopted in relation to the charges made by Dr. Bacon, humiliating and disgraceful and disturbing to my client as they were—these gentlemen stood in direct and personal opposition, Moulton representing Beecher and laboring in the interests of Beecher, and Tilton representing his own manhood and speaking for his own justification. And yet the counsel has the effrontery, in an argument to your Honor, to maintain that Moulton is the representative of Tilton, and that the interests of Tilton before this court and jury shall be concluded by what he may have been indiscreet or wise enough to say, I care not which; I insist to your Honor that there is no principle of right, there is nothing in this evidence showing any such association with, or authority upon the part of Mr. Moulton which justifies the reception of these declarations.

Mr. Evarts—The authority, Sir, which I refer to is Nesbitt vs. Stringer in the second of Duer. "Where defendant's liability is sought to be proved by inferences from circumstances or his personal declarations, the admission is entitled to be taken in the consideration often, though some of the conversations took place with the defendant." Now my learned friend is also wrong in his estimate of the actual situation. It was after the publication of the Bacon letter that this interview was had, and not in reference to what Mr. Tilton should do in answering Dr. Bacon's imputations—what was to be done to prevent the injury to Mr. Tilton's family which would grow out of the meeting consequent on the Bacon letter and its imputations upon Mr. Beecher, by Mr. Beecher, and by a public investigation. That is the situation.

The Court—The conversation that you purpose to give by the witness was after the publication of Mr. Tilton's Bacon letter?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir.

The Court—I so understood. I think that is a stringent objection.

Mr. Beach—What possible analogy any legal mind [to Mr. Evarts]—*any* legal mind can find between the authority of my friend and the question at issue, I am at a loss to discover.

The Court—That is a good authority, properly applied, Sir, but that is all the trouble. I cannot receive this, Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts—It was applied to the proposition that in the course of the relation from which the conclusion is drawn you cannot limit the party to a right to give a conversation where the conclusion is drawn from preceding ones, though on different dates, and that is my proposition in respect to this conversation.

The Court—As they occurred between the parties.

Mr. Evarts—That is no matter.

THE EVIDENCE RULED OUT BY THE COURT.

The Court—The record shows that this is an independent conversation not introduced by the plaintiff, and we can't receive it.

Mr. Evarts—I have laid the foundation for the proof, and if your Honor will so dispose of it I will ask the question to have it on the record.

Q.—Mr. Tracy, did you have an interview with Mr. Moulton on the 24th of June of last year? A.—On the evening of the 24th of June, if that is the date on which the Bacon letter was published in the *Golden Age*, I had an interview with Mr. Moulton.

Q.—Where was that? A.—At his house.

Q.—How did that interview come about? A.—He sent for me to go to his house.

Q.—Did you go by Mr. Beecher's procurement in any way? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you any authority from him, or had he any knowledge of your going? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, what matter was brought to your attention by Mr. Moulton at that interview? A.—Mr. Tilton's letter to Leonard Bacon—Dr. Leonard Bacon.

Q.—You had seen it before? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you know of its existence? A.—I did not.

Q.—Or publication? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did Mr. Moulton state to you what his object in having this interview was?

Mr. Beach—I object to that.

The Court—We can't go into that.

Mr. Evarts—Now, I propose to show, if your Honor please, and I will make my offer brief, that Mr. Moulton desired the attention of Mr. Tracy and his suggestion, as to the proper treatment of this publication in reference to preventing any investigation or further publicity, as proceeding from Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Beach—I object to that.

Mr. Evarts—Well that I understand. Your Honor excludes it?

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—And we except.

The Court—The former occasion when the conversation with Mr. Tracy at Mr. Moulton's house was admitted—the occasion when Mr. Woodruff was there—it was received, rightfully or wrongfully, in view of the evidence then before us, showing that the interview was in pursuance of some arrangement with Mr. Beecher, and there is a question of fact finally to be disposed of by the jury. This occurs long afterward, and is utterly disconnected with it, and even after the publication of Mr. Tilton's letter to Dr. Bacon, and I think it is an independent conversation and cannot be received. It stands precisely as if Mr. Moulton had a conversation with any other person on the subject.

Mr. Evarts—You think, then, it is too stringent?

The Court—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—There is one other view which, perhaps, your Honor should take to your survey, and that is that evidence has been given of subsequent interviews, in which it has been claimed by the other side that Mr. Tracy was at them as the representative of Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Beach—These were given on our part as charging Mr. Beecher—

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir.

The Court—These were specific grounds.

Mr. Evarts—On the ground that Mr. Tracy was there by Mr. Beecher's procurement, and I have certainly shown that this interview that I have brought to your Honor's attention was not by Mr. Beecher's procurement nor by any authority. I must leave it, of course, to your Honor's ruling and my exception.

THE BACON LETTER.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tracy, in this interview, did you see the Bacon letter? A.—On that evening?

Q.—Yes; did you see it that evening at this interview? A.—Well, I saw it and heard it, but I did not read it.

Q.—You knew of it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, the next morning you read it yourself in the papers, I suppose? A.—I did.

Q.—Was there a publication, in any form, in any papers of this city, of an interview between yourself and a journalist relating to that Bacon letter? A.—There was.

Q.—And after that was published, did you have an interview with Mr. Tilton? A.—I did.

Q.—And how soon after? A.—The next day.

Q.—Now, that would be the 26th? A.—On the 27th the interview was.

Q.—The interview was on the 27th? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, what passed between you and Mr. Tilton at that interview; did you call upon him, or did he call upon you? A.—He called upon me at my office.

Q.—Well, what was said at that interview? A.—He came in—

Mr. Beach—Is that any interview we have given?

The Court—It is an interview with the plaintiff.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir, but I wanted to know whether this gentleman goes into it without any evidence before in regard to it.

The Court—It is referred to in the cross-examination, I think.

Mr. Beach—I had forgotten, Sir.

The Witness—I don't think it is, your Honor.

The Court—They asked Mr. Tilton if they did not go to Mr. Tracy's office.

Witness—I don't think it is, Mr. Beach.

The Court—I may be mistaken.

Mr. Beach—You still think it was, Sir?

The Court—I am not certain, but I still think it was.

Mr. Beach—That would make it worse.

The Court—It may have been confined to the reference made in the opening, possibly. It has been referred to somewhere.

Mr. Evarts—I think it is in our mind, Sir, as part of the matter given in court.

Mr. Beach—Well, it does not affect the question of the admissibility of the evidence. My only point was whether it was referred to in any former evidence so as properly to call for an answer, or whether this is a voluntary occasion.

The Court—I think this is a new occasion, a new interview, and referred to in the opening, I think.

Mr. Evarts—That is, the opening on our part?

Mr. Beach—Yes, but fortunately that opening is not evidence.

Mr. Evarts—Why shouldn't it be?

Mr. Beach—Because there is not a word of truth in it.

The Court—That is the reason they are going to examine the witness, I think.

Mr. Evarts—Well, but it is true.

Mr. Beach—Well, it is not unless fortified by evidence. We are not to accept Mr. Tracy's simple utterance as counsel.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I will pass that by.

TRACY TRYING TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTS FROM MOULTON.

Q.—Mr. Tracy, I will take up a matter that we will dispose of in these few moments that remain, of which there is no doubt. Do you remember, Mr. Tracy, in August, 1874, an interview between yourself and Mr. Moulton, which has been made the subject of evidence in regard to the obtaining of the documents from him for Mr. Beecher? A.—That was in July, Mr. Evarts.

Q.—July—yes, the interview was in July. The answers did not come, I think, until early in August? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you please state how that arose?

Mr. Beach—Can you refer to that?

Mr. Evarts—And what occurred between you and Mr. Moulton?

Mr. Beach—Wait a moment.

The Court—If it was an application for papers on behalf of Mr. Beecher, of course you can show it.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Moulton gives the interview between Mr. Tracy and himself, and I am asking Mr. Tracy as to that.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tracy, how did that arise, and what occurred? A.—I took a letter from Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton.

Q.—This letter of July 24? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Which is in evidence? A.—Which is in evidence? I am not certain that the interview occurred on the date of that letter; it either occurred on that day or a day or two afterward; I can tell probably if I knew what day of the week the 24th was; but I took the letter.

Mr. Beach—Wait, wait one moment.

Mr. Evarts—Did you find it?

Mr. Beach—Yes, I found it, but it is upon cross-examination.

The Court—Necessarily it was on cross-examination, which was in reference to Mr. Beecher's seeking these papers.

Mr. Beach—Certainly, Sir.

The Court—About which the correspondence was given. I think it is competent to show that Mr. Tracy went for these papers, and sought to get these papers.

Mr. Beach—That is not proved.

Mr. Evarts—But Mr. Moulton's statement concerning an interview, or any transaction that is drawn out in cross-examination does not preclude us from giving what occurred by any other witness, if it is not collateral.

Mr. Beach—My friend will modify that statement, for it certainly does in regard to some matters. The question is whether this is collateral or material to the issue.

Mr. Evarts—I assume that it is not collateral, and that it is material.

Mr. Beach—I don't know. Why do you assume that?

Mr. Evarts—How is it collateral?

Mr. Beach—How is it collateral as between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher. Mr. Moulton was applied to by Mr. Beecher for copies of letters, and he declined to give them.

Mr. Evarts—It is not collateral in the sense of being extraneous to the subject or the issue.

Mr. Beach—The counsel makes the distinction, Sir, very refined and mystical as between collateral and subordinate. This is collateral, Sir, in legal phraseology, because it does not bear directly upon the merits of the issue. Whatever does not is collateral in the sense of the law.

ANOTHER ARGUMENT, WHICH ENDS IN FAVOR OF PLAINTIFF'S COUNSEL.

Mr. Evarts—The only question is this, whether, in the line of this controversy, they are giving evidence as to Mr. Beecher's course of conduct in regard to suppressing or shaping or directing investigations, representations, or explanations, and whether this is or is not collateral. It is not collateral; it is bearing upon the direct issue of adultery by showing in the end a fashion or conduct that implies guilt; otherwise we have no space in our record for all this evidence, that has been given running into the West charges and the charge of other matters. Now, that is what I mean by saying that it is not collateral although it may be subordinate, and may be unimportant or important as the issue may show. Now, this was one of the things done, and on the cross-examination I drew from Mr. Moulton, or there was drawn from Mr. Moulton, a certain view correcting part or the whole, if you please, of this evidence concerning that interview, and as dealing with that matter. Now, there is nothing in the fact that I took the cross-examination; his testimony that prevents me from proving by another witness who knows what occurred, who knows what did occur, and qualify it, or flatly contradict his view of the matter. It is not as if I asked him a question derogatory to his character and extraneous to these matters, and I took his answer of course. If my learned friend insists that he is more correct in the phrase than I am, that is a matter of dispute. This belongs to the issue, and is one of the elements and chains of evidence I propose to show now; and if it came in any shape as outside of the issue, why it would be a question of bias, and the conduct of a witness in respect to bias is not collateral in the sense in which you can contradict it. The bias then becomes a matter to be proved, and it belongs to this issue. It belongs to this issue as bearing upon the question—of whether or not he has espoused one side or another, and has acted with hostility and injustice toward either party; so that in that sense it is collateral, for bias must always be shown; and if we can't prove that by the witness, we prove nothing.

Mr. Beach—On the question of bias, Sir, your Honor has ruled, and the law is that after the attempt to show hostility or unfriendliness of feeling on the part of a witness, you can merely ask in general terms in regard to these questions. You cannot give the details of any transaction between the witness and the party against whom he appears, for the purpose of drawing an inference or establishing a conclusion of enmity. So it is not necessary in that view to consider the question presented to your Honor, because this was an application for letters, or copies of letters, to which it is supposed Mr. Beecher was entitled, from Mr. Moulton as the trustee or depositary in whose hands they had been placed, and that Mr. Moulton refused them. It is proven by him; it is proven by the correspondence of the parties; it is proven orally and in writing, and therefore so far as that fact indicates any unfriendliness or enmity, it is proven, and proven as far as it may be properly proven under the rule. Now, how does the conversation between Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tracy, which they drew out in cross-examination, how does that become material, in any sense, to this issue? Mr. Tracy, representing Mr. Beecher, applies to Mr. Moulton for copies of these documents. Mr. Moulton makes certain declarations in regard to the propriety of delivering them, his views of the honorary obligation which rests upon him. Mr. Tracy, representing Mr. Beecher, combats these views, and, perhaps, makes some very forcible and striking suggestions to Mr. Moulton, undoubtedly forcible and striking, as that gentleman [Mr. Tracy] never speaks except in that character and to that effect. By what right does Mr. Tracy, representing Mr. Beecher by explicit authority, seek that interview with Mr. Moulton, and make declarations and make arguments to be testified to by him upon the stand as against Mr. Tilton? And by what process does the gentleman give these interviews and make these declarations—all legal strangers to us—evidence as against us? Sir, there is a continual strife before your Honor to make the declarations of Mr. Moulton testimony against Mr. Tilton, not only that, but by putting forward Mr. Moulton, they claim the right to make whatever Mr. Tracy chooses to say as the counsel of Mr. Beecher evidence as against Mr. Tilton, and to get through Tracy the counsel and Tracy the witness an argument upon this witness stand under the solemnity of an oath from this counsel and witness. Now, I would like to know, Sir, how is it to be accomplished, and how my client, entirely innocent of all these transactions, not present at these interviews, and knowing nothing about them, or giving any man the credentials to represent him at them, is to be injured by this mode of getting up arguments to be sworn to upon the stand by the counsel in the case. It may seem to your Honor consistent with those rules of justice and evidence which govern a court of justice; but it seems to me it is an evasion of every principle of equity and right, and is an effort which should be discountenanced by the indignant intelligence of the court.

Judge Neilson—The suggestions ought to be made, perhaps at the expense of Mr. Beecher, that during a course of time, and for whatever reason as assigned by each party, he discouraged investigation, or sought to put it by, flows on down to the time when the Tilton-Bacon letter was published; that then a committee was appointed, the relations of the parties changed, and that then Mr. Beecher sought to reclaim from Mr. Moulton the papers, or copies of the papers, for use before the committee. The most of these papers it appears that Mr. Beecher himself had given to Mr. Moulton; and he wrote a letter, which is perhaps in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—It is in evidence. Mr. Tracy, representing Mr. Beecher, very properly takes it to Mr. Moulton. I think that he is quite at liberty to say that, at the request of Mr. Beecher, he took that letter to Mr. Moulton in order to get the papers, and to state that he got them or did not get them; and if there was a refusal, to state the fact of the refusal, but not to give the conversation or argument between them. You may prove the fact of the delivery of the letter, and the success or failure of his mission.

Mr. Evarts [it being 4 o'clock]—Shall we now adjourn?

Judge Neilson—No; let us have this answer. Let us get through with this branch of it. I will interrogate him, if you are fatigued.

Mr. Evarts—I am not fatigued at all; I thought my learned friends might be.

Mr. Beach—No; I am willing to stay here all night if necessary.

Mr. Evarts—The jury are not fascinated with either of us, and they do not want any more of us than is needful.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tracy, you may remember that at this interview something was said of a letter which you then presently wrote; have you that letter? A.—I have; but I desire to say, Mr. Evarts, if you will excuse me, that if it be true that this conversation was gone into on our cross-examination, and not on the direct examination, I hope that that question will not be put to me, because I purpose to confine my evidence entirely to the conversations which the plaintiff has himself introduced, and in connection with which he has introduced my name.

Judge Neilson—There, Mr. Tracy, you agree with the ruling I have just made, that the conversation on that occasion should not be given.

Mr. Evarts—That we understand. This is merely supplying what was needed to make the proof definite in the absence of that letter.

Mr. Tracy—I have that letter.

Judge Neilson—You delivered it to Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Tracy—I offered to.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Tracy wrote a note saying that Mr. Beecher's letter required the original papers. Your Honor will remember that Mr. Moulton testified that, seeing that the letter of Mr. Beecher required the originals, and Mr. Tracy, recognizing the point that perhaps Mr. Moulton might not wish to part with the originals, then undertook to make a written request or information to Mr. Moulton, that if he would give copies that would be equally satisfactory. I think that that appears.

Judge Neilson—Then why not take the fact that that was his request, and that it was declined, and thus end it?

Mr. Beach—The copies were declined; there is no doubt about that.

Mr. Evarts—You took back your letter at Mr. Moulton's request?

Mr. Tracy—He declined to receive my letter, and asked me to take it back to Mr. Beecher.

Judge Neilson—And you did not get the copies?

Mr. Tracy—I did not get the copies.

Judge Neilson—Gentlemen, get ready to retire. Let us see you to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

The court then adjourned.

HENRY C. BOWEN SPEAKS.

From the Sun.

Mr. Henry C. Bowen said last evening that he had not been subpœnaed by either side, and did not, of course, know whether he would be permitted to tell what he knows about the scandal. He continued: "I have been repeatedly approached by friends of both sides, who have tried to find out what I will testify to, but I have gratified neither party, and I do not expect to. I was told to-day by a gentleman, who gave the best authority for what he said, that the defendant expected to call me, but I do not believe it. What I have to say is very serious—communicated to me in the confidential relations which these two men formerly held with me—and I cannot and will not disclose it, except through the process of the law, or unless I am forced to do it to relieve myself of some stigma which may be put upon me. I have been told that if I did not testify for the plaintiff the defendant's lawyers would abuse me in their summing up. My answer to that has been, 'Let them abuse.' The plaintiff's counsel urged me very persistently to outline my testimony for them, and under their pressure I said that I would think about it, but after a consultation with my counsel and with a number of gentlemen whose opinions I value very highly, I shall adhere to my former conclusion to keep strict silence as to what I know."

KEEPING HIS PLEDGE.

Mr. Bowen was asked whether he held this position on the basis of the tripartite covenant. He replied: "Solely; I signed that paper against my judgment, and having signed, I have kept the pledge, and that is better than the other gentlemen who signed it have done. Mr. Claflin brought the paper to me and said that Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton had buried their difficulties, and inasmuch as I had no financial difficulties with either of them there was no reason why I should not sign it. I did not sign it the first day, and that fact has not yet appeared, and I signed it at last after I had greatly amended the article I was interested in. I would not sign the paper again. It is the only obstacle to my making known the facts that are in my possession."

Mr. Bowen continued that he did not seek the witness stand, inasmuch as Gen Tracy's conspiracy essay had been filled with promises that had not been kept. "Gen. Tracy proposed," he continued warmly, "to prove that I was a conspirator against Mr. Beecher. We have heard no testimony on that point yet, and I shall expect none."

TREMENDOUS LYING.

"What tremendous lying there has been," Mr. Bowen added with a sigh. "Perjury—perjury—perjury. It is frightful. Surely some one ought to go to prison from that court-room. I know the lies that have been told—things that I know perfectly well to be different. I can't indicate, of course, which side they are on, but I do not hesitate to say that there has been the most awful downright perjury."

Mr. Bowen continued that if he went on the stand he should pour forth the truth so that it could not be mistaken, no matter who suffered. He said that if the plaintiff called him he understood that he could only rebut testimony that had been given, and in that case he could not go beyond the contradictions, and his story would appear feeble to the expectant public; but if there were any more maligning and conspiracy essays he might conclude to tell what he knew outside of the court-room.

Mr. Bowen said in parting with the reporter: "My compliments to the *Sun*, and express to the editor my admiration for the keen and able articles on the scandal. Mind, I don't say whether they are right or wrong, but they are very able."

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 28.—Printing Cloths steady at 5⅞c., 30 days, for Standard and Extra 64x64. and goods, with dull market.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 28, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	31	Leather, sides	9,462
Beans, bbls.	495	Pea-nuts, bags	573
Bees-wax, pks.	3	Resin, bbls.	2,962
Copper, bbls.	103	Spirits Turp., bbls.	210
Cotton, bales	5,151	Tar, bbls.	101
Flour, bbls.	14,326	Rice, pks.	69
Meal, bags	397	Skins, bales	5
Wheat, bushels	12,500	Beef, pks.	20
Corn, bushels	42,000	Pork, pks.	65
Oats, bushels	12,550	Cut-meats, pks.	535
Malt, bushels	2,765	Lard, tcs.	150
Peas, bushels	1,600	Butter, pks.	2,875
Grass-seed, bags	199	Cheese, pks.	2,606
C. S. oil, bbls.	42	Starch, pks.	3,150
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Oil-cake, pks.	2,075
Eggs, bbls.	3,354	Stearine, pks.	80
Flax-seed, bags	12	Sugar, hhds.	15
Hemp, bales	39	Sugar, bbls.	144
Hops, bales	2	Syrup, bbls.	35
Grease, pks.	18	Tallow, pks.	23
Hides, No.	1,110	Tobacco, hhds.	177
Hides, bdls.	827	Tobacco, pks.	855
Moss bales	53	Wool, bales	125
Lead, pks.	1,800	Whisky, bbls.	1,028
Lard-oil, bbls.	110		

BRICKS—Have been in more general demand at comparatively steady rates. The offerings of stock have been more extensive. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, $3@$3 50; Jersey, $6@$6 50; Haverstraw, $7 25@$8; Up-River, $6@$7; Croton Front at $12@$13 for Brown, $13@$14 for Dark, and $14@$15 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$56 ℘ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ℘ 1,000 on these figures.

CANDLES—Have been quiet throughout, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c., ℘ ℔.

COFFEE—Firm and in more demand; sales, 2,000 bags Rio, by the Elsinore at Hampton Roads, to arrive here, at 18½c.@18¾c., gold. And 2,000 bags Rio, by the Campanero, and 1,000 bags do., by the May Queen, both at Baltimore, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quoted firmer for early delivery, (though the official figures have not been altered,) on a more confident demand, mostly for export. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for early delivery, of 2,711 bales, (of which 1,266 bales were on last evening,) including 2,286 bales to shippers, 325 bales to spinners, and 100 bales to speculators. And subsequently further considerable purchases were reported on export account at full rates, including 1,500 bales, mostly on the basis of 15¼c. for Strict Ordinary Texas. ....An unusually liberal movement has been reported for forward delivery, with prices quoted 1/32c.@5-32c. ℘ ℔. higher on other than May options, which latter were quoted up 1/64c. ℘ ℔. Some further transactions in short notices were reported for shipment, which tended to strengthen values, and also stimulate speculative buying. It was rumored that considerable Cotton had been taken for export within the past week, not yet reported as sold, which it was said would appear on the clearance of the vessels having the freight, or on the 1st of May, when the stock will be counted. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bales, of which 14,400 bales were on last evening and 36,600 bales to-day, with 1,200 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with April options closing at 16¼c.; May, 16¼c.; June, 16 13-32c.@16 7-16c.; July, 16 21-32c.; August, 16 25-32c.@16 13-16c.; September, 16 21-32c.; October, 16 7-32c.@16¼c.; November, 16 1-32c.; December, 16 1-32c.@16 1-16c.; January at 16 3-16c.@16 7-32c. ℘ ℔. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 5,151 bales, of which 1,723 bales were by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 4 268 bales, against 3,786 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 14,936 bales, against 15,918 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,297,353 bales, against 3,561,320 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 24,491 bales; to the Continent, 9,026 bales. Stock in New-York, 186,112 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 485,297 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N.Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Low Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Middling Fair	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
Fair	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been moderately sought after at former rates, with Hogshead Staves quoted at from $100@$200; do. Pipe at $140@$260; do. Barrel, $50@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 32c.@39c.; Empty Hogsheads, $2 75@$2 87½.

CORDAGE—Continues in light demand, at about previous prices.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been quoted about steady within the range of from $2 25@$2 40, currency, for short to full count on, however, a dull market.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted essentially unchanged as to values, on, however, a very slow movement in most kinds, other than shipping Extras, which have been in more demand and offered sparingly. The sales, since our last, have been 9,650 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 10@$4 50; ordinary to very choice Superfine State and Western, $4 50@$4 90, chiefly at $4 70@$4 90; inferior to very good Extra State at $5@$5 35, chiefly at $5 10@$5 20; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 30@$5 35; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 35, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to very fancy do., $5 30@$5 85, mainly at $5 35@$5 60; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 30; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5@$5 80; and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 6,950 bbls. shipping stock at current rates. ....Southern Flour steady; 750 bbls. sold....Rye Flour quiet, but quoted as in our last; 300 bbls. sold....Corn-meal unchanged; sales 500 bbls., including 150 bbls. Golden Ear, at $4 50 ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in fair request, in good part for export, though partly for milling, and to some extent on speculative account, at rather firmer prices, especially for the better qualities, which have been offered with reserve. Winter Wheat held at very full rates, but inactive; little prime to choice Amber or White available. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 109,000 bushels, at $1 19@$1 21½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 21@$1 21½ afloat; $1 19 for Nos. 1 and 2 Milwaukee do., (mixed stock,) afloat; $1 19@$1 20½ for No. 2 Northwest Spring; $1 17@$1 19 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, car lots, with $1 19 reported as bid, and up to $1 20 asked for strictly prime, afloat; $1 21¼ for Iowa Spring, car lots; $1 15@$1 28 for ungraded Spring, odd lots; $1 30 for No. 1 State Spring, to arrive soon, (3,450 bushels,) taken for milling; $1 24@$1 30, (nominally,) for ordinary to very choice Chicago, Milwaukee, and Minnesota Spring; and within the previous range, (nominally,) for Red, Amber, and White Western. And for forward delivery, 25,000 bushels No. 2 Minnesota Spring, deliverable in June, at $1 22 ℘ bushel....New Corn has been in comparatively limited supply and good demand at an advance of about 1c. a bushel, closing, however, rather less firmly. The inquiry for export has been fair. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 103,000 bushels at 90c.@92c. for inferior to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 91c.@92c. for fair to choice, afloat, (part to arrive soon,) and closing at 91½c. for prime; 92c.@92½c. for new Yellow do.; and 92c. for new White do.; car stock....Old Mixed Western Corn has attracted more attention from export buyers, and sales of 20,000 bushels, in store, have been reported at 92c. ℘ bushel....Rye, dull and irregular. Canada, in bond here, held as high as $1, while quoted to arrive, as available, at 97c.@98c., with 95c. bid....Barley held firmly, in view of the limited offerings, but inactive; 6,500 bushels prime Canada West reported sold at $1 55....Of Barley-malt, 2,000 bushels four-rowed State sold at $1 50, cash, ℘ bushel. Market unchanged....Canada Peas dull and nominal....Oats have been in good request, with White quoted about 1c. ℘ bushel higher, on light offerings, and Mixed steady. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 49,000 bushels at 73½c.@75½c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 75¼c.@75½c. for Chicago, afloat; 75¼c. for Mixed Chicago, to arrive next week, (5,000 bushels;) 76c.@78c. for poor to very good White Western, mainly at 78c for car stock, afloat; 75c. for Mixed State, and 85c. for extra choice State, (one car-load,) taken for seed. And, for forward delivery, 20,000 bushels prime Mixed Chicago, deliverable May 1 to May 20, inclusive, at 75c. ℘ bushel. Also, 35,000 bushels Mixed Western, reported as bought at the West, for this market, on private terms. ....Feed has been rather slow of sale in a jobbing way, within the range of $22@$28, chiefly at $23@$25 ℘ ton....Bale Hay has been quoted steady, with a fair inquiry noted; shipping grades quoted at 60c.@75c. for good to very choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1. Clover, 55c.@65c. Rye Straw dull and weak in price within the range of from 55c.@80c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ℘ 100 ℔.

HIDES—Trade has been comparatively slow, yet prices have not varied materially. Sales, 1,100 Rio Grande, 21½ ℔.; 1,050 Central American, 1,135 Savanilla, 350 Dry and 750 Dry-salted Maita, and 215 Wet-salted Sisal on private terms. The stock in first hands here this morning was 185,500 Hides and 763 bales do., against 114,500 Hides and 468 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—The finer grades have been firm, and wanted for home use; other kinds quiet and somewhat irregular. Strictly prime to choice in comparatively light stock. We quote: New-Yorks, fair to choice, new, 35c.@40c., and fancy up to 45c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 30c.@35c.; Eastern, new, 28c.@36c.; Western, new, 28c.@36c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; California, 33c.@35c. ℘ ℔.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—There has been a fair business reported in the leading articles, which have been quoted steady as to values.

LEATHER—A very moderate business has been reported in nearly all kinds on the basis of our quotations. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 27c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 28c.@29½c. for Buenos Ayres, 27c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; Heavy, 28c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 27c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; good damaged stock, 24½c.@26c.; poor do, 19c.@21c. ℘ ℔....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@36c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@39c.; Light Crop, 32c.@34c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@35c. ℘ ℔. ....Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@35c.; Bellies, 14c.@17c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@28c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@31c. ℘ ℔.

MOLASSES—No further invoice dealings reported. Market quoted firm, as in our last, but quiet for want of stock. Several invoices (nearly all small) have been received, but not yet marketed, including one of 175 hhds. and 10 bbls., and another of 64 hhds. and 8 tcs. Arrago, 165 puncheons and 14 bbls. Neuvitas, 49 hhds. St. John, P. R., 30 puncheons Mayagues, and 40 hhds. Matanzas.

NAILS—Have been quoted steady within the previous range of $3 25@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing on a moderately active business, chiefly in job lots of stock.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in limited request at about previous prices. Shippers have been operating with reserve. We quote the range from $2 05@$2 10 for Strained to good Strained; $2 25@$2 50 for No. 2, $2 62½@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale, ℘ 280 ℔. Sales 350 bbls. Strained at $2 10@$2 12½, and 150 bbls. No. 2 at $2 50 ℘ 280 ℔....A brisk trade has been reported in Tar at former rates. Sales 150 bbls., to arrive, and 3,000 bbls. at Wilmington, on private terms; quoted at $2 37@$2 75....City Pitch inactive at $2 25 ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in light demand, with sales of 85 bbls. merchantable at 36½c.@37c., with full lots quoted nominal at 36½c. ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quite sparingly purchased at about previous quotations, closing weak. Crude, in bulk, quoted here at 6¾c. for early delivery, (with sales of 1,500 bbls.,) and in shipping order at 10⅞c....Refined, here, at 13¾c.@13⅞c., for prompt delivery....At Philadelphia, quoted at 13⅝c., and at Baltimore at 13⅝c....Refined, in cases, 19½c.@21½c....City Naphtha at 10c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in quite moderate request, but toward the close quoted firmer, with sales reported for early delivery of 350 bbls. New Western Mess at $21 95@$22 12½; and 40 bbls. Western Prime Mess at $20. And for forward delivery of New Western Mess, 250 bbls., May, at $22; 500 bbls., June, at $22 20; and 2,750 bbls., July, at $22 35@$22 45, closing at $22 45 ℘ bbl....Dressed Hogs in demand; City quoted at 10c....Cut Meats very quiet at firm prices; sales, 20 bxs. Rib Bellies, 10 ℔., at 12c.; 40 bxs. Clear Bellies on private terms; and sundry small lots of City Meats, in bulk, at former figures....Bacon strong in price, but inactive; sales, 50 bxs. City Long Clear at 12⅝c., and 100 bxs. Western do., at 12¼c. And for Chicago delivery, 100 bxs. Long Clear at 11⅞c....Lard has been quite dull for early delivery, with Western Steam quoted steady, and City rather weaker in price. Sales have been reported of only small lots of Western Steam on the basis of 16c.@16 1-16c.; 70 tcs. at 15¾c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 14½c., with Refined quoted at 15c.@16c. And for forward delivery, Western Steam has been more active, and at the close a shade firmer. Sales have been reported of 1,000 tcs., June options, at 16⅛c.@16 3-16c.; 1,000 tcs., July, at 16¼c.@16⅜c., with August quoted at 16⅝c.; and 500 tcs., seller three months, from May 1 at 16c....Beef steady but quiet; 200 tcs. City India Mess sold, for May delivery, on private terms....Beef Hams dull within the previous range.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without further important changes.

SALT—Has been in limited request at irregular prices, with Liverpool Ground quoted at 85c.@90c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 50@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been attracting very little attention; Crude quoted nominal at 5⅛c.@5¼c., gold, free.

SKINS—The demand has been generally moderate. Prices have been without further change of moment. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 71c.; Honduras, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 65c.; Central American, not trimmed, 56c.; Sisal, 65c.; Para, 70c.@72½c.; Puerto Cabello, 62½c., currency, ℘ ℔....Tampico Goat, 53c.; Matamoras, 53c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52c.; Pata, 50c.@52c.; Curacoa, 55c.@56c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ℘ skin, 45c.@47½c.; Patna, 30c.@33c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in request in a jobbing way, at about steady rates, with Castile quoted at 8½c.@8¾c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Trade has been comparatively slow, and mostly in job lots, at unaltered prices. Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 20; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 22½c.@23c.; Cloves, 38c.@40c.; East India Pepper, 18¼c.@18¾c.; White Pepper, 25½c.@26c.; Pimento, 10½c.@11c.; Ginger, 10½c.@11½c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw firm and in fair demand; sales to-day, 480 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8⅛c.@8⅜c. for fair to good, and 200 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 8c. And last evening, 24,892 bags, March, at 8c....Refined in good request, with Crushed quoted at 10⅞c.@11c., and other grades as before.

STARCH—Has been in moderately active request, with Western quoted at 4⅞c.@6c.; Potato at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been in rather slack demand, with Sicily quoted at from $77 50@$125 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $60@$65 ℘ ton.

TALLOW—Steady, but less active; equal to 84,000 ℔. sold at 9⅛c.@9¼c. for very good to strictly prime. ....Stearine dull; choice City, in hhds., quoted at 16½c.@16¾c., and prime Western, in tcs., at 16⅛c.@16¼c. ℘ ℔....Of Grease, 100 tcs. Yellow sold at 9½c.

TEAS—Have been in rather more demand at unchanged prices; 3,500 half-chests Green, 800 half-chests Japan, and 600 half-chests Souchong sold on private terms.

WHISKY—Quoted lower, and dull; sales 50 bbls. at $1 15 ℘ gallon. And of Alcohol, 150 bbls. at $1 14.

FREIGHTS—The movements in the line of berth freights have been less extensive, checked in part by the reduced offerings of accommodation and much more confident views of ship-owners, particularly on Grain room for British ports, which was in most urgent request. The demand for room for Cotton was fairly active, and for Provisions was comparatively moderate at the ruling figures. The chartering business has been slow, with rates showing little alteration. Tonnage for Petroleum was most sought after. Grain vessels in very light request....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, small lots of Cotton at ¼d. ℘ ℔.; and, by steam, 2,300 pks. Provisions, mostly Bacon, at 28s. 9d.@30s.; 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; 7 tons Leather at 40s. ℘ ton; and 200 bbls. Apples at 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl., with Grain room quoted at 6d.@6½d. ℘ bushel. Also a Norwegian ship, 1,184 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Cotton, on private terms, quoted at ¼d. ℘ ℔. And three British barks, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 71s.@75s....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 6d. ℘ bushel; and by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; 750 bxs. Cheese at 40s., and 400 bags Brazil Nuts at 40s. ℘ ton. Also a British ship, 1,255 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Oil-cake, in bags, on private terms, quoted nominally at 17s. 6d. ℘ ton as the asking rates....For Bristol, by steam, 200 tons Oil-cake at 25s., and a small lot of Cheese at 40s. ℘ ton....For Cork, a British bark, 361 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 75s....For Cork and orders, two American ships, with Guano, from Enderbury Island, reported at 60s., and a bark with about 3,500 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported on private terms, quoted at 5s. 6d.@5s. 7½d. ℘ quarter.... For Dublin, a British bark, 738 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 70s....For a French port, direct, a Norwegian bark, 468 tons, hence, with about 2,750 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 4s. 1½d. ℘ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 100 bxs. Bacon on private terms, quoted at 25s. ℘ ton, with some inquiry noted for room for Flour, which was quoted at 2s. ℘ bbl., and for Resin, which was quoted at 2s. 6d. ℘ 280 ℔....For Havre, or Bremen, a British bark, 386 tons, with about 2,800 bbls. Naphtha, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 600 Mowers and Reapers, on private terms....For Rotterdam, by steam, 100 Mowers and Reapers on private terms....For the German Baltic, direct, a Norwegian bark, 610 tons, hence, with about 3,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. ℘ bbl....For Java, a ship, capacity of about 38,000 cases Petroleum, was rumored as chartered, but without confirmation....For Cape Town, a British bark, 349 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Provisions, Flour, &c., on private terms....For Rio Janeiro, an American bark, 254 tons, with Flour, from Baltimore, at $1 45; and an American brig, 425 tons, hence, with general cargo, at market rates....For Montevideo, a British bark, about 4,800 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, at market rates....For Ponce, P. R., an American brig, 302 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $900, gold....For Porto Rico a schooner, with Lumber, from Wilmington, at $7 50....For Porto Rico and back to New-York a British schooner, 171 tons, with general cargo, reported at $1,750....For Buenos Ayres an American bark, 495 tons, hence, with general cargo, at market rates....For the north side of Cuba, an American schooner, 409 tons, (now here,) via Philadelphia, and back north of Hatteras, at $5 for Sugar, and port charges....For the north side of Cuba direct an American bark, 449 tons, hence, with Cooperage stock, reported at $1,750....For Point Petre, a schooner, with Lumber, from Mobile, reported at $9....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from St. Mary, at $7....For Kennebunk, a schooner with Lumber, from Port Royal, reported at $7 50....For New-York, two schooners, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $7.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 28, 1875.

The demand for Beef Cattle in this market has been very moderate since Monday, and prices have materially declined. To-day, with 88 cars, or 1,464 Beeves, offered at Sixtieth street, and 78 cars, or 1,241 Cattle, at Harsimus Cove, trade was extremely dull and limited, and ruling prices were ¼c.@½c. ℘ ℔. lower than on Monday last. Extra and fancy Steers were sold at 13c.@13¼c. ℘ ℔., to dress 58 ℔. to the gross cwt.; fair to prime do. at 11¼c.@12¾c., to dress 57 to 58 ℔.; and inferior to medium Steers and Oxen at 9½c.@11¼c., to dress 55 to 56 ℔. Veals have been more than plenty, and sales were extremely slow to-day at largely reduced prices, ranging from 6c.@7½c. ℘ ℔. for fair to good. Sheep and Lambs have also fallen off in price, and close dull at 6c.@8c. ℘ ℔. for poor to extra unshorn Sheep; 4¾c.@5¾c. ℘ ℔. for ordinary to extra clipped do.; and $3 50@$7 50 ℘ head for Spring Lambs. Nothing doing in Live Hogs. City-dressed Hogs were quiet yesterday at 9⅞c.@10c. ℘ ℔.; to-day the feeling was a little better, with fair sales at 10c. ℘ ℔.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—Gillis & Brown sold on their own account 63 Illinois Steers, 7½ cwt. average, at 12½c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 ℔. to the gross cwt., and 17 do., 6½ cwt., at 11½c., to dress 57 ℔. Merritt & Burchard sold on their own account 16 Illinois Steers, 6¾ cwt. average, at 11¾c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 ℔., and 65 do., 6½ to 7 cwt., at 11½c.@12½c., to dress 57 ℔. W. Thompson sold for self and B. C. Coon, 51 Illinois Steers, scant 7½ cwt., at 11¾c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 ℔. to the gross cwt.; 17 do., strong 6½ cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔., with 50c. ℘ head off; 28 do., 6½ cwt., at 11½c., to dress 57 ℔.; 48 do., 7½ cwt., at 11¾c.@12¼c., to dress 57 ℔.; 43 do., 6¾ to 7 cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔.; and had 58 Illinois Steers, 6½ cwt. average, on sale. T. C. Eastman sold on his own account 54 Illinois Steers, 6½ cwt. average, at 11½c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 ℔., with $1 ℘ head off; 83 do., strong 7 cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔., with $1 ℘ head added; 18 do., strong 6½ cwt., at 11½c., to dress 56 ℔.; 62 do., 6¼ cwt., at 11¼c., to dress 56 ℔.; 51 do., 7 cwt., at 11½c., to dress 57 ℔.; 65 do., 7¼ cwt., at 11½c., to dress 57 ℔., and 49 do., 7 cwt., at 11½c., to dress 57 ℔. Siegel & Meyers sold on their own account 90 Illinois Steers, 6¼ cwt., at 11¼c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 ℔. to the gross cwt.; 32 do., 6¾ cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔.; 16 do., 8 cwt., at 12c., to dress 57 ℔.; 17 do., 6¾ cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔., and 32 fine do., 7¾ cwt., at 12¼c., to dress 57 ℔. S Moses, on his own account, 32 Illinois Steers, 7½ cwt. average, at 12½c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 ℔.; 48 do., 7 cwt., at 11½c., to dress 57 ℔., and 16 do., 7 cwt., at 11¼c., to dress 57 ℔.

At Harsimus Cove.—D. G. Culver sold for S. W. Allerton 153 Illinois Steers, 6¾ cwt. average, at from 11½c. ℘ ℔., to dress 56 ℔. to the gross cwt., up to 12c., to dress 57 ℔.; 58 do., 7 cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔., and 56 do., mainly very fine steers, 8½ cwt. average, at 12½c.@13¼c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 to 58 ℔. to the gross cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for themselves 102 Missouri Steers, 6½ cwt. average, at 11¼c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 ℔., and had a car-load of Cattle for M. Uhlman not sold. Charles Kahn sold for Kahn & Brown 16 Stillers, 6 cwt., at 11¼c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 ℔., and had 4 cars of Bulls and 2 cars of Steers and Oxen unsold. W. E. Dudley sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 32 Illinois Steers, 6¾ cwt., at 11¾c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 ℔., and had 4 car-loads more on sale. David Waixel sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 15 Illinois Steers, 7¾ cwt., at 12¼c. ℘ ℔., to dress 58 ℔. to the gross cwt.; and had 8 car-loads unsold. F. Samuels sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 16 Illinois Steers, 7 cwt. average, at 11½c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 ℔., with $1 ℘ head; 16 do., 8 cwt., at 12½c. ℘ ℔., to dress 58 ℔.; 16 do., 7¼ cwt., at 11¾c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 ℔., and $1 ℘ head; and had a car-load of very fine Illinois Steers holding at 13¼c., to dress 58 ℔. M. Goldsmith sold for Morris & Co. 80 Illinois Steers, 7 to 8 cwt., at 11½c.@12½c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 to 58 ℔.; 17 do., strong 6¼ cwt., at 11c., to dress 57 ℔., and had 2 car-loads of prime Bulls for Kahn & Brown, not sold. Kase & Son sold 100 Lancaster County (Penn.) Sheep, 135½ ℔. average, at 8c. ℘ ℔. P. McConville sold 102 Lancaster County (Penn.) Sheep, 137 ℔. average, at 8¼c. ℘ ℔. J. N. Pidcock sold 234 clipped Ohio Sheep, 87 ℔. average, at 5½c. ℘ ℔.; 365 do., 104 ℔., at 5½c., and 120 do., 89 ℔., at 6c.

At Forty-eighth Street Yards.—James Kirby sold 141 unshorn Ohio Sheep, 118 ℔. average, at 7⅝c. ℘ ℔.; 74 clipped do., 82 ℔., at 5¼c.; 58 do., 108 ℔., at 5¾c.; 94 do., 78 ℔., at $5 31¼ ℘ 100 ℔.; and 10 Spring Lambs, 44 ℔. average, at 12c. ℘ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold 24 unshorn Ohio Sheep, 86 ℔. average, at 6¾c. ℘ ℔.; 81 clipped do., 78½ ℔., at 5½c.; 127 do., 90 ℔., at 5¾c.; 108 do., 94 ℔., at 5¾c.; 138 do., 102½ ℔., at 5½c., and 37 clipped Yearlings, 48 ℔., at 6c. S. McGraw sold 19 State Veals, 150 ℔. average, at 7½c. ℘ ℔.; 5 do., 144 ℔., at 7½c., and 7 do. 150 ℔., at 7½c.

At Fortieth Street Yards.—Judd & Buckingham sold 178 Illinois Sheep, unshorn, 91 ℔. average, at 7c. ℘ ℔.; 148 Ohio do., 91 ℔., at 7c.; and 50 clipped do., 104 ℔., at 5¾c.; and 87 State Veals, 125 ℔. average, at 6c. ℘ ℔. Jeliffe & Co. sold 75 State Veals, 132 ℔. average, at 7c. ℘ ℔., and 30 do., 122 ℔., at 6c.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh receipts yesterday and to-day at Sixtieth Street Market were 1,464 Beeves, 4 Milch Cows, and 335 Veals.

Fresh receipts at Forty-eighth street yesterday and to-day were 2,385 Sheep and Lambs, 453 Veals, and 24 Milch Cows.

Fresh receipts at Fortieth street for yesterday and to-day were 596 Sheep and Lambs, 266 Veals, and 3,734 Hogs.

Fresh receipts at Harsimus Cove yesterday and to-day were 1,241 Beeves, 907 Sheep and Lambs, and 2,796 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 28.—Cattle—Receipts today 367 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,082 head, or 476 cars, against 385 cars for the same time last week, and 367 cars for the same time last year. The market opened yesterday morning dull and slow, but became more active late in the day, with prices a shade lower than at the opening of the week. The market this morning was moderately active, with prices fully ⅛c. ℘ ℔. off last week's rates on all grades; 1,900 head were disposed of; sales 510 head Illinois still-fed Steers, averaging 1,136 ℔., at $6 25; 900 Illinois Steers, averaging 906, 1,140, and 1,338 ℔., at $5 80, $6 25, and $7; 200 Michigan Steers, averaging 737, 1,000, and 1,442 ℔., at $4 30, $5 75, and $6 25; 150 Indiana Steers, ranging from 986 to 1,111 ℔., at $5 60@$6 15; 100 Stockers, ranging from 750 to 986 ℔., at $4 70@$5 60, slow sale. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,400 head, against 7,400 head for the same time last week, and 5,200 head for the same time last year. There was no market to-day; seven cars fresh arrivals on sale, one car Clipped and seven Wooled; owners are holding for an advance on yesterday's quotations and purchasers demanding a decline; 1,184 head were disposed of yesterday, late in the day, at opening prices. The news from the Eastern market is unfavorable; sales, 573 Ohio Clipped, ranging from 93 to 115, at $5 50@$5 87½; 611 Ohio Wooled averaging 115 ℔. at $7 30. Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,500 head, against 7,800 head for the same time last week, and 16,100 head for the same time last year; the market was dull and flat; 300 head were disposed of, leaving five cars in the yards unsold, mostly light stockers and Yorkers; Yorkers, $7 50@$7 75; heavy Hogs, $8 45@$8 55.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Cattle very weak; prices tending strongly downward; receipts, 4,500 head; yesterday, 5,000 head; Stockers, $4@$5 25; Butchers', $4 50@$5 50; fair to extra Steers, $5 50@$6 50; choice do., $5 80@$6 25; shipments, 2,600 head. Live Hogs active and steady; receipts, 11,000 head; poor to choice light, $7 50@$7 90; inferior to choice heavy, $7 75@$8 75; sales mostly at $7 75@$8; shipments, 6,500 head. Sheep in good demand and steady; receipts, 1,500 head; wooled, $5 50@$6 75; shorn, $3 50@$5 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Quercitron Bark held $34 for No. 1; Petroleum easy; Refined, 13¾c.; Crude, 9⅞c. in barrels; 6¾c. in bulk. Clover-seed rather quiet. Sales—Pennsylvania, 11c.@11½c.; Western, 12c. Timothy and Flax-seed unchanged. Flour quiet, but prices are well supported. Sales—600 bbls., including Superfine, at $3 75@$4 25; Extras, $4 25@$4 80; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family, $5@$5 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$6; high grades, $6 50@$7 75. Rye Flour, $5 25. Wheat—Choice quality is held firmly; sales of Red at $1 30@$1 35; Amber, $1 34@$1 36; White, $1 40@$1 50. Rye sells at $1 05 for Pennsylvania. Corn continues quiet; sales Yellow at 89c.@90c.; Western Mixed, 89c. Oats in good demand; White, 75c.@76c. Provisions unchanged. Pork, $22 50@$23. Beef Hams unchanged. Pickled Hams, 12¼c.@12½c.; Smoked do., 13c.@14½c.; Salted Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c. Dressed Hogs, 9¾c.@10c. Lard, 15c.@16c. Whisky held at $1 17 for Western. Butter quiet; New-York and Bradford County extras, 28c.@30c.; do. firsts, 23c.@24c.: Western extras, 23c.@24c.; do. firsts, 17c.@19c. Cheese firm; New-York fancy, 16¾c.@17¼c.; Western fine, 16½c.@16¾c. Eggs advancing; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 16c.@17c.; Western do., 16c.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—Flour firm and in good demand for medium grades; superfine Winter, $4 80@$5; extra, $5 20@$5 30; double extra, $5 50@$5 60; treble do., $5 70@$5 90. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 36@$1 36¼, cash and April; $1 43¾@$1 45 June; No. 2 Spring, $1 05@$1 07, cash; $1 07¼@$1 08 May; $1 11 June. Corn higher; No. 2 Mixed, 73½c.@74¾c., cash; 78c. July. Oats firmer; No. 2, 63c.@64½c. Barley firm; No. 3 Spring, $1 25@$1 27; No. 2 do., $1 34@$1 35. Rye firm and inactive at $1 06@$1 08. Whisky firm at $1 15. Pork quiet but more doing; sales at $22, cash; $22 50, July. Dry-salted Meats weak; lower to sell; nothing done. Bacon quiet; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard nominally 15½c. Hogs quiet; Yorkers, $6 75@$7 25. Bacon, $7 50@$7 75; good to choice, $7 90@$8 30. Cattle—Advancing tendency, stiff, and active; prime native shipping Steers, $6 75 good, $6 25@$6 37½; fair, $5 40@$5 90; mixed stock, $4 75@$5 65; Texans and Indian Steers, $4 50@$5 10. Receipts for two days—9,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 63,000 bushels Corn, 46,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,100 Hogs, 1,400 head of Cattle.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat buoyant but unsettled; No. 1 Spring, $1 07; No. 2 do., fresh, $1 04; do. regular, $1 03¼, spot; $1 03⅞ May; $1 05⅞ June; No. 3 do., 97½c.@97¾c.; Rejected, 91½c.@92c. Corn in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 75½c., spot; 75¾c. bid, May; 76¾c., bid, June; Rejected, 72c.@72¼c. Oats in good demand; No. 2, 62¾c., spot; 62⅝c. May, 63⅛c., June. Rye steady. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork steady at $21 85, spot or May; $22 05@$22 10, June. Lard steady at 15⅜c., spot; $15 82½, June. Bulk Meats steady. Whisky—An advance asked, but none established. At the afternoon call of the Grain Board Wheat closed at $1 03⅛@$1 03¼, May; $1 05⅞@$1 06, June. Corn, 75⅝c., May; 76½c., June. Oats steady and unchanged. The Provision Board has decided to abolish the afternoon call till the next packing season. Receipts—13,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 188,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 62,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 28.—Flour steady; Fine, $5; Superfine, $5 25; Double Extra, $5 50; Treble Extra, $5 75@$6 50; Choice, $6 75@$7. Corn dull; good supply; sales at 85c.@88c. Oats, 73c.@75c. Bran dull at $1 20@$1 25. Hay dull; good supply; sales, prime, $24; choice, $27 50. Pork dull; held at $22 75; some sales at that and some at less, not reported. Dry-salted Meats firm and scarce; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅜c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c.; Hams scarce and in good demand at 14¼c.@14½c. Lard dull; Tierce, 15¾c.@16c.; Keg, 16¼c.@16½c. Sugar, light supply, good jobbing demand; sales, common, 6½c.@7c.; fair to fully fair, 7¼c.@8¼c.; prime to choice, 8½c.@8⅞c. Molasses, light supply, fair jobbing demand; sales, common, 50c.; fair, 55c.; prime, 60c.; strictly prime, 65c.; choice, 68c.@70c. Whisky dull; nominal; Rectified, $1 16@$1 17. Coffee steady; Cargoes, fair to prime, 18¼c.@19¼c., gold. Corn-meal dull at $3 80. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 63; Gold, 115¼.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 28.—Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 300 bushels. There is no activity among owners in preparing vessels for this season's business on the lakes. Flour—Winter with strong upward tendency, in consequence of reports from the West regarding the condition of Winter Wheat; Spring steady; sales of 400 bbls. at $5 25@$6 25 for Spring; $6 50@$7 for White. Corn scarce and firm; sales, 6 cars New on the track at 84½c.; 800 bush. in store at 85c. Oats quiet; sales 2 cars Canadian at 69c., on the track. Wheat held firm in the afternoon; 33,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring sold at about $1 10. Rye—None here. Barley scarce; Canada nominally $1 40. Seeds steady; sales, 600 bushels at last quotations. Pork firm at $23 for heavy Mess. Lard firm at 16c.@16½c.

BOSTON, April 28.—Wool—No change in the market; medium grades of Domestic continue to command full prices, but prime Fleeces are salable only at low prices, compared with other kinds. Liberal supplies of California are near at hand, and manufacturers are purchasers only to supply present wants. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been at 52c.@60c., including all grades, a choice No. 1 commanding the highest price. Michigan Fleeces range from 49c.@52½c., and Combing and Delaware Fleeces from 60c.@66c., but the market is almost bare of the latter. Super and X Pulled Wool continues in demand, with sales at 42c.@57½c., the better grades of Super, ruling from 50c. upward, being most in request. California Wool is in fair demand, and remains without change.

TOLEDO, April 28.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 31; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 28; Extra do., $1 31@$1 32; Amber Michigan, cash, and May, $1 25; June, $1 28½; July, $1 31; No. 1 Red, $1 27; No. 2 do., cash, and May, $1 25; June, $1 28; No. 3 do., $1 18; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 28; No. 2 do., $1 25½. Corn active and higher; High Mixed, cash, and May, 77½c.; Low Mixed, 77¼c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 1, 65¾c.; No. 2, 65c.; Michigan, 65½c.; June, 67c. Receipts—Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000. Shipments—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, April 28.—Flour unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 07; No. 2, $1 03¼; May, $1 03½; June, $1 05⅜. Oats scarce; higher; No. 2, in store, 61c. Corn scarce; higher; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 73¼c.; new, in store, 72c. Rye quiet; steady; No. 1, in store, $1 17. Barley excited; unsettled; No. 2 Spring, $1 20½@$1 25; No. 3 do., $1 10@$1 16. Provisions nominally unchanged; quiet. Pork firm at $21 75@$21 87½. Prime Lard—Steam, 15⅝c.@15¾c.; Kettle, 16c.@16¼c. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 45,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,500 bbls.; Wheat, 3,500 bushels.

BOSTON, April 28.—Flour steady; sales Western Superfine at $4 50@$4 75; common extras, $5 25@$5 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $5 75@$6 50; White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6@$6 75; Illinois, $6 25@$7 25; St. Louis, $6 25@$8; fancy Minnesota, $7@$8 50. Southern Flour steady and firm at $5 25@$8 for common Extras and choice Family. Corn quiet but steady; sales Mixed and Yellow at 92c.@95c. Oats, 72c.@76c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 20@$1 25. Shorts, $26@$26 50; Fine Feed and Middlings, $27@$30. Receipts—Flour, 4,992 bbls.; Corn, 10,850 bushels; Wheat, 963 bushels; Oats, 1,400 bushels; Shorts, 3,340 bushels.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—Flour active and firm; Family, $5 80@$6. Wheat steady; Red, $1 30@$1 35. Corn quiet at 73c.@75c. Oats steady at 67c.@69c. Rye quiet; No. 2, $1 20. Barley quiet; Fall, $1 50@$1 55. Butter dull and declining; Choice, 27c.@29c. Clover-seed firm at 12c.@12½c. Provisions quiet. Pork easier at $22. Lard steady; prime Steam held at 15⅝c.; bid, 15½c. Bulk-meats easier; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8 5-16c.; Clear Rib Sides, $11 70; Clear Sides, $12 25. Bacon unchanged. Whisky declining at $1 13. Hogs quiet at $7@$8 75; receipts, 2,800 head.

BALTIMORE, April 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn dull; Southern White, 90c.@92c.; Southern Yellow, 95c.; Western Mixed, 88½c.@89c. Oats quiet and steady; Southern, 75c.@78c.; Western White, 70c.@72c.; Western Mixed, 68c.@69c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Hay dull; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $17@$24. Provisions quiet but strong; prices unchanged. Pork, $22 50@$23. Butter quiet and unchanged. Petroleum—Nominally, 6½c.@6⅝c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 16@$1 17.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 28.—Flour unchanged. Wheat advanced and in fair demand; Red, $1 10@$1 18; Amber, $1 20@$1 25; White, $1 20@$1 30; Corn steady; Ear, 70c.@71c.; Shelled, 74c.@75c. Oats, steady; Mixed, 65c.; White, 67c. Rye, $1 07. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, $11 75@$11 80; Clear Sides, $12 25@$12 37½. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Hams, 13½c.@14c. Lard quiet; unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 28.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls., at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring, $6 75 for Amber Winter, $7 for White Winter, $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales, 2 cars Red State at $1 31; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 25; No. 1 White Michigan at $1 38; Extra do., $1 40. Corn quiet; sales, 1,200 bushels State on private terms; Western held at 87c. Barley scarce; Canada, on the spot, offered at $1 43. Corn-meal, $35 for bolted, and $34 for unbolted, ℘ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $25, and Middlings, $27 ℘ ton.

LOUISVILLE, April 28.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet at 73c.@75c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Pork, $22 50@$23. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, $11 90@$11 95; Clear Sides, $12 37½, loose. Bacon—Shoulders, $9 62½; Clear Rib Sides, $12 90@$12 95; Clear Sides, $13 37½, packed. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13¾c.@14c. Lard—Prime Steam, 15½c.; Tierce, 16c.@16¼c.; Keg, 16½c. Whisky, $1 13. Bagging firm at 13c.@13½c.

DETROIT, April 28.—Flour unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; Extra, $1 30½; No. 1, $1 28¼; Amber, $1 24½. Corn firm and in fair demand; No. 1 Mixed, 75½c.@76½c. Oats quiet; unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 28.—No movement in Wheat. Rye, in the street, $1 05@$1 06. Oats in fair demand; sales, ten cars, at 74c.; also one car No. 1 White State, at 76c. Corn quiet, at 91c.@92c. Barley steady; sales, 3,500 bushels Canada, on private terms, and one car No. 2 State, two-rowed, at $1 12½. Malt unchanged and in steady trade demand.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 28.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 33c. Resin steady at $1 65 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 60 for Hard, $2 50 for Yellow Dip, and $3 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 75.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 369 bales; gross, 373 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,175 bales; to the Continent, 115 bales; coastwise, 25 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 123,735 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 411 bales; gross, 436 bales; sales, 583 bales; stock, 34,941 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅞c.; Low Middling, 15⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 162 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,142 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 15,549 bales.

GALVESTON, April 28.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 401 bales; exports coastwise, 42 bales; sales, 157 bales; stock, 45,119 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 28—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅞@94; for the account, 94. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 105½; 1867s, 108¾. Erie Railway shares, 27.

FRANKFORT, April 28.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 98⅞.

PARIS, April 28—3 P. M.—Rentes quoted at 63f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, April 28—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged. Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Upland, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable May, at 7⅞d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 7⅞d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 4,800 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 68s. ℘ cwt.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middlings, shipped March and April at 8 1-16d.; do. do., deliverable June and July, at 8 1-16d. Provisions—Lard, 67s. 9d. ℘ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 42s. ℘ cwt.

Evening.—Common Resin, 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, April 28. Refined Petroleum, 10d.@10¼d. ℘ gallon. Tallow, 44s.@44s. 3d. ℘ cwt.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 58s.@58s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

HAVANA, April 27.—Spanish Gold, 218@218½; American Gold, 228@229. Exchange firm; on the United States 60 days' Currency, 94@96 premium; short sight do., 98@100 premium; 60 days' gold, 121@122 premium; short sight do., 126@127 premium; on London, 151@153 premium; on Paris, 123@125 premium. Sugar excited; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 16½c.@17c., currency, 7¼c.@7½c., gold.

THE NEW CARDINAL.

AN ADDRESS PRESENTED TO HIS EMINENCE BY THE XAVIER ALUMNI SODALITY—THE CHURCH AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Cardinal McCloskey was the recipient of an address from the Xavier Alumni Sodality last evening. The document is handsomely engrossed on parchment, and is tied with a scarlet ribbon bearing the Cardinal's arms. It is inclosed in a red morocco case lined with white satin. The lid bears the inscription: "To his Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, from the Xavier Alumni Sodality." Mr. William Lummis read the address on behalf of the society Following is a copy:

The Xavier Alumni Sodality of New-York to his Eminence, John, Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishop of New-York:

YOUR EMINENCE: The announcement of the high and sacred dignity conferred upon you by the Sovereign Pontiff has elicited from every side expressions of rejoicing. For the first time the Church in this new land wears, in your person, the highest ecclesiastical honors, and is admitted to the most intimate relations with the Apostolic See.

The members of this archdiocese, attached to you by peculiar ties of reverence and affection, unite with special warmth in these utterances of joy and congratulation. In your laborious priesthood and your honored episcopate you have passed more than the years of a generation in our midst. Enduring monuments of your wise and devoted administration surround us. Founded by your sanction and prospering through your encouragement, churches have multiplied, schools making the knowledge of God the corner-stone of material education have been erected, and innumerable edifices and organizations have been dedicated to religious and charitable works. Impressed with these recollections we cannot but rejoice that our Supreme Pontiff has summoned to a participation in the highest counsels of the Church, a prelate by so many claims entitled to our reverence and love.

It is our privilege to address your Eminence in the name and on behalf of the Xavier Alumni Sodality, a society which has enjoyed the favor of your sanction and repeated encouragement—whose mission it is to unite in pious works and counsels the younger Catholic gentlemen of this great City—and in whose ranks, in the twelve years which have elapsed since its organization, have been enrolled nearly 1,000 members, representing every profession and commercial pursuit. In tendering to you their heartfelt congratulations, we express their earnest hope that you may long enjoy the exalted dignities of your sacred office. We claim to be sons loyal to our Holy Church and to our country. The free institutions of our native land have no better lovers, no warmer defenders than are found within our ranks. By the high honor conferred upon your Eminence, the Sovereign Pontiff has rendered the highest tribute to the liberality of our Government as well as to the progress and promise of our church. We feel, therefore, that it is an event at which we may rejoice as citizens and Catholics as well. In older lands the church is suffering despoilment and persecution. Its enemies are leagued for its destruction. They do not hesitate, by misrepresentations, by appeals to popular passion, by enactments more and more oppressive, to excite unwarranted antagonisms, to disgrace the enlightenment of the age, and to prepare a future fraught with danger to social order and individual liberty. Already, in a powerful empire, claiming to lead the van of progress, peaceful and unresisting citizens, confessors of the faith, suffer the loss of liberty and property, for conscience sake. The heart of the Vicar of Christ is weighed down with sympathy for these afflicted portions of his flock, while in his own person he, too, endures the oppressions of his enemies.

Turning from such a contemplation it is, indeed, consoling to behold the free progress of the Church in this happier land. Here, untrammeled by the alliance or the opposition of the State, it labors without fear or favor for the harvest of souls. Its wonderful progress in the brief century which has elapsed since the establishment of the Republic, illustrates at once its divine energy and its perfect compatibility with the most advanced form of civil liberty. It is but eighty-six years since the first Episcopal See was erected in this country. Eighteen years later (1808) there were but sixty-eight priests, and in a population of 6,500,000, but 100,000 Catholics, or one sixty-fifth of all. To-day, in a total population of 38,000,000, there are 7,000,000 Catholics, or nearly one-fifth of all. Where the population has increased six-fold the Church has grown seventy-fold. Our fellow-countrymen can judge whether its progress has not been a peaceful one, conducive to the highest interests of the land. Growing with the growth of the Republic, its mission has been to carry Christianity and civilization to our remotest borders, to strengthen everywhere legitimate authority and social order, and to cast about the the individual soul and the family fireside the most wholesome and purifying influences. It has had no hand in exciting or intensifying political dissensions—it has added no bitterness in our civil strifes.

There can be no higher, truer type of Christian patriotism than that which the Church requires of its faithful children—no purer standard of moral character. Its banners are inscribed with the Divine commission, "Peace and good will to men." It has been charged with ambition, but it is ambitious for the conquest of souls. In every land to-day, its ministers are the most laborious and self-denying of their race. Their mission is in spiritual and corporal works of mercy—in words of peace and deeds of charity. The confusions of sects have shaken the foundations of Christianity; infidelity makes steady progress in their midst, and principles pervade the very atmosphere which make the wisest tremble for the future. The unity of the Catholic Church, its stability, its voice of authority fearlessly rebuking errors fraught with ruin to society, will be the surest guarantees and safeguards of our national existence. If, therefore, we rejoice in the progress of the Church, and if we desire to extend it, were it possible, to every inhabitant of the land, it is that all may experience its benign influence, and that we may be one and inseparable, indeed. It is such considerations as these, your Eminence, which especially enhance our joy at the high and merited dignity conferred upon you by the Sovereign Pontiff. Constituting, as it does, the highest recognition of your eminent worth and the zeal and devotion which have distinguished your long and honored priesthood and episcopate, illustrating as well the progress and promise of our Church and the genuine freedom of our republican institutions, it unites us by ties, if possible, more intimate than before, of reverence, fidelity, and affection, to the Apostolic chair of our beloved Pontiff, and to the Holy Catholic Church throughout the world.

On behalf of our association we tender anew to your Eminence the expression of our heartfelt congratulation.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 21, 1875.

EDWARD J. CONNELL, President.
PATRICK S. TRAINOR, Secretary.
Robert McGinnis, Jr., Robert J. Hoguet, Joseph F. Mosher, William J. Bennett, William Lummis, Committee.

The Cardinal responded briefly, commending the society for its zeal and piety, and concluded by extending to them his blessing.

A GREAT SWIMMING MATCH IN PROSPECT.

Now that the interest in natatorial feats has been greatly heightened in England by the performance of Capt. Paul Boyton, a fresh sensation is caused by the challenge of Mr. J. B. Johnson, the champion swimmer, at present performing in this City, who wishes to swim a match with any man in the United States, more especially with Harry Gurr, for any sum up to $5,000 a side, placing forfeit-money in the hands of Mr. Queen, of the *Clipper*. This sweeping challenge formed the principal topic of conversation among the sporting men last night. Mr. Johnson came to this country one year ago, and his record as a swimmer is remarkable. His claim to the championship of the world has never been contested except at Long Branch, Last Summer, where he won an easy victory over Andrew Trautz.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale made at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, April 28, was one by Richard V. Harnett, who, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of George W. Poucher, Esq., Referee, disposed of a three-story brick house with lot 15 by 100, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, south side, 245 feet east of Third avenue, for $4,900, the purchaser being Edward S. Innis, plaintiff in the legal action. The sale by George H. Scott, of the warehouse and lot No. 7 Centre Market place, was adjourned to May 6, and the sale by Hugh N. Camp of the premises No. 228 Pearl street, to May 12. No other business was transacted.

The old Dutch Church property, comprising the easterly part of the block bounded by Nassau, Fulton, William, and Ann streets, upon which the church edifice is situated, has been leased by the Trustees of the organization for a period of sixty-three years, at the rate of $14,000 per annum ground-rent for the first twenty-one years, and at a rental subject to appraisal for each succeeding term of twenty-one years. The lessee is Andrew J. Kirwin, who will tear down the old church and erect upon the ground a block of large stores and warehouses.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all but the two last-named taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale to close estate of James Murphy, deceased, of the following property: Premises Nos. 327, 329, 331, and 333 East Eleventh street, north side, 196.9 feet west of First avenue, comprising four lots, varying in size from 21.10 by 108 to 28.7 by 140, with front and rear brick buildings thereon; one plot of land, 142.10 by 103.3 by 141.10 by 128.9, with a large five-story brick building, sheds, and other buildings thereon on East Eleventh street, north side, adjoining above; one five-story brick tenement-house (with stores,) and lot, 35.10 by 69.11, No. 342 East Eleventh street, south side, 64.2 feet west of First avenue. Also, public auction sale of four lots, together forming a plot in size 103.7 by 71.4 by 100.8 by 48.6, on Riverside avenue, north-east corner of Eighty-eighth street, opposite Riverside Park. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. L. Owen, Esq., Referee, of one house and lot, 18.9 by 102.2, on West Eighty-third street, north side, 275 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Theodore Hinsdale, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 65.9, on Macdougal street, north-west corner of Amity street. Also, similar sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, with improvements, on East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, north side, 315 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James P. Campbell, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 20.8 by 100.5, on East Sixtieth street, south side, 45 feet west of Third avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Supreme Court sale, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land 90.7 by 100.2 by 58 by 78.11, with buildings, on Hudson street, south-east corner of Leonard street, known as Nos. 86, 88, 90, 92, and 94 Hudson street, and No. 6 Leonard street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 24.11 by 92, No. 423 West Sixteenth street, north side, 275.2 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together in size 100.10 by 100, on Tenth avenue, north-east corner of Ninety-seventh street.

By O. G. Bennett, at Flushing, Long Island, on the premises, at 12 M., public auction sale of a handsome two-story and basement mansard-roof house 25 by 36, with plot 50 by 150, on Franklin place, south side, about 225 feet east of Jamaica avenue, together with two lots, each 25 by 150, adjoining above, one on each side thereof.

By Roe H. Smith & Co., at Astoria, Long Island, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, Executrix's sale to close estate of Patrick Morris, deceased, of three desirable cottages, with plots, situate respectively on Camelia street and Flushing avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 three-story brick house and lot, East 113th st., s. s., 245 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 15x100.11	$4,900

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, April 27.

Ashland place, or Perry st., 40.11 ft. w. of Greenwich st., 22.9x irregular; Henrietta, wife of G. Starr, to A. Bliss	$9,400
Leonard st., s. s., 137.1 ft. e. of Centre st., 60.10 x about 78.2, irregular; E. P. Fabbri to Children's Aid Society	nom.
Same property; Five Points House of Industry to E. P. Fabbri	20,000
11th st., s. s., Nos. 270 and 272 West, 50x95.3; Philip Gomprecht to James McGovern	57,500
12th st., 99.9 ft. w. of 1st av., 19.7x68.4; R. F. Farrell to Dorothea Munsinger	9,050
41st st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th av., 200x98.9; M. T. Brennan, Sheriff, to the Municipal Oxygen Gas Company	5,860
58th st., s. s., 360 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.5; J. M. Koehler to B. Schwartz	18,000
50th st., s. s., 371.4 ft. west of 2d av., 19.2x100.5; Andreas Dold and L. Bezinger to Caroline, wife of Levi Jacobs	16,500
51st st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d. av., 20x100; E. C. Brooks to Leopold Silverthau	21,625
52d st., n. s., 40 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x63.3; Eliot Sanford to S. C. Wall	7,200
53d st., s. s., 255.7 ft. w. of 3d av., 25.7x102; John Noe to S. M. Bahls	8,800
54th st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x102, M. Roche, to David Roche	5,000
84th st., n. s., 181.8 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x102; Simeon Guttman, to Charles Miller	15,000
106th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x100.1; M. A. Callahan, to John Kennedy	5,000
2d av., w. s., 104.11 ft. n. of 36th st., 18.6x100.5; Leopold Silverthau, to E. C. Brooks	12,000
3d av., s. e. corner 61st st., 60.5x70; James McGovern, to P. Gomprecht	115,000
Manhattan st., n. s., indefinitely located, 50x100; Bernhard Schwartz to Eliza, wife Henry Eisner	5,200

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

5th av., w. s., 77.5 ft. n. of 11th st., 25.10x100; Isabella and Charles Miller, heirs, to Simeon Guttman	$26,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, Nos. 78 and 80; New st., No. 17, rooms Nos. 8 and 9, basement, 3 1-6 year, per year	3,000

UGLY GREG.

From the Detroit Free Press.

At the Detroit House of Correction a year or so ago, the high white-washed walls of the corridors were furnished with brackets and flower-pots to relieve the monotony and take away some of the gloom. One would scarcely think that the rough-looking, wicked men sent there for robbery, burglary, arson, and graver crimes, would have cared for the change, yet they gladly welcomed it. A rose, or geranium, or tulip, or pink, seemed to bring liberty and sunshine a little nearer, and to drive the evil out of their hearts, and it was a strange sight to see hardened criminals watering and nourishing the tender plants and watching their daily growth.

Two or three months before the brackets were hung up a prisoner came from one of the Territories—an old, sullen-looking, bad-tempered man, convicted of robbing the mails. They called him "Greg." as short for Gregory, and it wasn't long before they made it "Ugly Greg." He was ugly. He refused to work, cared nothing for rules and regulations, and twenty-eight days out of his first month were spent in the "solitary" for bad behavior. He was expostulated with, threatened and punished, but he had a will as hard as iron. He hadn't a friend in the prison, and the knowledge of it seemed to make him more ugly and desperate. When the brackets were hung up there was one to spare, and it was placed near the door of Ugly Greg.'s cell until another spot could be found. No one had any hope that the old man's heart could be softened, and some said he would dash the flower-pot to the floor.

When he came in from the shops his face expressed surprise at sight of the little green rosebuds so close to the door of his cell. He scented it, carefully placed it back, and it was noticed that the hard lines melted out of his face for a time. No one said anything to him, but the next morning before he went to work he carefully watered the rose, and his eyes lost something of their sullen look. Would you believe that the little rose-bush proved more powerful than all the arguments and threats of the keepers? It did, strangely enough. As the days went by the old man lost his obstinacy and his gloominess, and he obeyed orders as well and as cheerfully as the best man in prison. His face took on a new look, his whole bearing changed, and the keepers looked at him and wondered if he could be the man Greg. of four or five months before. He watched the rose as a mother would watch a child, and it came to be understood that it was his. While some of the other flowers died from want of care, the rose-tree grew and thrived and made the old man proud. He carried it into his cell at night and replaced it in the morning, and sometimes he would talk to it as if it were a human being. Its presence opened his lonesome heart and planted good seed there, and from the day the bracket was hung up no keeper had the least trouble with Ugly Greg.

A few weeks ago he was taken sick, and when he went to the hospital the rose-tree went with him, and was placed where the warm sun could give it the nourishment it needed. After a day or two it was hoped that the old man would get better, but he kept sinking and growing feebler. So long as his eyes were open he would watch the rose, and when he slept he seemed to dream of it. One day when the nurse found an opening bud he rejoiced as heartily as if his pardon papers had arrived. The bud was larger next day, and the rose could be seen bursting through. The flower-pot was placed on the bed, near the old man's face, that he might watch the bud blossom into a rose, and he was so quiet that the nurse did not approach him again for hours. The warm Spring sun glided in through the bars and kissed the opening bud, and then fell off in showers over the old man's pale face, erasing every line of guilt and ugliness which had ever been raised.

At noon the nurse saw that the rose had blossomed, and she whispered in the old man's ear:

"Greg., Greg., the rose has blossomed—wake up."

He did not move. She felt his cheek and it was cold.

Ugly Greg. was dead.

One hand rested under his gray locks, while the other clasped the flower-pot, and the new-born rose bent down until it almost touched his cold face. His life had gone out just when his weeks of weary watching for a blossom were to be repaid, but the rose-tree's mission was accomplished.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN OFFER IS WANTED FOR THE BEAUTIFUL medium-sized four-story house, No. 49 West 49th st., recently built and finished in the best manner by Leaster; completely arranged and with every modern improvement; college lease; ground rent, $280. This is the most desirable location for residences, being positively restricted against nuisances.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

REDUCED PRICES!!!!!
New complete list of houses for sale, issued gratis, published 26th inst.
Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

NO. 36 WEST 32D ST.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone dwelling; all modern improvements; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to owner, JAMES L. WHITE, No. 307 Lexington av., or to JAMES H. SKIDMORE, No. 62 Cedar st.

$47,500.—39TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and Park avs.—For sale, a full-sized four-story house in perfect order; terms easy; a bargain.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CLOSE TO 5TH AV., ON COLUMBIA College property, a very superior house, of full size, at a low price, on easy terms and with immediate possession. For particulars and permit, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

FIFTY-THIRD ST., BROADWAY AND 51ST ST.—Four-story, brown-stone, cabinet-trimmed, extra plumbed, first-class house, just finishing at the reduced price of labor. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.

FOR SALE—ON ASTOR LEASE, CHEAP—TWO new brown-stone houses, Nos. 342 and 344 West 46th st.; three stories and basement, 20x50x100. Inquire on the premises.

A FINE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, WITH extra lot and stable connecting, near 5th av., on Murray Hill, for sale very cheap.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 176 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale at Dobbs Ferry, within five minutes' walk south of the depot, a gentleman's residence; first-class brick house, all modern improvements; suitable for Winter as well as a Summer residence; wide piazzas front and rear; six acres of beautiful land, running from Broadway to the river, with a large frontage on the same; splendid shade; fruit, shrubbery, and ornamental trees in abundance; fine garden, with all kinds of small fruits and elegant lawn; large stable and carriage-house; pure spring water supplies the house and stable; natural flow; the location and neighborhood are unsurpassed. This place is offered at a great bargain on easy terms, with immediate possession. Photograph, permits, and fuller particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

ISLANDS.—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL GROUP IN the United States for sale at a great bargain. These islands are within thirty miles of New-York and three-quarters of a mile from the main land; contain about 150 acres of the best kind of farming land, producing large crops of grass without manure; a large house and barns, &c. This is an opportunity to get a choice property, for many purposes, which cannot be equaled for beauty and health. RIKER & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

FOR SALE—FARM AT TUCKAHOE, IN CITY OF Yonkers, Westchester County, sixteen miles from Grand Central Depot, fronting on Central av., and known as the Thomas B. Underhill farm, containing about 125 acres; fine view; delightfully located; parties wishing grounds for college or public institution would do well to examine. Inquire of the Executors on the premises, or of H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d av., New-York.

FOR SALE—TERMS MODERATE—AT RICHFIELD Springs, Otsego County, N. Y., a country-seat, situated on an elevated position overlooking the village, at a quarter of an hour's walk from the depot, with eighty acres of land in fine farming condition; also, dwelling-house, (Swiss cottage,) barns, carriage-house, ice-house, (filled,) &c. Apply to
L. J. CARPENTER, No. 68 Wall st., New-York,
Or ELLWOOD & TULLER, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

OYSTER BAY PROPERTY.—HALF MILE SHORE FRONT.—Beautiful building sites at private sale by owners; extensive view of Long Island Sound, Oyster Bay, and Cold Spring Harbors; quantities from 10 to 200 acres. For particulars apply to THOMAS YOUNGS, Oyster Bay, Long Island, or YOUNGS & KENT, No. 239 Broadway, New-York City.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE PIERREPONT House, Old Lyme, Conn.; this hotel is new and elegantly furnished; it commands a fine view of Long Island Sound and Connecticut River; has gas and water. Apply to D. CHADWICK, Old Lyme, Conn.

FOR SALE—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, A splendid country residence of twenty-one acres, with 800 feet water right on the bay; extensive dwellings, outbuildings, graperies, &c.; terms easy. Apply to C. M. GIGNOUX, Montauk Insurance Company, No. 120 Broadway.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS.—MINERAL LANDS for sale; valuable parcels, favorably situated in the mining region; also several silver and gold bearing veins will be sold on royalties. Apply to W. C. JOHNSON, Newburyport.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—MORRISTOWN, N. J. a house with six bedrooms, bath, &c.; excellent stable, garden, and orchard; high ground near depot; free from malaria and mosquitoes. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st.; THEO. AYRES, Morristown.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—HAMILTON & WALLIS (NO. 30 Pine st.) offer for sale and rent, furnished or unfurnished, some elegant properties; Mountain Cliff, Side, or Ridge opposite.

TWENTY BUILDING LOTS AT WOODSIDE, Long Island, will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars, address F. KESSLER, No. 347 Madison st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—200 ACRES, EXCELLENT soil; fine buildings; five miles from Newburg and Cornwall. For particulars address J. A. SANDS, No. 80 Water st., Newburg, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of New-York.—JAMES HALL, William Brown, Virgil De Escoriaza, and Isaac Bernheimer, Trustees, complainants, vs. JOHN SCHNEIDER and Christina Schneider, his wife, Charles Robinson, and William G. Hawkins, as Assignees in Bankruptcy of said John Schneider, Heyman Meyer, Julius Stich, as assignee of Jacob M. Hertz, Simon Bernheimer, John H. Lewis, Francis Cayhill, and the National Mohawk Valley Bank, defendants.—In pursuance of a decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled cause on the twentieth day of April A. D. 1875, I hereby give notice that on TUESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1875, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, in the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings, I will sell, or cause to be sold, at public auction, the lands and premises described as follows, to wit: All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the south-westerly corner of Scholes and Smith streets; thence running southerly along Smith street, one hundred and fifty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Meserole street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Smith street, fifty feet, to Meserole street; thence westerly along Meserole street, one hundred and fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with Meserole street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet, to Scholes street, and thence easterly along Scholes street, two hundred and twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning. And also all that certain other tract, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the ward aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north-westerly corner of Scholes and Smith streets, and running thence westerly along Scholes street, one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with Scholes street, one hundred feet, to Smith street, and thence southerly along Smith street, one hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated at Brooklyn, April 20, 1875.
B. LINCOLN BENEDICT, Special Master,
Corner Montague and Clinton streets, Brooklyn.
Messrs. BLUMENSTEIL & ASCHER,
Solicitors for Complainants, No. 322 Broadway, New-York.
ap26-2aw5wM&Th*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the GLENHAM COMPANY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—In pursuance and by virtue of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, made in the above-entitled matter, bearing date the 24th day of April, in the year 1875, I, the undersigned, Floyd Bailey, the Trustee of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt, and the Receiver appointed by said order, will sell at public auction, in front of the room formerly occupied as a counting-room by the said Glenham Company, upon the said premises at Glenham, in the town of Fishkill, on the 25th day of May, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, by Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., auctioneers:

All those certain tracts of land in the town of Fishkill, in the County of Dutchess, and State of New-York, situated on both sides of the Fishkill Creek, and known as the mill, property, and farm of the Glenham Company, containing in all about two hundred and forty-five acres of land, with the rights in said Fishkill Creek, and the water-power and rights and privileges to the said premises belonging or appertaining, as the same have been heretofore held and enjoyed by the Glenham Company, with the mill and shops, dwelling-houses, barns, and all other buildings and improvements thereon, and all the engines, boilers, machinery, shafting, belting, tools, utensils, implements, furniture, fixtures, and other personal property of every kind and description now in or upon said premises heretofore belonging to the Glenham Company, and now vested in the undersigned, Floyd Bailey, as Trustee and Receiver; and also the good-will of the business heretofore carried on upon said premises by said Glenham Company; and also a certain lot of woodland, situate on the north-west side of the Fishkill Mountain, in said town of Fishkill, containing about twenty-eight and a half acres, and a certain other mountain wood lot, in the town aforesaid, containing about ten acres.

And also one equal undivided fourth part of certain tracts of land and water rights and privileges situated at and near Whaley Pond, in the town of Pawling, in said County of Dutchess.

All of which said tracts of land and premises to be sold as above stated are fully described in the petition of the undersigned Floyd Bailey, Trustee, in the matter of the Glenham Company, bankrupt, sworn April 13, 1875, on file in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court in and for the Southern District of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, and reference is made to such petition for such full description by which said premises will be sold and conveyed. —Dated New-York, April 28, 1875.
FLOYD BAILEY, Trustee.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Attorneys for Trustee.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

South-west corner of Grand and Suffolk sts.,
Under the direction of WILLIAM T. HORN, Esq., Referee,
Will be sold at auction on FRIDAY, April 30, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. The above valuable lot is known as No. 389 Grand st., being 25 feet front and 70 feet deep on Suffolk st.

A. J. BLEEKER & SON, Auctioneers.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, AT 12 M., AT EXCHANGE Salesroom, one lot on 80th st., 281.6 feet west of East-side Boulevard; size, 25 by half block. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

103 LOTS,
comprising the
TWO BLOCKS OF LAND BOUNDED BY
2D AV., THE EAST RIVER,
100TH AND 101ST STS.,
with
WATER FRONT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on
THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1875,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

By order of THOMAS J. McCAHILL and ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, Attorneys, the 103 City Lots, bounded by 2d av. and the East River, 100th and 101st sts., comprising TWO BLOCKS OF LAND, WITH WATER FRONT. The sale will be absolute and in lots to suit purchasers.

60 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

For maps and full particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.; THOMAS J. McCAHILL, No. 9 Pine st.; THOMAS P. FOWLER, (Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler,) No. 29 Wall st. (Drexel Building.)

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—GEORGE ETTLINGER against FREDERICK STEGMILLER, CHARLES G. GOELLER, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action on the 6th day of October, 1874, I, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by Vernon K. Stevenson, Jr., auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Delancey street, distant fifty (50) feet and three (3) inches westerly from the north-westerly corner of Norfolk and Delancey streets, running thence northerly and parallel with Norfolk street sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches, thence easterly and parallel with Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the centre of a party wall, thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches to the northerly side of Delancey street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New-York, March 4, 1875.
JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 37 Park row.
The above sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, April 12, 1875, at the same place and hour.
Dated March 29, 1875. JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The above sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, April 26, 1875, at the same place and hour.
Dated April 12, 1875. JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The above sale is hereby adjourned to FRIDAY, April 30, 1875, at the same place and hour.
Dated April 26, 1875. JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the assignee of the estate of RICHARD A. ROBERTSON, bankrupt, will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, the 14th day of May, 1875, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day at the Ridgefield Park Hotel, at Ridgefield Park, in the township of Ridgefield, County of Bergen and State of New-Jersey, the following described real property, subject to all liens, mortgages, and incumbrances thereon, belonging to the said estate, of said bankrupt, viz.: an undivided one-half of about one hundred and sixty acres of land, situated at said Ridgefield Park to the easterly of and adjoining the grounds of said hotel, on which are two small dwelling houses and out-buildings; also, one hundred and ninety-six lots of land, each twenty-five feet wide by one hundred and twenty feet deep, handsomely laid out for building lots at said Ridgefield Park to the northerly of, and adjoining said hotel grounds. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at his office at No. 7 Park place, in the City of New-York.—Dated April 19, 1875.
WILLIAM W. SECOMBE, Assignee.
ap22-1aw3wTh

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEES' SALE OF
VALUABLE LOTS,
ON RIVERSIDE AND 11TH AVS.,
99TH AND 102D STS., AND
WATER-LOTS, ON 12TH AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MAY 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned Trustees, under the will of William P. Furniss, deceased, twenty-eight very valuable lots, situate on Riverside and 11th avs., 99th and 102d sts., also, five water-lots, on 12th av., between 99th and 102d sts.
Title perfect. Sale absolute, and without reserve.
Seventy per cent may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.
S. R. C. FURNISS,
MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN, } Trustees.
JACOB D. VERMILYE,

ABSOLUTE SALE OF PROPERTY—NO. 125 Macdougal st., corner of Amity, 29th of April, 1875, by RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building; steam in all five stories; now let for $3,000 per annum; a good investment.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND, (COMMUNICATIONS by ferry from New-York in thirty-five minutes and by horse cars from Brooklyn,) the estate of the late Theodore Sedgwick, comprising twenty acres of land, with grape-house, garden, stable, and other outbuildings. The house contains nine rooms. This valuable property will be let for $1,000 a year, or on more favorable terms in case of a lease.
Also a water-front of 500 feet close by the terminus of the New-York and Bay Ridge Railroad, (to be completed in a few months,) to be let separately on an improvement lease.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT—AT PIERMONT, ON THE HUDSON, one hour from Jersey City by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, a large double house, fifteen rooms, furnished or unfurnished, about thirteen acres, high ground, with barn, &c.
Splendid inland and river views.
Apply to THOMAS, No. 62 Liberty st., New-York.

FURNISHED.—A NEW CABINET-FINISHED four-story house, between 5th and Madison avs., near Central Park, for sale low, or to let at a moderate rent to private family, for one to three years, owner going abroad in May. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st., or of Rev. CLARENCE BUEL, owner, on the premises, No. 25 East 73d st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, 20x50; entirely new; all modern improvements, including gas-fixtures; west of and near Central Park; rent only $700.
Apply to JOHN W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.,
or TIMPSON & PEET, Broadway and 44th st.

LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED, AT TARRYTOWN.—A new and very desirable villa cottage in choice location, within ten minutes walk of station, containing ten rooms and every modern convenience; terms moderate; possession immediate. Apply to owner, at No. 79 Warren st.

REDUCED RENTS!!!!!!!
New complete list of houses to let, furnished and unfurnished, issued gratis, published to-day. Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

UNFURNISHED, TO LET—THE THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, all modern improvements, in perfect order, No. 54 Prospect place, between 41st and 42d sts., (three blocks from Grand Central Depot,) rent $800. Apply to W. S. MELDRUM, No. 132 Church st.

THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 136 East 58th st., to let or lease; also flats in house No. 570 Lexington av.; from $40 to $50 per month. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ONE OF THE PLEASantest places at Cornwall on the Hudson. Good house, stables for four horses, fine view, plenty of fruit, good garden, (all planted.) For further particulars apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d av.

AT TARRYTOWN AND ALL ALONG THE Hudson, to let and for sale, with immediate possession, beautiful cottages, houses, and elegant residences, fully and handsomely furnished, at low prices, for season or year. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY and attic English basement house No. 247 West 23d st., with double staircase and two bath-rooms. Apply to P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., No. 63 Broadway, or A. LEAMAN, No. 217 West 23d st.

MAPLEWOOD, SOUTH ORANGE, NEAR STATION, ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.—Cottage, furnished; one-third acre; stable; twenty fruit-trees; rent taken in board; very healthy.
J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.

TO LET—FRENCH FLATS ON 6TH AV., NEAR the Park; eight to ten rooms en suite, newly frescoed and in best condition. For plans and terms apply to C. T. BARNEY, United States Express Office, No. 82 Broadway.

A VERY CONVENIENT MEDIUM SIZE house, with improvements; in fine condition; to let partly furnished, at a bargain; two minutes from depots. F. TOMKINS, (Woodside,) Newark, N. J., or H. C. BROWN, No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET IN MONTCLAIR, N. J.—COTTAGE, eight rooms; water and range in kitchen; delightfully located amid all country surroundings; garden, fruit, berries, and nuts; rent moderate. Address Post Office Box No. 43, Bloomfield.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—THE WELL-LOcated very fine high stoop dwelling-house No. 582 7th av., corner 41st st.; all improvements; dumb-waiter, bay windows; a very cheerful house; $1,300. OWNER, No. 723 6th av., near 41st st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COTTAGE OF TEN rooms on the Heights of Westchester, east of Irvington, five acres, with a variety of fruit and very healthy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or at Irvington Depot.

TO LET—AT REDUCED PRICE A DESIRABLE French flat; eight rooms; modern improvements; on West 38th st.; strictly respectable. R. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 919 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

NINTH WARD.—LOWER PARTS OF MODERN three-story high-stoop houses No. 109 Bank st. and No. 774 Greenwich st.; all improvements; good yards and rear. RUFUS KING, No. 67 7th av.

TO LET—IN WEST 72D ST.; WIDE STREET; near Park entrance; pleasant place; 8th avenue cars near; rent cheap. Inquire of K. VAN AKEN, No. 218 West 15th st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.—HOUSES to rent, season or year, all prices; Greenwich, Riverside, Stamford; several with shore fronts.
J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE No. 151 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, Jr., Nos. 8 and 10 Pine st.

TO LET—AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J., A THREE story brick house, about ten minutes' walk from the depot. For particulars apply on the premises, or to A. B. MARSH, No. 66 Wall st., New-York.

TO LET, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—FURNISHed house, with water and gas; lovely location. Inquire of S. W. COE, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 158 West 14th st., near 7th av. Apply o T. H. BAROWSKY, No. 14 Wall st.

TO LET—HAIGHT HOUSE, No. 2 EAST 15TH st., parlor, two bedrooms, and bath-room. Apply to Janitor.

$1,400 PER YEAR.—TO LET, FOR SIX months or longer, well furnished house, No. 206 West 40th st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NORWALK, Conn., to let. Address Post Office Box No. 206, at that place.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STONE DWELLING NO. 465 Tompkins av., near Fulton, Brooklyn; partly furnished. Rent $750. Apply to OWNER, No. 473.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet. One office 31x13 feet.
These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, AND 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE PLACE,
ALL NEAR WALL ST.,
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD ST.

TO LET—THE STORE, DWELLING, AND stable, No. 15 Forsyth st.; will put in order; rent, $700 per annum.
Also, second floor and attic, No. 127 Waverly place; will put in order; rent. $25 per month.
Also, large basement, store, and hallway, No. 46 Hudson st.; $25 per month. THORNTON M. RODMAN,
Real Estate Agent,
No. 696 Broadway,
North-east corner 4th st.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to owner,
ROBERT J. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, NOS. 446, 448, and 450 Water st.; will be let singly or together, and altered to suit tenant. Apply to
C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

OFFICES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building, with elevator, No. 50 Wall st. Apply to THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

STORE NO. 416 4TH AV. TO LET OR LEASE for a light business, cheap; has plate-glass front. Apply to owner, ROBT. J. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN WANTED.—Must have grounds about it in lawn and shade, and be within one hour of New-York City Hall. Any party wishing to lease their place for a year or two can find a desirable tenant, (a small family of adults,) by addressing, with full particulars and rent, which must be low, S. N. W., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE bonds of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company, issued for lease of Flint and Holly Railroad, and also the principal of those bonds, maturing May 1, will be paid at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st.
The May coupons of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Consolidated Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, Broadway.
H. C. POTTER, Treasurer.
EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 28, 1875.

F. CHANDLER, President. M. F. READING, Cashier.
THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION }
OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875. }
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE Per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to stockholders on and after May 1.
The transfer books will be closed from now until the 1st of May. M. F. READING, Cashier.

NOTICE.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
LANSING, April 26, 1875. }
The interest due May 1, 1875, on the War Bounty Loan bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York. WILLIAM B. McCREERY,
State Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after May 1, 1875, the coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the South-side Railroad of Long Island, becoming due that day, will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, New-York City. Coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Railroad Company of Long Island, also becoming due May 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the company, No. 11 Mercer st., New-York City. THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE }
RAILROAD COMPANY, 2D AV., CORNER 63D ST., }
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1875. }
THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE on and after May 1, 1875, will be paid at the Bank of North America.
WILLIAM S. THORN, Treasurer.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1875. }
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 3d May. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, }
CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST., }
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1875. }
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE Capital stock of this bank has been declared payable, free of taxes, on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer-books will be closed from that date, to be reopened on May 3.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, }
No. 29 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1875. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, payable on and after May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from April 30 until May 30.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875. }
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. has this day been declared by this bank from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of May next. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

EASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS.
The coupons due May 1, on the Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine st.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, (NO. 9,) ON THE bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, and of the Central Colorado Improvement Company, (No. 6,) will be paid, on and after that date, upon presentation at our office.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE mortgage bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of May next, at the New-York office of the company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING }
ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1875. }
THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1875, FROM the Norfolk City Water Bonds, will be paid at this bank. R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'s Steam Marble Works, 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.
Approved March 2, 1875.
JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, }
No. 177 MONTAGUE ST., CORNER OF CLINTON, }
BROOKLYN, N. Y. April 22, 1875. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Brooklyn Trust Company for the election of six Trustees to take the places of those whose terms of office will then expire, and of three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the offices of the company, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., on MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M.
WM. R. BUNKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, }
PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., }
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1875. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 12. By order of the Board,
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1875. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 30th day of April until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of May. ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1875.

HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING RAILROAD BONDS: Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western; New-Jersey Midland; New-York and Oswego Midland; Montclair, Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western; Peoria and Rock Island; Chicago, Danville and Vincennes; Northern Pacific, are requested to communicate with the RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION, No. 152 Broadway, New-York

A WESTERN CAPITALIST WITH SEVERAL Hundred Thousand Dollars' worth of Railroad Bonds, Lands, and other Securities, would engage in an Insurance, Banking, or other business, where additional securities are required, on a fair basis at once; business confidential. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN }
RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., }
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875. }
FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.
The Stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the third (3d) day of May next.
The polls will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 22 until the morning of May 4, 1875.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has made application for the renewal of certificate No. 218 for twenty-five shares of stock of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, issued to Joseph H. Dulles and Wm. J. Watson, Assignees, and dated the 24th day of January, 1835, the same having been lost or destroyed.
GEORGE SERGEANT,
Attorney for Wm. J. Watson's estate.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY, No. 9 NASSAU ST., }
AND BY THE ELEVATOR, No. 11 PINE ST. }
HOLDERS OF STOCK ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that the assessment of one per cent. upon the stock will be received until the 30th inst. After that date cost of advertisement and telegraphing will be charged. MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.
Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

N. Y. MUTUAL GAS; GREAT WESTERN INS.; NATIONAL TRUST; THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD, and N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Stocks BOUGHT AND SOLD BY W. C. NOYES, 4 AND 6 PINE ST.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY BONDS and other A1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent. interest promptly paid. For sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPECIALTY, and bought by the old established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

MINNESOTA STATE 7 PER CENT. DEFERRED BONDS, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

CINCINNATI LOAN.

$1,500,000 MUNICIPAL BONDS.

THE UNSOLD BALANCE OF THE 7 3-10TH LOAN OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI

Are offered for sale in Coupon Bonds of **$1,000** each bearing seven and three-tenths (**7 3-10**) per cent. annual interest, payable half yearly, Jan. **1** and July **1**, at the American Exchange National Bank, in New-York, where also the principal becomes due in **1902**.

These bonds are part of an issue of $10,000,000 authorized to be made for the construction, **BY THE CITY OF CINCINNATI,** of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, which, being owned by the city, its income is paid directly into the Treasury of Cincinnati. **THE AMOUNT NOW OFFERED FORMS THE ENTIRE UNSOLD BALANCE OF THE LOAN;** eight millions and one-half having been heretofore marketed, and are mostly held by leading insurance companies, savings banks, and estates.

Each proposal will state the rate of premium that is bid, to which will be added accrued interest from Jan. 1 to date of payment, and **NO BID LESS THAN 102 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST WILL BE CONSIDERED.**

Full payment may be made and the bonds delivered on **MAY 15**, or at the pleasure of the bidder, at any date not later than July **1**. In case of deferred payments a marginal deposit of five per cent. will be required.

Allotments to the highest bidders will be made as early as possible after the opening of the bids.

The right is reserved to reject any proposals, and to allot a portion of any bid, should the total bid for exceed the amount offered.

The undersigned, under authority of the Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, will receive sealed proposals at the

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
FOR
$1,500,000 7 3-10 Per Cent. Bonds,

being the balance of the said city loan, in accordance with the above advertisement.

Bids will be opened **MAY 10**, prox., at noon.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 31 NASSAU ST.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1875.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE capital stock of the Cotton Exchange Trust Company will be opened on the 4th of May next at the office of Louis H. Zerega & Co., No. 1 William st.
FREDERIC ZEREGA,
Secretary of the meeting of incorporators.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

AUCTION SALES.

A
V
AVERY
R
Y

SAM. P. AVERY'S
ENTIRE COLLECTION
OF
PAINTINGS,
(Exclusively foreign.)
Now on exhibition, DAY AND EVENING, at the
SOMERVILLE GALLERY,
No. 82 5th av.
Where they will be
SOLD AT AUCTION!
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 4.

Mr. AVERY will not undertake to praise this collection; great names do not always represent great works, they will be properly judged by the public. He consigns them to their hands.

They number nearly one hundred, and include examples of the French, Belgian, German, Spanish, and Italian schools. They were either painted expressly to his order, or selected by him in Europe; they have never been in other hands, neither have they been offered at auction, or ever exposed for sale except in his private rooms. Many of them are the latest works of the artists, and therefore they are to the public essentially a new collection.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
ELEGANT MARBLE STATUARY AND REAL BRONZES,
At the private residence of
J. T. VAN RENSSELAER, ESQ.,
NO. 136 WEST 46TH ST.
By Edward Schenck, on THURSDAY, 29th inst., at 10:30 o'clock, as above, the entire furniture contained in said house.

NOTICE OF SALE.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned, as Assignee in Bankruptcy of THEODORE ROSS and L. JAQUELIN SMITH, bankrupts, will sell at public auction, at 12 o'clock noon, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of April, 1875, at No. 112 Pearl street, in New-York City, by John H. Draper, Auctioneer, 75 bales and 16 rolls of gunnybagging, 17 boxes Ross & Smith's soap, 14 boxes superior starch, 9 boxes Macy's Adamant candles, 30 half-boxes Macy's Adamant candles, 21 boxes of superfine carbonate of soda, 8 kegs soda, 15 cases lye, 3 kegs of syrup, 1 bag pepper, 1 bag pimento, 14 bales twine, 10 bundles twine, 53 bundles ties, 1 case assorted pickles, 1 coil rope, 6 boxes bread preparation, platform scale, 3 stone trucks, 1 sugar mill, 1 shovel, 1 safe, 5 upright desks, 3 sitting desks, 1 letter-press, 1 umbrella stand, 1 clock, 2 stoves, 14 chairs, 1 large table, 1 sample case, 2 shelvings, 2 water-coolers, 1 wardrobe, 1 shovel, 1 coal-hod, 1 copper kettle, 1 stencil box and appurtenances.
HENRY H. CROCKER, Assignee, &c.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.
At the private residence No. 150 2d av.
THIS THURSDAY MORNING, at 10:30 o'clock,
the entire contents of the above house, as left by the owners, recently deceased,
comprising dining-room, bedroom, parlor, library, and kitchen furniture,
carpets, mirrors, piano, cut glass, black-walnut and rosewood furniture, china, Chinese dinner set, linen, mattresses, pictures, engravings, ornaments, bric-a-brac, &c., &c. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.,
Auctioneers.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—IN CHANCERY OF NEW-Jersey.—Between HUGO SUTRO, complainant, and GUSTAVE WAGNER, defendant.—On bill, &c.—Pursuant to an order issued out of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, made in the above-stated cause, and bearing date the 16th day of March, A. D. 1875, the undersigned, Receiver appointed in said cause, will sell at public auction, through Messrs. Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., at their auction-rooms, Nos 112 and 114 Duane street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of May, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of silk and worsted braids, cord buttons, fringes, loops, and other dress trimmings, being the balance of the manufactured stock of said firm of Wagner & Sutro. E. N. MILLER, Receiver,
No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN EXEcution, I will sell at public auction on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
NO. 13 BOWERY,
shawls, collars, ruffling, laces, white goods, linens, embroideries, gents' furnishing goods, woolens, flannels, gloves, hosiery, shirts and drawers, ladies' undergarments, notions, fancy goods, &c.
Sale positive; dealers invited. Catalogues and goods ready on morning of sale.
W. C. CONNER, Sheriff.
WILLIAM H. BURNS, Deputy.

SALE OF FURNITURE BELONGING TO THE Rev. John Thomson, D. D., at his residence, No. 150 West 37th st. on FRIDAY, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Sale of Library will commence at 4 P. M. same day.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY WANTED for a company now forming for manufacturing purposes; a first-class business man who will take stock to a small amount ($10,000 to $15,000) can secure a salaried position and share in large dividends. Business is regularly established, and only requires more capital, as will be shown, to pay 150 per cent. net profit. Address HARMONY, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES A respectable young physician to become interested with him in two promising proprietary remedies requiring but trifling capital and no interference with practice. Address, with name, &c., APOTHECARY, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

TO TANNERS.—HIDES TANNED PERFECTLY IN two months, without injury to the leather. Capital wanted to introduce patent in the United States. Address L'ESCUYER, Post Office Box No. 4,848.

$10,000 CAPITAL WANTED, WITH active partner to join the advertiser in the iron foundry business, already established. Principals only address FOUNDRY, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1875. }

Sealed proposals to furnish timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 8th of June next, at which time the bids will be opened

The proposals must be addressed to the "*Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington,*" and must be indorsed "*Proposals for Timber, &c., for the Navy,*" that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will inclose their bids in separate envelopes for each yard, indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy-yard, and the purchasing Paymaster for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

Bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish. The guarantors must be certified by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Under the provisions of section 3,722 of the Revised Statutes, the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department will not be received.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

Class No —, Live Oak; No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 6, Yellow Pine Plank; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank, Boards; No. 15, White Ash; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38 Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39 Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paint; No. 58, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 59, Linseed-oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard-oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Fish-oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 72, Crucibles; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids, Photographic Material; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather; No. 80, Junk; No. 82, Bellows; No. 85, Anthracite Coal; No. 86, Semi-bituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No. 88, Charcoal, Coke.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards:

PORTSMOUTH.
Live Oak—Nos. 4, 16, 34, 35, 42, 43, 44, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 65, 69, 71, 73, 74, 85, 88.

BOSTON.
Live Oak—Nos. 1, 13, 15, 18, 23, 25, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 51, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 63, 64, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74, 77, 85, 87, 88.

NEW-YORK.
Live Oak—Nos. 4, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 43, 44, 56, 58, 59, 60, 64, 65, 70, 71, 80, 85, 86, 88.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 25, 34, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88.

WASHINGTON.
Nos 18, 23, 35, 43, 44, 53, 54, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78.

NORFOLK.
Live Oak—Nos. 3, 11, 15, 18, 22, 24, 43, 44, 49, 50, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 75, 78, 82, 88.

PENSACOLA.
Nos. 13, 15, 22, 23, 25, 71.

MARE ISLAND.
Nos. 24, 32, 33, 34, 35, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 78, 85, 87.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus, for Grammar School No. 42, on Allen st., near Canal st.
FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the place above named, until MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus for Grammar School No. 15, on 5th st., near Avenue D. GEORGE B. RHOAD,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Eleventh Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 4th day of May 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus, for Grammar School No. 18, on East 51st st., near Lexington av.
JULIUS KATZENBERG,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairs and alterations of the hot water heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 10, on Wooster st., near Bleecker st. EDWARD SCHELL,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Fifteenth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 19, 1875.

DRY GOODS, LUMBER, LEATHER, CODFISH, &c.—Proposals, Department of Public Charities and Correction, until May 6, 1875. "See *City Record.*"

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA BANKS, Guardian, &c., plaintiff, against FRIEDERICKE KOLLE, Christian Kolle, Karoline Strak, John W. Stevens, Calvin Stevens, Plowden Stevens, James McDonnell, George Palmer, William O'Donnell, John H. Edelmeyer, Julius Hilborn, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Christian Kolle, John H. Platt, Receiver, John Atkinson, defendants.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not served.) —To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 54 Wall street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 6, 1875.
ANDERSON & MAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 54 Wall street, New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 7th day of April, 1875.
ANDERSON & MAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ap29-1aw6wTh*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JAMES JAUNCEY and Leonie Jauncey, his wife, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. JAUNCEY and Alice Jane Jauncey, his wife, William J. Cruger, Eugene Cruger, James P. Cruger, and John H. Screven, as Guardian of the estate of Mary H. Screven, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office number 35 William street, in said City within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 31, 1875.
SHIPMAN, BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of April, 1875.
SHIPMAN, BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND,
ap29-1aw6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HARRY A. C. HINES, and STEPHEN A. GUINA, plaintiffs against ELIJAH S. HOUSE, defendant.—Summons—For relief. (Com. not served.)—To ELIJAH S. HOUSE: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the County Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 165 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
D. G. WILD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York City, on the 6th day of April, 1875. D. G. WILD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
a8-1aw6wTh*

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA...WED., April 28 | CUBA..........WED., May 5
ABYSSINIA...SAT., May 1 | *SCOTIA....WED., May 12

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, May 8, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, May 15, at 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Holland, Sat. May 1, 1 P. M. | France, Saturday, May 8, 7:30 A. M.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Erin, Sat., May 8, 7:30 A. M. | Spain, May 29, 11 A. M.
England, May 15, 1 P. M. | Egypt, June 5, 3 P. M.
The Queen, May 22, 7:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........SATURDAY, May 1
AMERIQUE, POUZOLZ..........SATURDAY, May 15
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ..........SATURDAY, May 29

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, May 8, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, May 15, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, May 22, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, May 29, at Noon

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

CALIFORNIA..........Sails Saturday, May 1, 2 P. M.
VICTORIA..........Sails Saturday, May 8, 9 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.

Steerage at lowest current rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,

from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, May 1.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Wednesday, May 5.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, May 5, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, May 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, May 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PORT ROYAL AND FERNANDINA STEAM-SHIP LINE.

Only through line to Florida without change.

The steam-ship LEO, DANIELS, master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will be dispatched for Fernandina, via Port Royal, on Thursday, April 29, at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 3 North River.

Rates of passage.

New-York to Fernandina, first-class..........$20 00
New-York to Jacksonville, first-class..........22 50
New-York to Augusta, first-class..........20 00

These rates include state-rooms and meals on the steamer.

Through tickets to all points in Florida.

The steam-ship NORTH POINT will follow on the 6th of May.

For freight or passage apply to
HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, April 29
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, May 13

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, June 1

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 15 and June 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLOMBIA.

CLARIBEL..........May 8.
ALPS..........May 29.

HAYTI and VENEZUELA.

ETNA..........April 29.
ANDES..........May 19.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, May 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall, via Savanilla.

ACAPULCO..........April 30, at 12 M.

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports. From San Francisco for Japan and China.

STEAMSHIP ——..........May 15

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MANHATTAN..........May 4, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........May 18, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER..........Wed., May 5
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Capt. JOHNSON..........Wed., May 19
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER..........Wed., June 2

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

DONAU..........May 1 | RHEIN..........May 15
MAIN..........May 8 | ODER..........May 22

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $24 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington: at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:4 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:4, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

FURNITURE.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES for Pianos, Furniture, and Baggage, in separate sections. Particular attention is called to our MOTH-PROOF CHESTS as a preventive against MOTH. New buildings, and everything first-class.

Principal office, No. 384 3d av.

Branch Offices, No. 1 East 22d st. and No. 1,284 Broadway.

A.—STORAGE.—WEST-SIDE STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Nos. 593, 634, 636 Hudson st., No. 779 Greenwich st., and No. 10 Abingdon square, for Furniture, Pianos, Baggage, Mirrors, and other family property, in separate closed rooms, of any size; lowest of rates; accessible during business hours; most extensive and responsible establishment in the business; goods received either day or night. R. TAGGART, Owner and Manager, office No. 593 Hudson st., (Abingdon square.)

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

STEAM-BOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE TO THE FRONT.

The magnificent steamers DREW, ST. JOHN, and DEAN RICHMOND have commenced making their regular trips to and from Albany. An important and much-needed improvement is the supplying of state-rooms with steam-pipes, which make them comfortable in the Spring and Fall months. This, with the great reduction of first-class

Fare to One Dollar,

and deck passage to FIFTY CENTS,

Leaving daily, Sunday excepted, at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal st., will make this one of the cheapest and most popular lines at present running between this City and Albany.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 21st..3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 20th....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 22d....4:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 21st..7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 24th....9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 22d.....7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th....11:30 A. M.	Friday, 23d.........8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 29th...1:00 P. M.	Monday, 26th......8:30 A. M.
Saturday, May 1..3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th..10:30 A. M.
	Friday, 30th.......1:00 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY.—STATE ROOMS WARMED by STEAM PIPES for the COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 50c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. Catskill, $1. Freight at reduced rates.
J. W. HANCOX.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,

No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SCHOOL, where music is a leading study and French the language of the house, a little girl would be received on favorable terms, as class-mate to an intelligent child under twelve. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 7, Babylon, Long Island.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; up-town, No. 1,275 Broadway.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, $5 each. Backward persons taught privately; ladies qualified as book-keepers and cashiers.

SELECT HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR children, where they will receive the best care and instruction. Circulars, address Principal, Miss A. E. CONOVER, Old Bridge, N. J.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—This school, finely located, in Southern Berkshire, will receive boys under thirteen on very moderate terms. JAMES BIRD, A. M., Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART,

No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts., open during the Summer.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

TEACHERS.

A BARRISTER.—PROFESSOR OF THE UNIVERSITY of Brussels, married and without children, well acquainted with ancient and modern languages, would receive a young gentleman of good family and education, whom he would prepare for the study of the law or any liberal profession. Apply to the Belgian *News*, initials Y. Z., at Brussels, Belgium, or to LEON LAUVAUX, Superintendent at the Clark Mine, Copper Harbor, Mich.

A LADY, WITH EXCELLENT CITY REFERENCES, would take a position as teacher of French and English in exchange for board, in City or country. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of ORSOR & LEE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The liabilities will be paid and all claims due the firm will be collected by ROBERT S. ORSER, at No. 7 Murray st., New-York City.

Dated New-York, April 24, 1875.
ROBERT S. ORSOR,
MAURICE LEE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of HARD & RAND, for the purpose of importing and dealing in coffee, and transacting a general commission business.
ANSON W. HARD,
GEO. C. RAND, Jr.
No. 111 Front st., New-York, April 20, 1875.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HENRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 349 West 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of Januray, 1875. ANDREW HUTTON, Executor.
ja21-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CHRISTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 418 West Twenty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1874.
SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, } Executors, &c., of
CHARLES R. CHRISTY, } Thomas Christy
HENRY J. CHAPIN, } deceased.
n12-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO N. MATTISON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. M. Martin, No. 51 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of December, 1874.
d31-law6mTh MARY D. MATTISON, Executrix.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDGAR SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Edgar Smith, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge, and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said Revised Statutes, and that the 21st day of May, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, April 28, 1875.
ap29-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of April, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT GLOVER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT MILBANK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Robert Milbank, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of May, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of April, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
ap15-law3wTh*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING HANDSOMELY-furnished house near Reservoir Park, will rent choice rooms at discount to party paying three months' advance—security given; splendid location for physician. Address IMMEDIATE, Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—TWO ROOMS, second floor, elegantly furnished; hot and cold water, and ample closet room; with or without private table; house and appointments first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 45 5TH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Desirable suites of apartments, with or without private table; also, entire floor from May 1 at Summer prices in the above pleasantly-located double house.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—PARLOR AND SECOND floors to let, with private table, or without board, to a family or party of gentlemen; liberal terms to permanent parties.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, for a family or a party of gentlemen: house and table first class.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 62 WEST.—DESIRABLE well-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board; Summer arrangement could be made reasonable; good location; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND-story front room, with front bedchamber, to let to a single gentleman, without board; house strictly private. No. 129 West 32d st., near 4th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A VERY DESIRABLE floor, newly furnished, with piano, &c.; en suite or separately, with or without private table; single rooms without board; moderate terms.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 217 WEST.—ENTIRE second floor; also third floor, front rooms, newly and elegantly furnished, to let, with board; private table if desired.

NO. 9 EAST 22D ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED large and small rooms on third and fourth floors to let, without board, to gentlemen; fine restaurant second door.

NO. 72 WILLOUGHBY ST., BROOKLYN.—Twelve minutes to Wall and Fulton Street Ferries; large, pleasant rooms; good table; references required.

LARGE, HANDSOME ROOMS, EN SUITE, to let at Summer rates; soon vacated; also other rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged. Apply to No. 57 West 11th st., one door east of 5th av.

NO. 43 WEST 35TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Rooms to rent, with board, on second and fourth floors, also large parlor; prices moderate; first-class; references.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished, private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table; also, rooms for gentlemen without board.

TO LET—TO A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN GENtleman, a comfortably furnished bedroom, or suitable for two friends; location central; terms moderate; bath and gas. No. 110 East 11th st., near 4th av.

NO. 219 EAST 12TH ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished room or suite, third story, front, in a private family; two blocks from Broadway; every convenience; no boarders.

SEVENTEENTH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, without board, for gentlemen only, at No. 104 East 17th st., between Union square and Irving place.

HANDSOME PARLOR AND BEDROOM with board, very low to a suitable, permanent party; house and location good; family, four adults. Inquire at No. 171 West 10th st.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th avs.—Two pleasant rooms on second floor, with board; small tables; table d'hote. H. LEFLER.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST.—A SMALL PRIVATE family would let second floor, furnished, with board, together or separately; also, single room to a gentleman, without board; terms moderate.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST ST.—PARTIES WISHING board for the months of May and June, can find elegant accommodations at Summer prices; references exchanged.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, with all modern improvements, to let without board, to gentlemen only, at No. 36 Irving place, opposite the Westminster Hotel.

FOURTH AV., NO. 280.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will rent a large sunny front room, on parlor floor, well furnished, with breakfast or full board; terms moderate; modern improvements; references.

A LARGE AND NICELY FURNISHED front room, in private house, to let to one or two gentlemen; references required. Apply at No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.—TWO DESIRABLE rooms together or separate; nice closets, water, and gas. Address No. 126 West 41st st.

A ROOM WITH SITTING-ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen on parlor floor, with board; references exchanged. At No. 194 West 10th st.

AT NO. 250 MADISON AV.—FINE SUITES OF rooms to let to families, with or without private table, at moderate prices.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO HALL ROOMS, one on third and one on fourth floor, with or without board; references exchanged.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at No. 155 Madison av. for families or single gentlemen; terms reasonable; reference required.

PARTIES WISHING HANDSOME ROOMS and board, with or without private table, apply at No. 309 5th av.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS offering a very desirable suite of rooms, with private table.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, a parlor and bedroom on fourth floor; plenty closets; references.

TO LET—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board; Summer prices; references. Apply at No. 147 West 43d st., near Broadway.

NO. 651 GREENWICH ST. — PLEASANT rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST.—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, connecting; also, one single room; gas, bath, &c.; without board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—ROOMS EN SUITE AND single, with first-class table; prices reasonable; references exchanged.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO LARGE, HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, third floor front; strictly first-class board; also, suite of two rooms, first floor.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITHOUT board, to gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 36 West 29th st., near Broadway.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—SINGLE ROOMS TO let, with board, to gentlemen; best references given and required.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—RECEPTION AND bed room, with hot and cold water, with board; also, two hall rooms; reference.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, en suite or singly; house and appointments first class; references exchanged.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—SECOND FLOOR, EN-suite, with private table, from April 28.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD AND LARGE ROOM WANTED BY a gentleman, in a small family where there are no other boarders. Location, between Lexington and 8th avs., and 23d and 45th sts. Terms not to exceed $10. Address E. B. S., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TWO SQUARE ROOMS AND ONE HALL room, with board for two gentlemen, their wives and mother; location between 9th and 23d sts., and 5th and 7th avs. Terms must be moderate. Address A. B. C., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, located between 6th and 8th avs., in neighborhood of 14th st.; terms not to exceed $16; references exchanged. Address W. B., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LENOX HOUSE,

GREENWICH, CONN.,

will be open by the 20th of May. This house is a branch of the Lenox House, No. 72 5th av., and is in no way connected with the old Tweed Club House.

THE SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE—One hour from City, via Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; all modern improvements; thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air, picturesque drives, and all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling. Rooms en suite or singly. Table d'hote or private. Terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

GREAT NECK HOUSE.

GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND,

Opens May 1 for permanent and transient guests: 100 yards from steam-boat landing, and two miles from railroad. The Steamer Seawanhaka leaves Peck slip every afternoon at 4 o'clock. Address as above.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

Will open for the season, May 15.
DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

SUMMER VACATION IN BERKSHIRE, AT MAPLEWOOD HALL, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—A region of rare attractions and "delicious surprises." But five hours from Boston and New-York. Open for guests May 1. Terms moderate. Address E. F. CARTER.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL WILL be opened on or about the 1st of June. For further particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SEA CLIFF.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 3, the steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip, Pier No. 24, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff 3:30 P. M., stopping at 33d st. each way. After June 1 will leave New-York at 8:30 A. M. and Sea Cliff 4 P. M. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DU BOIS, No. 119 South st., New-York, or J. H. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S. SPECIAL.

_ THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 1:30, BENEFIT OF THE DAN BRYANT FUND.

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN, with many of the original Winter Garden cast, including MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU, Mr. THOMAS MORRIS, &c., and the great company of Booth's Theatre. Seats now on sale.

Box-office open from 8 A. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON.

JARRETT & PALMER, Lessees and Managers.

☞ MISS NEILSON, ☜

whose departure for Europe at an early date is decided upon, and thus gives additional interest to her brief engagement, as

☞ HER FAREWELL TO AMERICA, ☜

will offer the fourth of a series of FOURTEEN IMPERSONATIONS, this

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 29,

by appearing in her powerful original part of

☞ AMY ROBSART, ☜

THE GRAND ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR PLAY, which will be presented EVERY NIGHT and at the SATURDAY MATINEES, is produced with great magnificence, the costly accessories of

SUPERB SCENERY,
DELIGHTFUL MUSIC,
BRILLIANT COSTUMES,

giving increasing effect to the efforts of a company of exceeding strength to whom the ASSIGNMENT OF CHARACTERS is made.

_ On MONDAY EVENING, May 10, MISS CLARA MORRIS AND MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD. MACBETH.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.

128TH TO 135TH TIME of Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of THE TWO ORPHANS.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, May 1, TWENTY-FIRST MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

LYCEUM THEATRE. RISTORI—NEXT WEEK.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—This morning commences the sale of seats for the LAST PERFORMANCES THAT MME. RISTORI WILL EVER GIVE in New-York, at the box office of the Lyceum Theatre, and at No. 701 Broadway.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, May 3 and 4—FIRST and ONLY representations of Giacometti's renowned RENATA DI FRANCIA, or THE HUGUENOTS. RISTORI in her original personation of RENATA.

WEDNESDAY, May 5—MARIE ANTOINETTE.

THURSDAY, May 6—Extra performance for the benefit of the Italian School Building Fund, when RISTORI will appear for the first time in FRENCH. ELIZABETH, after which LES ADIEUX DE JEANNE D'ARC.

FRIDAY—BENEFIT of Mme. RISTORI, and last night, when she appears in TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.

MEDEA, to conclude with a comedy in two acts, I PAZZI PER PROGETTO (Mad on Purpose.)

SATURDAY, May 8—RISTORI MATINEE D'ADIEU.

LYCEUM THEATRE—AIMEE'S LAST NIGHTS.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO and MATINEE of AIMEE in LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.

The sprightliest of French Operas Bouffes.

AIMEE in her original creation, ROSE MICHON, UNANIMOUSLY DECLARED HER BEST CHARACTER, and in which this week she will introduce in English the charming song and dance, "Pretty as a Picture," and also a most comical Tyrolienne, "LES CANARDS."

THE FLORALIA

AND LADIES' FAIR

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FREE TRAINING AND COOKING SCHOOLS of the Women's Educational and Industrial Society, will be held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Broadway and 35th st., from WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 28, to SATURDAY EVENING, May 1, concluding with an Oriental May-day Festival. Illustrations of Oriental life every evening at 8 o'clock by Greek, Turkish, and Armenian ladies and gentlemen; Russian, Samovar, and Nalifka. Children's Department with Punch and Judy, the Learned Pig, Grab-bag, Fishing-pond, Magic Illusions, &c. Dancing every evening; music by Lander.

PRIZES.

Prize	Value
Weber Grand Piano, value	$1,200
Solid Silver Tea Set, value	800
Brewster Phæton, value	600
Stive's Shifting-top Light Wagon, value	450

A magnificent Solid Silver Punch-bowl and Ladle, Gorham manufacture, value $1,000, will be awarded to the New-York City newspaper receiving the largest number of votes.

MME. BLANCHE.

GREAT SUCCESS of Mme. BLANCHE and her CONTINENTAL TROUPE of BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADIES, in La Statue Imaginaire and Tableaux Vivants.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, ROBINSON HALL, 16th st.

TO-NIGHT—A new Tableau, "SCANDAL."

Secured seats at the hall.

EDWARD RICHARD AND CHS. MOLLENHAUER give their personal attention to students at the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN HOME FOR AGED WOMEN will be held at the Home, 73d st., one door east of Madison av., on THURSDAY, April 29, at 3:30 o'clock. Addresses may be expected.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.

BY ORDER OF WILLIAM B. RICE, EXECUTOR.

A splendid pair of black carriage horses; have been driven together three years; stylish gait; sixteen and a half hands high; one second-hand landau; one second-hand rockaway; one coupé, nearly new, with double and single harnesses; all made by the best City manufacturers. Can be seen at Selden's stables, No. 156 East 23d st.

TO LET—A FINE PRIVATE TURNOUT, AS GOOD as any in the City; a team of bay horses, sixteen hands high, with a new set of harness; also, landau; terms very moderate. Apply at the private office of P. DRENNEN, No. 111 West 36th st., between 6th av. and Broadway.

IRON STABLE FITTINGS—ALL THE LATEST improvements, of our own make; good smooth castings of No. 1 iron fitted by skilled workmen. Call and see specimens, or send for an illustrated catalogue, free. JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade st.

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, PARK AND Pony Phaetons, Buggies, and Expresses, in nearly all styles, at extremely low prices at GRUBE'S, No. 141 West Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY LIGHT, STYLISH BAROUCHE, Brewster, of Broome st., make, and in excellent order, at a great bargain, at TEANEY'S, No. 39 44th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A DONKEY OR SHETLAND PONY; also light road wagon in good order. Address CASH, Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY

STEAM-SHIP NOTES,

By NORVAL.

Price 50 cents.

An indispensable manual to all going abroad.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE,

Or, address orders to
F. B. PATTERSON, No. 32 Cedar st.

PRINTING.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP, ONE of Hoe's hand-stop printing-presses, 36x52 inches, five rollers and counter-shaft; also a Cottrell & Babcock press, 36x54 inches; rack screws, three sets of rollers complete, with points, counter-shaft, &c., &c. These presses have been used but little, and are as good as new, and will be sold at half price. Apply to S. RAYNOR & CO., No. 117 William st.

TO PRINTERS AND BINDERS.—FOR SALE, very cheap, one of Sheridan's cutting-machines, 42-inch knife and extra knife, and as good as new. Apply to S. RAYNOR & CO., No. 117 William st.

ELECTIONS.

ELECTION.—AN ANNUAL MEETING OF VAULT-owners in the New-York City Marble Cemetery, 2d st., for the election of five Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at No. 159 Pearl st., on the first MONDAY in May (3d prox.), from 12 to 1 o'clock.
ANSON BAKER, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.

BERLIN & JONES ENVELOPE COMPANY and Paper Ware-house, Nos. 134 and 136 William st., New-York, have a capacity for manufacturing one million envelopes per day, with their Patent Folding and Gumming Machines, at prices below the average. LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO THE TRADE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FISH CULTURE.

The New-York Commissioners of Fisheries announce that their seventh annual report, being that for the year 1874, is ready for distribution, and will be sent to any one inclosing six cents in postage stamps. Address ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, No. 160 Broadway.
HORATIO SEYMOUR, }
EDWARD M. SMITH, } Commissioners.
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, }

NOTICE.—THE ORNAMENTAL TREES, TEN IN number, the hanging gauze, and many other fixtures in the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, 14th st., near 6th av., now occupied by the Homœopathic Hospital Fair, are for sale. Application can be made for them to the general Superintendent of the Fair, on the premises.

SHOW-CASES AT REDUCED PRICES.—The largest assortment of all styles and shapes in the City at HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S, No. 148 Chatham st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 25,494, OF THE FRANKlin Savings Bank. The finder will please leave the same at the bank.

AMUSEMENTS.

DAN BRYANT.

DAN

BRYANT.

All the Theatres in the City give the GROSS RECEIPTS of the performances THIS (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, April 29, to the

DAN BRYANT

BENEFIT FUND.

The money thus realized will go to the support and education of the five orphan children of

Charity's Best Friend when Living,
DAN BRYANT.

The managers of the following theatres pay the entire expenses of this United Benefit from their own pockets.

Read the attractions at the different theatres, make your choice, then get reserved seats. Don't buy from SPECULATORS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

At 1:30 o'clock precisely.

Performance under the direction of Messrs. JOHN BROUGHAM, MAX MARETZEK, and PORTER.

Begins with the two-act comedy, GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.

Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Welsh Edwards, Claude Burroughs, Charles Rockwell, C. W. Collins, C. Rayner, and Miss Adah Monk and Addie Leonard.

Followed by the favorite comedietta, CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY, in which Mrs. Barney Williams, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Meta Bartlett, Messrs. Welsh Edwards, James L. Bartlett, and J. R. Davis will appear.

Followed by the two-act comedy, SIMPSON & CO.

Characters by Mrs. John Drew, the accomplished manageress of the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia—her first appearance here for several years—Misses Kitty Blanchard, Rose Massey, Fanny Morant, Messrs. F. F. Mackay, George Fawcett Rowe, F. W. Sanger, and C. W. Collins.

Following which will be given the second and third acts of Flotow's new opera, L'OMBRA, by Misses Matilda Hoffman and Addie Randall, and Messrs. Tagliapietra and Benfratelli, under the direction of Max Maretzek.

The whole to conclude with a performance by BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

At 1:30 precisely.

By permission of Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, his brilliant drama, GENEVA CROSS.

Characters by the ORIGINAL CAST, consisting of Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, John Parselle, Stuart Robson, John Mathews, W. H. Wilder, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, W. S. Quigley, and Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Marie Wilkins, and Misses Maude Granger and Kate Holland.

All the original Beautiful Scenes, Costumes, and Music.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

At 1:30 precisely.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

The one-act commedietta entitled A HAPPY PAIR.

Characters by H. J. Montague and Miss Ada Dyas.

After which Sheridan's standard comedy, THE RIVALS.

Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, E. Arnott, H. Beckett, W. R. Floyd, J. W. Carroll, E. M. Holland, C. E. Edwin, Master Lee, and Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, Mme. Ponisi, and Misses Dora Goldthwaite and Kate Bartlett.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers....Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER

At 1:30.

Tom Taylor's great play, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, with its GREAT ORIGINAL CAST, as far as it can be gathered, including Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, (their first appearance this season,) Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, (her first appearance in many seasons,) Messrs. F. B. Warde, Fred. Thorne, Charles Leclercq, C. B. Bishop, J. W. Brutone, H. B. Bradley, C. Kent, H. Hogan, Miss Roberta Norwood, and Mrs. J. Sefton.

PARK THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager..........Mr. W. STUART

Murdoch's delicious American Drama,

At 1:30,

DAVY CROCKETT.

Characters by Messrs. Frank Mayo, H. Fosberg, N. H. Haviland, W. H. Southard, J. A. Weaver, H. Gwinette, C. Cook, R. Lewis, W. Henry, A. Buckingham, and T. R. James, and Misses Rosa Rand, Anna Douglas, Constance Leigh, Pearl Eytinge, and H. Naylor.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers, Messrs. M. GRAU & C. A. CHIZZOLA

At 1:30.

Offenbach's famous Opera Bouffe, LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.

Characters by Mlle. Aimee and troupe, consisting of Mlles. Nardyn, Gandon, Cantrelle, Sivry, Vandelet, Delmos, Coraigia, and Defrang, and MM. Kolletz, De Beer, and Arrigotti.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Manager..........Mr. JOHN F. POOLE

At 2 o'clock.

GIGANTIC VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,

In which all the artists engaged here will appear, including Messrs. Maffit, Gilbert, West, Griffin, Queen, Johnson, Hoffman, Cahill, Worley, Courtwright, Gooding, Holdsworth, Hart, Lester, Allen, Rickards, Martin, Davis, Wilson Brothers, and Misses De Monte, O'Neil, Morgan, Farrell, Leona Dare, Thornton, and Waine.

PRICES AT THIS THEATRE REMAIN AS USUAL.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager..........Mr. W. B. FRELIGH

At 1:30.

The performances commence with the drama in two acts, entitled the SNOW BIRD, With Messrs. FLEMING, GRAY, MARSTON, WALSH, MURRY, STOKES, PERCY, Misses BARRY, JONES, SACKETT.

A scene from the play of THE WIFE; OR, A TALE OF MANTUA.

Characters by FRANK BEATTY and J. B. BROWN.

The pantomime of ROBERT MACAIRE, in which Messrs. ALLIN, MANLY, and COMPANY appear.

San Francisco Minstrels.

At 1:30.

IMMENSE MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT.

In which Messrs. Birch, Backus, Wambold, Pelham, Rudolph, Mackin, Wilson, Ryman, Ricardo, Withers, and Mullaly will participate.

BOWERY OPERA HOUSE.

Manager..........MR. TONY PASTOR

At 2 o'clock.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

In which the ENTIRE FORCE OF THE THEATRE, consisting of about ONE HUNDRED ARTISTS, will appear.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

At 1:30 o'clock.

Proprietor and Manager..........MR. JOSH HART.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,

in which the entire company take part. Harrigan, Hart, Wild, Barry, Tooly, Crossen, Kelly, Graver, Bradly, Diamond, Ryan, White, More, Messenger, Stoute, Edward, Williams, Misses Kitty O'Neil, Bennet, Weston, Henderson, Tilsone, &c. Volunteers—Rickey and Barney, Shoultz, the Majiltons, Devere Brothers, Jennie Hughes, Adah Richmond, St. John, the man with a hundred faces, all the attachés, and one hundred others.

THE TERRIBLE EXAMPLE,
PATRICK'S DAY,
BAD WHISKY,
THE CUP, &c., &c.

DAVE BRAHAM AND ORCHESTRA.

THE BOX OFFICES WILL BE OPEN AT THE DIFFERENT THEATRES FOR THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS AND MAKING EXCHANGES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.

NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY, AND 29TH ST.

Immense success of the BURLESQUE SPELLING MATCH.

Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSpital Fair at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 14th st., near 6th av., will continue until THURSDAY EVENING, April 29. From Monday, the 26th inst., until the close of the fair, the doors will open at 2 o'clock P. M. instead of 11 o'clock A. M. Music by Gilmore's Band every evening. Thursday evening will be a gala night; extra attractions.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—23D st. and 4th av.; the fiftieth grand annual exhibition of paintings; now open day and evening.

COAL AND WOOD.

NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND.

HARRY CONRAD, President.
SAMUEL F. BARGER, Vice President.
PHILO C. CALHOUN, Treasurer.
WILLIAM S. JACQUES, Secretary.

Offices Nos. 6 and 6½ Trinity Building, New-York.

GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL.

From the mines of the above company, sold, delivered on vessels at SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., HOBOKEN, N. J., BALTIMORE, MD., and GEORGETOWN, D. C. Orders received by
ISAAC T. HOTCHKISS,
Sales Agent, No. 6 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........MR. AUGUSTIN DALY

Eleventh Week and Houses Crowded.

71ST TO 78TH PERFORMANCE OF THE COMEDY SENSATION OF 1875.

THE BIG BONANZA!

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

BONANZA MATINEE,

SATURDAY, AT 1:20.

_ Seats may be secured twenty days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Also, SATURDAY MATINEE.

Will be presented, Holcroft's great legitimate comedy of the ROAD TO RUIN, altered and adapted to the present stage, and illustrated by

Actor		Character
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE	as	HARRY DORNTON
Mr. JOHN GILBERT	as	OLD DORNTON
Mr. HARRY BECKETT	as	GOLDFINCH
Mr. J. W. CARROLL	as	SULKY
Mr. E. M. HOLLAND	as	SILKY
Mr. E. PLYMPTON	as	JACK MILFORD
Mr. G. F. BROWNE	as	Mr. SMITH
Mr. W. J. LEONARD	as	HOSIER
Mr. C. E. EDWIN	as	JACOB
Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS	as	SOPHIA FREELOVE
Mme. PONISI	as	WIDOW WARREN
Miss KATE BARTLETT	as	JENNY

Carriages may be ordered for 10:45 P. M.

Seats can be secured two weeks in advance.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Owing to the immense success of AHMED, it will be continued till further notice.

FIFTH WEEK.

Pronounced by the press to be the most chaste and elegant SPECTACULAR PLAY ever produced in this City.

MISS ADAH RICHMOND, as AHMED.
MISS ANNIE KEMP BOWLER, as NYMPHIA.

POPULAR PRICES.

COMMENCES AT 8; OVER AT 10:45.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Re-engagement for six nights only of EDWIN F. THORNE, in a new drama, written for him, entitled, TRUE AS STEEL; and STAGE-STRUCK YANKEE.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager.

THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS, FILLED TO REPLETION WITH LADIES, CHILDREN, FAMILIES, AND SOCIAL PARTIES.

OUR BEST CITIZENS BRING THEIR WIVES AND FAMILIES TO WITNESS A PURE, WHOLESOME, ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT. CHASTE, CHOICE, REFINED, AND ELEGANT.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME,

NOW EXHIBITING

AFTERNOON AND EVENING

AT CAPITOLINE GROUNDS, BROOKLYN.

GRAND SPELLING MATCH

Between representatives from the PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE 20TH AND 22D WARDS, accompanied by a MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, Will be held at PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D ST., WEST OF 8TH AV., For benefit of Sunday-school, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, AT 8 P. M.

Tickets 25 cents.

N. B.—A voluntary match open to the audience at close of exercises.

BARNUM'S GREAT BALLOON

ASCENSION, CAPITOLINE, BROOKLYN, THIS (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON AT 4 O'CLOCK.

PROF. DONALDSON will use the new mammoth air-ship "P. T. Barnum," carrying ten passengers, the largest number ever taken in a single balloon upon either continent. Weather permitting, the voyage will be prolonged, and made solely in the interests of science, art, and literature. Among the passengers will be an officer from the United States Signal Corps at Washington, with representatives from the prominent scientific journals of America. Ascension to take place at the close of afternoon performance.

UNION LEAGUE THEATRE.

MISS ANNIE J. BORIE'S CONCERT,

On THURSDAY EVENING, April 29.

The following distinguished artists will appear:

Mme. DE RYTHER, SYMPHONIA QUARTET,
Mr. CH. FRITSCH, and Mr. J. N. PATTISON,
Mr. W. R. CHAPMAN, the eminent Pianist,
Mr. M. LOESCH, Conductor.

Tickets $2, for sale at the music stores.

MRS. PRISCILLA COOPER GOODWYN'S RECITALS AT ASSOCIATION HALL, On FRIDAY EVENING, April 30.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK. Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, *will* dispose *of* 100 PIANOS *&* ORGANS *of* first-class makers, *including* WATERS, *at* EXTREMELY LOW PRICES for cash, DURING THIS MONTH, *or* part cash, *and* balance *in* small monthly payments. The same to let. WATERS' New Scale Pianos, *are the* best made; *The* touch elastic, *and a* fine singing tone, powerful, pure *and* even. WATERS' Concerto ORGANS *cannot be* excelled in tone *or* beauty; *they* defy competition. The Concerto Stop *is a* fine Imitation *of the* Human Voice. Agents Wanted. A liberal discount *to* Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Special inducements to the trade. Illustr. Catalogues Mailed.

A SUPERB DECKER & BRO.'S FOUR-round, rosewood-case pianoforte, richly carved, having all improvements, overstrung, patent agraffe, &c.; has maker's printed guarantee-bill of sale; cost $975; for $275; music cabinet, embroidered cover and stool; has box for shipping; a decided chance to purchase a first-class instrument. N. B.—Also parlor, library, chamber, and dining furniture in lots to suit, at sacrifice. Call at brown-stone private residence, No. 47 West 16th st.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SQUARE grand 7¼ octave rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, carved legs, patent agraffe, all modern improvements, made by best City maker; used six months; cost $900, for $250; embroidered cover, stool, music cabinet; maker's bill of sale and warrantee for five years.

Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

N. B.—Box for shipping.

S. X. BALL & CO.,

No. 15 East 14th st.,

Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—AN UPRIGHT Steinway piano; rosewood, seven octave, with iron frame; been very little used and is in good order; can be seen at No. 10 West 48th st.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Meeting THURSDAY EVENING, April 29, 1875, at 8 P. M., at ASSOCIATION HALL, corner 23d st. and 4th av. Gen. EGBERT L. VIELE will address the society on the PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, MOUNTAIN AND RIVER SYSTEMS, AND TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. Illustrated by stereopticon views of the Adirondack regions.
ALVAN S. SOUTHWORTH, Recording Secretary.

CHAMBERS STREET POLICE STATION—PUBLIC MEETING.—Merchants, bankers, and all persons resident or doing business in the Third and Fifth Wards, and in favor of retaining the Police Station in Chambers st., are invited to attend a meeting to protest against its discontinuance, to be held at the rooms of the American (Butter and Cheese) Exchange, No. 309 Greenwich st., on THURSDAY, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE POLYTECHNIC branch will meet THIS EVENING at 7:30, in Hall No. 24, Cooper Union. Prof. J. C. ZACHOS will lecture ON THE LANGUAGE OF THE VOICE. Admission free.
S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.
R. WEIR, Secretary.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Reformed Church in Washington square is to be sold and the church organization disbanded.

Mayor Wickham, accompanied by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, visited the island institutions yesterday.

Mr. A. L. Rawson will address the Liberal Club to-morrow evening on the subject of "Religious Opinion in Syria."

All permits granted for signs, exhibition of goods, hoistways, show-cases, stands, &c., will expire on May 1.

"A Subscriber" is informed that the headquarters of the State Charities Aid Association is at No. 52 East Twentieth street, corner of Fourth avenue.

Charles Hoble, aged eleven years, of No. 804 Fifth street, who has been missing since January, was found drowned at the foot of Fifth street, yesterday.

Karl Geiger, aged thirty-three, of No. 9 Orchard street, cut his throat with a razor yesterday, inflicting fatal injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

One of the recently-appointed policemen from the rural districts of the City was yesterday seen on Leonard street with a subpœna in his hand, inquiring the way to the Tombs.

The congregation of the Westminster Church, West Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue, will celebrate the anniversary of their Pastor, Rev. George D. Mathews, on Tuesday evening next, in the church building.

At the last meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association resolutions deploring the death of Prof. Samuel R. Wells, its Vice President, and sympathizing with his relatives were adopted.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Principalship of Mr. A. D. Dubois of Grammar School No. 36, No. 710 East Ninth street, will be celebrated this morning at 9:30 by the teachers and pupils in the male department.

A concert for the benefit of Col. A. B. Meacham, late Chairman of the Modoc Peace Commission, was given at the Cooper Institute last evening. The entertainment was supplemented with a lecture delivered by the beneficiary.

Cornelius Hallowell, aged thirty, of No. 130 Broome street, was instantly killed yesterday while at work in Secor & Son's workshop, at the foot of Twentieth street, East River, by a boiler falling upon him.

During an altercation yesterday afternoon, at No. 313 East Eleventh street, between Mary Nolan and Owen Buckley, the latter stabbed the former in the forehead and across the right hand with a pocket-knife, inflicting severe wounds. Buckley was locked up.

The work of fitting out the new fire propeller William F. Havemeyer requires more time than was anticipated, in consequence of some necessary alterations to her machinery and interior arrangements. She will not be ready for service until about the end of the first week in May.

The date of the next conference between the Catholic Parochial School Committee and the special committee of seven of the Board of Education has not yet been determined on, the additional facts and statistics requested by the latter not having been submitted.

Admiral Van Sittart, Royal Navy; Rev. Leonard K. Storrs, Col. Viscount Massarene, Col. D. Woodruff, United States Army; Mr. Cyrus W. Field, and Gen. Wilder were among the passengers on the steam-ship Bothnia, which sailed for Europe yesterday.

An attempt will be made to-day for the third time in the Board of Aldermen to pass the resolution directing the Controller to lease rooms in the *Tribune* building for the use of the Corporation Counsel for five years at $6,000 per annum; but the resolution is illegal, inasmuch as the appropriation for "rents" has been exhausted.

L'Amitié, a French benevolent society composed of the French hotel and restaurant employes, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, M. C. Kaufmann; Vice Presidents, C. Lilliet and F. Baime; Secretaries, P. Lacroix and Leon Dartagnan; Treasurer, F. Villorie; Finance Secretary, E. Saynish.

A prominent merchant of this City has generously donated a complete set of gymnastic apparatus to the Rivington Street Lodging-house of the Children's Aid Society, and has ordered the construction of a gymnasium building to be connected with the institution. The gymnasium will be fitted up by Mr. William Wood, who has kindly volunteered his services as instructor to the boys one or two nights each week.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the port from which the permanent marine documents of a vessel should be issued is her "hailing place." He had, under date of March 25, ignored any distinction between "home port" and "hailing place," and had decided that no place within the port could be recognized as a "hailing place." In other words, the name of the port from which her permanent papers should issue must be borne in her papers and on her stern.

The Secretary of the Treasury, under date of April 24, 1875, has communicated to the Collector of this port a notification of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that, inasmuch as a dangerous illness prevails among the sheep and goats in the island of Militene, (Mitylene,) the Greek administrative authorities have received the order to prohibit importation into Greece of these two species of animals. The prohibition will not be removed until the cessation of the illness is clearly proved.

The following bids for flooring the Third avenue bridge were yesterday opened by the Park Commissioners: W. F. Morgan, $51 50 per 1,000 board measure; Harvey B. Dennis, $62; B. C. Murray and A. McOwen, $49 90; Lee Box Lumber Company, $44 75. The awarding of the contract was deferred. Proposals for roofing the Music Pavillion in Central Park will be opened next Wednesday morning.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Butter and Cheese Exchange was held yesterday afternoon to act upon the request of the dairymen's associations and Boards of Trade in the interior, that the Exchange appoint an official weigher to test the weights of cheese, on which there is often differences between the marked and actual weights. Mr. William Hardy was appointed an official weigher, subject to the control of the Exchange.

The Secretary of the Board of Pilot Commissioners has been instructed to meet the delegation of the steam-boat owners, to fix the location of the two scows designated to receive ashes from the steamers by the new law preventing the emptying of ashes in the harbor. A request was also sent to the Police Department that the Superintendent of Police be instructed to make arrangements about the scows which are to be furnished by the Police Department. Arrangements have been made for the speedy removal of the shad-poles which obstruct navigation in the North River.

The second competition for places on the team to take part in the international rifle match next June was unavoidably postponed yesterday, owing to the heavy rain-storm. Nearly all of the competitors proceeded to Creedmoor at an early hour, in the expectation that the weather would clear up by noon. Some of the more intrepid marksmen practiced on the range at 800 yards' distance until 12 o'clock, when, as there was no cessation of the storm, it was decided to postpone the match until to-morrow. Among those present were Major Gen. Shaler, Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, Gen. J. R. Hawley, Capt. Henry Fulton, Capt. L. C. Bruce, G. W. Yale, E. H. Sanford, and A. V. Canfield, Jr.

BROOKLYN.

A large number of men are being daily enlisted in this city for the Navy, and transferred to the receiving-ship Vermont.

The Minnesota will replace the iron-turretted steamer Roanoke as the flag-ship of Admiral Rowan. The Minnesota will be anchored off the Battery.

The Fourteenth Regiment, National Guard, has received a full set of new colors from the State. On one of the flags are inscribed all the battles in which the veterans of the regiment participated.

Judge McCue, in the City Court yesterday, signed a decree of absolute divorce in the case of Michael Peterney against Caroline Peterney. The parties had been married for twenty-one years.

A mechanic's lien of $3,500 was placed this morning on Primary School No. 36, for blue stone, by Henry Kemp, subcontractor. Notice of the proceeding was served at the same time on Mr. James Murphy, Vice President of the Board of Education.

The first annual reception of Zion's Aged Home (colored) will be held this evening, in the chapel attached to the home in Dean street, between Albany and Troy avenue. Bishop J. J. Clinton, of New-York, will preside.

Edward Kelly, Sr., and Edward Kelly, Jr., were committed for examination by Justice Elliott yesterday, on a charge of breaking into a tobacco factory at No. 139 Huron street and stealing a quantity of tobacco. The stolen property was found in the possession of the prisoners.

John Cowen, a New-Utrecht farmer, was arrested yesterday and held in $1,000 bail by Justice Walsh to answer a charge of stabbing Bartholomew Hopkins, a junk-dealer in Sands street, in the leg with a pitchfork on the 16th inst. Both men were driving wagons on the Coney Island road, and the stabbing occurred during an altercation as to the right of way.

A motion was made yesterday, in the City Court, to vacate an assessment of $30,000 for paving Lorimer street, between Van Cott avenue and Noble street, a distance of three blocks, on the ground that the petition laid before the Common Council asking for the improvement was fraudulent. A number of property-owners whose names were used submitted affidavits to the effect that they never signed the petition. Judge Reynolds will give his decision on Saturday.

At a meeting of members of the different Brooklyn Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic last evening, a committee of twenty-five was appointed to decorate the grave of Admiral Farragut at Woodlawn Cemetery. Rankin Post will participate in the decoration in a body. The General Committee of the Brooklyn Posts G. A. R., which resolved some time ago not to decorate Farragut's grave, also met and appointed special committees to take charge of the decoration of the soldiers' and sailors' graves in the Brooklyn cemeteries.

Last evening the Special Aldermanic Committee appointed to investigate the charges of corruption made in connection with the removal of the Fifth District Court from the corner of Grand and Ewen to the Stagg Street Police-station, met last evening in the City Hall. The charge was founded on the fact that the son of a man named Gabel, who owns the building in which the present court is situated, said that his father had given $20,000 in bribes to have the Board of Aldermen prevent the removal of the court. The young man Gobel, who is a dissipated character, said he had taken fifteen glasses of gin at the time he made the statement, and that there was no truth in it. Several other witnesses testified that young Gobel was unworthy of belief, after which the committee went into executive session.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. P. G. Van Alst, President of the Survey Commission of Long Island City, who had instituted a suit of $10,000 for defamation of character against Mr. James Lawless, has accepted an apology from the latter gentleman, and thus settled the matter.

While Dr. Dugan, of Williamsburg, was crossing the track of the Long Island Railroad, at Hunter's Point, yesterday, the 11 A. M. train passed and the horse became unmanageable. Dr. Dugan jumped from the wagon, and the horse turned upon the track and proceeded as far as Thomson avenue, followed by the train. Arriving at the avenue the horse broke away and the train, striking the wagon, shivered it to pieces. A part of the track over which the horse passed spanned a bridge thirty feet wide, the ties of which are two feet apart.

The commission appointed to open Front street, Long Island City, which will necessitate the removal of that part of the Long Island Railroad adjoining James Slip Ferry, met yesterday and decided to assess the cost and damages for said opening on the property of the railroad. Corporation Counsel Burnett, who appeared for the city, waited upon Mr. Havemeyer, the new President of the Long Island Road, and informed him of the action taken by the commission. Mr. Havemeyer stated that if the commission succeeded it would be after a bitter fight on the part of the Railroad Company. He further stated that the law under which the commission was appointed is unconstitutional.

STATEN ISLAND.

Sheriff William C. Denyse, of Richmond County, yesterday paid over to Mr. Credo, Village Treasurer of Edgewater, $1,853, with interest from June last, $65, a fine of $75, and $10 costs, due from Michael Oats, former Village Treasurer, in pursuance of the decision of Judge Pratt. There is still a balance remaining, which Mr. Oats, it is understood, will pay through parties who agreed to indemnify him for retaining the money.

The injunction granted by the Supreme Court, restraining the North Shore Ferry Company from completing the club-house upon their new pier at Stapleton, has not yet been removed. It was currently reported, yesterday, that the Garner Company will build a new wharf on the south side of the old company's landing, to run out five hundred feet to the harbor line, and that the Yacht Club building will be placed on that. The old company's landing will thus be completely hemmed in on both sides, which would necessitate the building of a slip.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The election yesterday for village officers of Port Chester resulted in the choice of Col. N. B. Barham and Robert F. Brundage for Trustees, and John Leonard for Treasurer.

Ground will be broken soon at Mount Vernon for the new passenger depot of the New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company. It will be between Third and Fourth avenues, instead of between Fourth and Fifth avenues, as originally intended.

A number of the Supervisors of Westchester County think that the proposed new law in regard to Boards of Supervisors should authorize those of certain populous counties at least to hold from two to four sessions during the year. They are elected to office the last week in March, yet can hold no regular or stated session until the week after the State election in November; while there are various matters of vital importance to the interests of the county long before the organization of the new board.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Reformed Synod of New-Brunswick will be in session at Somerville next week.

Mgr. Roncetti, the Papal envoy, officiated at the mass celebrated yesterday at the Passionist Monastery, in West Hoboken, in honor of the festival of St. Paul of the Cross.

Joseph Parmental, a wealthy contractor, of West Hoboken, has been missing from home since the 20th inst. When he went away he had a considerable amount of money in his possession, and his friends fear that he has been foully dealt with.

An insane man, whose name is supposed to be Charles Haning, jumped from the window of an Erie Railway train, near Penhorn Creek, on Tuesday night, and was seriously injured. He was put on board the train again and taken home.

The new Common Council of Bayonne have elected Henry Van Horne, Collector; F. J. Smith, City Treasurer; Thomas Carey, City Attorney, and W. C. Hamilton, City Clerk. These are all new men, with the exception of Hamilton.

The Jersey City and Albany Railroad Company will resume operations on May 1. They have reduced the rates of fare, commutation, and freights, with a view to building up the country along the line. The road is now open to Tappan, and will soon be completed as far as Haverstraw.

The Hudson County Board of Health have directed their Clerk to correspond with all the medical colleges in the country and ask for lists of their graduates. This is done for the purpose of ascertaining what physicians in the county are practicing without licenses.

Philip Sheridan, who was assaulted and badly beaten by Phillip Doyle in Jesey City, last Sunday evening, has been rapidly sinking since that time, and he is now said by his physician to be in a dying condition. His assailant is in the County Jail, awaiting the result of his victim's injuries.

William Cunningham, who is accused of entering into a conspiracy to kill his wife, and employing one Norwood Hatfield to do the deed, has been indicted by the Essex County Grand Jury. He was brought into court yesterday morning, and arraigned to plead to the indictment. He pleaded not guilty, and was admitted to bail in $6,000, his brother becoming his bondsman.

John Troy, a driver in the employ of the Jersey City branch of the Domestic Sewing-machine Company, was arrested yesterday on a charge of larceny, preferred against him by Mrs. John J. Sloat, who had purchased a sewing-machine, agreeing to pay for it in installments. She had paid $50 and then missed one payment, when the accused came into the house during the absence of the family and took the machine away. The prisoner was required to give $500 bail to answer.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, is at the Hoffman House.

Major Jared A. Smith, United States Army, is at the Gilsey House.

Assemblyman W. W. Braman, of West Troy, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. James A. Cunningham, of Massachusetts, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Chief Engineer William W. W. Wood, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Lieut. Gov. Robert F. Ligon, of Alabama, and Assemblyman George West, of Ballston, N. Y., are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Senator Algernon S. Paddock, of Nebraska; James Domville, M. P., of St. John, N. B., and ex-Congressman T. M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Windsor Hotel.

RAILROAD NOTES.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company yesterday at their offices, No. 25 William street, it was decided that the usual annual election of officers should be held on June 21. A telegram was received yesterday by Mr. Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, from the Superintendent at Omaha, in which it was stated that the freight would be transferred this morning at Green River, and that the streams west were still falling. The river had risen two inches at Omaha.

[Advertisement.]

THE DAYS ARE SUGGESTIVE OF THE OLD SONG of "First of May, Clear the Way," but the glorious Spring weather indicates the period to visit KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to get your new HAT of the Spring style.

[Advertisement.]

CATARRH radically cured with WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR. All pain or inflammation dispelled with PAIN PAINT. Both are standard remedies. Sold everywhere for seventeen years.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Bothnia, for Liverpool.—Gen. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. A. Iselin, two Misses Iselin, Miss Knight, P. Dadis, Mrs. E. Cunard, Miss Cunard, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Brown and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, two Misses Hewitt, Master Hewitt, C. H. Langdon, W. M. Daintrey, Rear Admiral Van Sittart, R. N., David Dows, Jr., C. T. Whittemore, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Ross, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. French, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Smith and two children, Edward Perkins, Frank Martine, D. Banning, F. Burgess, Jr., Rev. Leonard K. Storrs, G. H. Finger, A. A. Plant, Mrs. M. B. Carpenter, F. E. James, W. P. Ward, Mrs. A. E. Ward, Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Miss Drexel, Master George Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Myers and three children, J. H. Whitney, S. A. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fowler, Mr. Joynson, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Abbott, Master Albert Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Spier, Edward Boltwood, J. S. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel V. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. John Simpkinson, Col. Visct. Massereone and Farrard, and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Stockwell, A. H. Kursheedt, S. Ordonoz, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Rumsey, Mrs. Frederick Long, Mrs. Tipton, Miss Lizzie Broughton, O. Crease, J. V. Carpenter, Dr. L. C. Garland, Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas Waterhouse and grandson, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Lee, Miss Aithouse, H. A. Ward, William Scott, Mrs. L. Egger, David Hiscox, Col. D. Woodruff, United States Army, John Griffin, P. H. Ewing, Mr. Solomon, Mr. Gillender, Miss Jessie Gillender, Miss Augusta Hyatt, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dodge, Jr., W. Earl Dodge, Cleve. H. Dodge, Miss M. Dodge, Miss Alice Dodge and nurse Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Brown, George C. S. Southwith, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Elkins, C. A. Skrine, J. H. Sevier Cyrus W. Field, Mr. Shannon, Mr. Trotter, James Irdale, Abraham Leavitt, Mrs. William George Cox and infant, Miss Agnes Mitty, Mr. and Mrs. William Green, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Rothe, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Harvey and four children, Miss Kimball and Charles Chambers, Dr. John De Lancy, Dr. Lankford, J. R. Bradbury, R. K. Snyder, Mrs. Wadsworth, Spotswood Garland, J. S. Ainsworth, John Jackson, F. P. Johnson, Mrs. O'Hea and infant.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship France, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Sheridan and two children, Miss J. Kemble, Mr. and Mrs. Gower, Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodbury, Mrs. Becker, Rev. and Mrs. Loughton and child, Miss Courtney, Miss Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Stucket, Mr. and Miss Collier, W. B. Mathews, Mrs. Gunnison and infant, Miss Dollittle, Miss Kemp, J. Stanton, R. Huntley, H. F. Tompkins, T. Ward, J. F. Hoyne, A. Crede, Mr. and Mrs. Bartholmenn, Miss M. Kidington, Capt. and Mrs. Christian and child, Mr. Baiantyne, R. Smith, J. Walsh, A. Rowbottom, Mrs. and Miss O'Neale, Mr. Hudtman, Mr. Unite, Mrs. Cochrane.

In steam-ship Lessing, from Hamburg.—Carl Weidinger, Jul. Goldschmidt and wife, Miss Anna Kunkel, Miss Aurelie Fabel, F. H. Magdeburg, Louis Maier, Moser Maier, Adolph Pleimes, Miss Bertha Pleimes, Eduardo Schmilinsky, Waldemar Swiatsky and wife, Miss Magar. Spath, Siegfried Goldstein, Louis Drühe and wife, Mrs. Margarethe Wagner and child, Mrs. Emilie Neumann, John M. Farrar, wife, and child, David Strauss, Julius Palme, Richard Essigke, Albert Roecker Gustav Roecker, Miss Henriette Gertz, Miss Natalie Gertz, Miss Pauline Suter, Henry Duckgeischel, Friedrich C. Katzenbach, August Kreiser, Miss Helene Stöcklein and child, Gustav Waser and wife, Miss Rosa Prunner von Prunnersberg, H. R. Clausen and wife, Mrs. Marie Reimers, Mrs. Sarah Bolton-Reese, Simon Koch, wife and child, Mrs. Toni Strauss, Heinrich Stollmeyer, Miss Lisette Stollmeyer, John Engel, Jacob Engel, Bernhard Klatscher, Ferdinand Kunkelmann.

In steam-ship Manhattan, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Golden and child, James Handford, Mrs. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Delfes, Mr. and Mrs. W. Redhead, Capt. R. Austin.

In steam-ship Metropolis, from Bermuda, taken off by bark Jacob.—J. Bean, Martin Boylan, Mr. Blocker and wife, Mr. Williams.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:02 | Sun sets......6:54 | Moon rises...2:01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:18 | Gov. Island.3.07 | Hell Gate....4:29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, April 28.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships South Carolina, Nickerson, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Geo. Cromwell Bacon, Portland, Me., Clark & Seaman; George W. Elder, Reed, Baltimore, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Benefactor, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Etna, (Br.,) Ecker, Kingston, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Chesapeake, Mangam, Portland; Experiment, Allen, Philadelphia.

Ship Sydenham, (Br.,) Bristow, London, Chas. L. Wright & Co.

Barks H. D. Stover, Pierce, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Juventa, (Norw.,) Knudson, London, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; Thomas Brooks, Waugh, Guantanamo, Waydell & Co.; Hebe, (Ger.,) Bohn, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs F. J. Merriman, Lecraw, St. Jago de Cuba, R. A. Robertson; Prince Le Boo, (Br.,) Morris, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, D. R. De Wolfe & Co.; Thomas Owen, Guptil, St. Jago, Marcus Hunter & Co.

Schrs. Waldemar, Parker, Georgetown, Demerara, Leayrcraft & Co.; H. S. Bridges, Landrock, Halifax, N. S., Jed Frye & Co.; O. C. Acken, Toms, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; B. C. Terry, Cranmer, Savannah, Ga., Van Brunt & Brother; Laura, Roberts, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; Dora M. French, French, Jacksonville, Fla., W. Ray; Ruth Darling, Gray, Port-au-Prince, J. E. Ward & Co.; A. S. Wiley, Hickman, Governor's Harbor, B. J. Wenberg.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Holsatia, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg April 14 and Havre 17th, with mdse. and 53 cabin and 420 steerage passengers to Kunhardt & Co. April 23, lat. 44 20, lon. 44, passed a Red Star steamer bound W.; 24th, lat. 43, lon. 48 40, passed three large icebergs and much field ice.

Steam-ship Lessing (Ger.,) Toosbuy, Hamburg April 15 and Cherbourg 17th, with mdse. and 53 cabin and 435 steerage passengers to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne. April 21, lat. 46 50, lon. 36 50, passed bark Flora, (Norw.,) bound W.; 22d, lat. 45 48, lon. 39 34, passed a National steamer bound E.; 24th, lat. 42 29, lon. 48 32, passed steam-ship City of Montreal, hence for Liverpool: 25th, lat. 42 11, lon. 49 27, passed several icebergs.

Steam-ship France, (Br.,) Alltree, Liverpool April 14 and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and 46 cabin and 373 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Carondelet, McCreery, Fall River, in ballast to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Abyssinia, (Br.,) Haine, Liverpool April 13 and Boston 27th, with mdse. to Chas. G. Franklyn.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Jacob A. Stamler, Samson, Havre 45 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. April 4, lat. 22 15, lon. 54 05, spoke brig Eagle, (Br.,) from Halifax for Demerara 8 ds. out; has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. gales.

Bark Jeanie, (of Melbourne,) Gary, Matanzas April 5, with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to Isaac R. Staples. In working out of the harbor of Matanzas collided with brig Adelle McGoon, carrying away our jibboom headgear and anchor stock, and driving the flukes of the anchor through the starboard bow in several places, which obliged us to put back for repairs; sld. again 11th; had most unsettled and disagreeable weather the entire passage; 17th and 18th, off Hatteras, was surrounded by whirlwinds and waterspouts, blowing a gale from N. N. W., during which had a thick snow-storm, lasting four hours; a part of the time it was so thick that a ship could not be seen three times her length; was hove to under storm-staysail; from Hatteras have had a succession of northerly and north-westerly gales and calms.

Bark Mendota, (of Bath,) Perry, Batavia Dec. 23, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Passed Anjier Dec. 25, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 7, and crossed the equator March 22 in lon. 38; anchored at St. Helena Feb. 19 for medical assistance, and sld. Feb. 27; died on board Feb. 13, John Wolte, second officer, of consumption; from the equator to lat. 31, lon. 71, had light winds and calms; from thence strong westerly gales; lost and split sails and washed everything movable from off deck; has been 16 ds. within 500 miles of New-York.

Bark Victoria Perez, Lindsley, Maracaibo, 25 ds. with coffee to M. Perez & Obarrio.

Bark Peron, (Swed.,) Fredericksen, Havre March 10, in ballast to master. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Jacob (Aust.,) Cossovich, Limerick 57 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. April 26, lat. 38 04, lon. 70 10, fell in with steam-ship Metropolis, from Bermuda, for New-York, in a helpless condition; had broken foremast head and maintopmast, boilers leaking badly, sails split, and short of coal and provisions; took off 5 of her 22 passengers and furnished provisions; she would try to get to some port for repairs.

Bark Algeria, (of St. John, N. B.,) Brownell, Matanzas 18 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to master. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. N. W. gales.

Bark Kong Soerre, (Norw.,) Heistendahl, Kragoroe March 24, in ballast to master. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Eliza S. Milligan, (of St. John, N. B.,) Mitchell, Liverpool March 17, with mdse. to Heney & Parker. Came a northern passage, and had strong westerly gales.

Bark Courier de Bombay, (Fr.,) Naud, Boston April 25, in ballast to master. Will load for Nantes.

Bark Daphne, (Norw.,) Neilsen, Hamburg 47 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Elliot Ritchie, (of Boston,) Hutchinson, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Gossler & Co.—vessel to master. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. W. gales.

Bark Addie McAdams, Curtis, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. W. gales.

Bark Emanuel, (Swed.,) Harberg, Malaga 42 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 19; made a southern passage and had strong westerly gales from Bermuda.

Bark Caprera, (new, 700 tons,) Randall, of and 8 ds. from Stockton, in ballast to Carver & Barnes.

Brig Harry Stewart, (of Bangor,) Weeks, Rio Janeiro 59 ds., with coffee to Fabbri & Chauncey—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Crossed the equator March 26 in lon. 44 10: April 6, lat. 15 45 N., lon. 48 40 W., spoke schr. Elizabeth Cookes, hence for Demerara, 15 ds. out.

Brig Gem, (of New-Haven,) Pierce, Mayaguez 18 ds., with sugar to D. Trowbridge & Co.; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. gales.

Brig Sarah B., (of Halifax) Townsend, Seville 37 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to C. B. Swain & Son.

Brig J. A. Horsey, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Coffin, Mayaguez 16 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to J. A. Horsey.

Brig Marie, (Dutch,) Hansen, Nevis 22 ds., with rum, sugar, and molasses and 4 passengers to H. A. Vatable & Sons.

Brig John Aviles, (of Boston,) Tracey, Rockport, Mass., with granite to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Pinta, (of New-Bedford,) Paddock, St. Pierre 25 ds., with sugar to order, vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. April 13, lat. 30 20 lon. 73 30, spoke bark Mary McKee, hence for Cardenas; 23d, lat. 36 lon. 73 28, spoke schr. Margaret, from Porto Rico for Boston, with loss of sails; would put into the nearest port for repairs.

Schr. M. H. Rand, (of Philadelphia,) Kenny, Port Spain 25 ds., with sugar to D. Trowbridge.

Schr. E. Cramer, Gray, Virginia.

Schr. Lizzie Florence, Gibson, Virginia.

Schr. Arthur Cruse, Newbern, N. C., 8 ds., with shingles to Squire Bros.

Schr. Grecian Bend, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Godfrey, Humacoa 21 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. gales. Left in port, brig Tally Ho, discg.; schr. Margie, for Boston in 2 ds.

Schr. Lizzie Florence, Lippincott, Virginia.

Schr. Carrie Crosby, Ward, Virginia.

Schr. Eva Adell, (of Boston,) Ellis, Aguadilla 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Alvah Mudgett.

Schr. Wm. E. Colwell, Henry, Gloucester.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Crowell, Fall River.

Schr. Sylvan Glen, Smith, Block Island.

Schr. J. R. Bennet, Parker, Boston.

Schr. Golden Eagle, Kelly, Boston, with guano to Church & Co.

Schr. C. Chamberlain, Coombs, Cotuit Point.

Schr. Oregon, Simpson, New-Bedford.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Snow, New-Bedford.

Schr. Iris, Turner, Harwich.

Schr. Peacedale, Caswell, Newport.

Schr. J. K. Mundell, Collins, George's Banks, with fish to J. C. Rogers.

Schr. Amos Briggs, Dunn, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. B. H. Wilson, Clark, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Harriet Thomas, Woods, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Black, Hanna, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jennie C. Russ, Baldwin, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nyantic, Barlow, Nantucket.

Schr. Lizzie Evans, Bryant, Clinton.

Schr. Speculator, Farnsworth, of and 10 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. Castalia, Clifton, of and 9 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Telegraph, Delano, Portland, with plaster to Church & Co.

Schr. Mauna, Allen, Portland.

Schr. Nellie Doe, Richardson, Portland.

Schr. Union, Harper, Portland, with lumber to E. C. Gates.

Schr. Garland, Libby, Machais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Frank, Randall, Cutler, Me., with spiling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Cypress, Strout, Cherryfield, with lath to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. W. Freeman, Athorn, Thomaston, with lime to master.

Schr. Staten Islander, Briller, New-Haven.

Schr. Henry N. Squires, Hamlin, New-Haven.

Schr. Rodney Parker, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Neptune, Robinson, New-Haven.

Schr. Angler, Besse, Wareham.

Schr. Helen E. Russell, McHaffy, Quincy Point, with granite to Clark & Co.

Schr. Nicanor, Hogan, Pawtucket.

Schr. Ario Pardee, Bishop, Pawtucket.

Schr. Aid, Fisher, Bristol, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Jane Lee, (of Hancock,) Haggerty, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to Thomas I. Madge—vessel to Marcus, Hunter & Co.

Schr. John Atwood, (of Provincetown,) Cohoon, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. John B. Carrington, Parker, Baltimore.

Schr. Jennie Rosalene, Tooker, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. C. & C. Brooks, Scull, Virginia.

Schr. Charles W. Alcott, French, Virginia.

Schr. L. P. Pharo, Anderson, Virginia.

Schr. E. B. Wharton, Bush, Virginia.

Schr. Gertrude Somers, Snow, Virginia.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Zeluff, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. E.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Schiller, for Hamburg; Bothnia, for Liverpool; Cleopatra, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; George Cromwell, for Portland; George W. Elder, for Baltimore; ship Beemah, for Liverpool; bark C. B. Tyler, for Leghorn; brig Eastern Star, for Demerara.

BELOW.

Brig Guisborough, (Br.,) from ——.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is reported that the buoy in the Kill Von Kull is broken and runs under, also all the buoys in Newark Bay are run under on high water by the strength of the tide, except the one above the Bay Light, which does not turn either way, and must be aground.

FOREIGN PORTS.

QUEBEC, April 28.—The Allan Line steam-ship Manitoban, from Glasgow, passed Father Point at 10:10 A. M. to-day.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 28.—The steamer New Foundland, which left here on the 19th inst., only reached St. John's, New Foundland, this morning, having been detained by ice.

The steam-ship George Shattuck arr. last night from St. Pierre. The crew of the schooner Rochester, from Fortune Bay for Halifax, have arr. at Sydney. They report that the vessel was cut into and sunk by ice off Schattarie.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 28.—Sld. for the United States, Sirene, Oreste, Mdjus, Ilma, Harewood, Nadjaden, Moonbeam, Sedmi, Dubrovachi, Hilda.

Arr. from the United States on the 27th inst., Iona, John Gambles, Dagmar, Canopus, M. and E. Cann—the latter at Scilly.

Arr. on the 28th inst., Sarah Douglass, Colin E. McNeil, Ensign.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 28.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Mosel, Capt. Neynaber, from New-York April 17, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

MOVILLE, April 28.—The Allan Line steam-ship Hibernian, Capt. Archer, from Portland, Me., April 17, arr. here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—Steamer Indiana sld. for Philadelphia to-day.

ANTWERP, April 28.—Steamer Vaterland, for Philadelphia, passed Flushing at 12 M.

Electro Silver Plate

On Fine Nickel Silver and White Metal.

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BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME ST.,
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NICOL, COWLISHAW & CO.,
745 BROADWAY.
STEEL PENS,
JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS,
91 JOHN ST.
MILITARY AND MASONIC GOODS,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
19 MAIDEN LANE.
ART BRONZES,
HENRY T. COX & CO.,
694 AND 696 BROADWAY.
GUNS, RIFLES, AND SPORTING OUTFITS,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
19 MAIDEN LANE.
SWISS WATCHES,
VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
652 BROADWAY.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
913 BROADWAY.
PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS,
M. KNOEDLER & CO,
(Successors to Goupil,)
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PORTRAITS,
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CROUCH & FITZGERALD,
556 BROADWAY,
AND BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN LANE.
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JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
CHINA AND GLASS WARE,
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
747 BROADWAY.
MUSICAL BOXES,
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
680 BROADWAY.
INDIA RUBBER GOODS,
D. HODGMAN & CO.,
CORNER MAIDEN LANE AND NASSAU ST.
DIAMONDS,
RANDEL, BAREMORE & CO.,
29 MAIDEN LANE AND 58 NASSAU ST.
CORAL JEWELRY,
VICTOR BISHOP,
47 NASSAU ST.
KITCHEN FURNITURE AND REFRIGERATORS,
LEWIS & CONGER,
601 6TH AV. AND 1,306 BROADWAY.
HATTERS,
DUNLAP & CO.,
174 5TH AV. AND 589 BROADWAY.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the foregoing Directory the most complete for the purposes indicated that has ever been printed for New-York City, especially for fine goods.

JOHN MANNING,
Newspaper Advertising Agent,
Domestic Building, Broadway and 14th st.

Travelers' Guide

AND

TOURISTS' OUTFITS.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL
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19 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK CITY,
FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
BOSTON,
PARKER HOUSE.
CHICAGO,
PALMER HOUSE.
LONG BRANCH,
WEST END HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH COTTAGES,
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
90 BROADWAY.
SARATOGA,
GRAND UNION HOTEL.
ST. LOUIS,
SOUTHERN HOTEL.
GUNS, RIFLES, AND SPORTING OUTFITS,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
19 MAIDEN LANE.
SHAWL STRAPS, FLASKS, AND TOURISTS' CASES,
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITS IN FURNISHING GOODS,
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
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SPORTING OUTFITS IN INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
D. HODGMAN & CO.,
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Advertisements of Hotels and Summer Resorts inserted in all leading newspapers promptly, systematically, and on the most favorable conditions.

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DOMESTIC BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND 14TH ST.

BRONZES, CLOCKS

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THE NEWEST PRODUCTIONS OF THE BEST ART WORKERS IN EUROPE.

NO. 22 JOHN ST., NEW-YORK.

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AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.

ART-WORKERS IN SILVER.
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SILK MANUFACTURERS,
CHENEY BROTHERS,
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PURE WHITE LEAD, (ATLANTIC,)
ROBERT COLGATE & CO.,
CORNER PEARL AND BEEKMAN STS.
CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
BREWSTER & CO. OF BROOME ST.,
5TH AV. AND 14TH ST.
ARCHITECTURAL WOOD-WORK,
HERTER BROTHERS,
877 BROADWAY.
CARPETS,
W. & J. SLOANE,
649 TO 655 BROADWAY.
PIANOS,
STEINWAY & SONS,
STEINWAY HALL, 14TH ST.
WATCHES,
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
WALTHAM, MASS., AND NEW-YORK.
SCALES, (THE STANDARD,)
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
311 BROADWAY.
FINE PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS,
COLGATE & CO.,
53 AND 55 JOHN ST.
SEWING-MACHINES,
WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
44 14TH ST.
FLAX THREADS,
BARBOUR BROTHERS,
134 CHURCH ST.
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
550 BROADWAY.
SAFES,
HERRING & CO.,
251 BROADWAY.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO.,
STANDARD AMERICAN CLOCKS,
581 BROADWAY.
CABINET AND PARLOR ORGANS,
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN Co.,
25 UNION SQUARE.
GAS FIXTURES,
MITCHELL, VANCE & Co.,
597 BROADWAY.
CUTLERY,
MERIDEN CUTLERY CO.,
49 CHAMBERS ST.
BILLIARD TABLES,
H. W. COLLENDER,
738 BROADWAY.

It is well known that the leading commission merchants are reluctant to handle new goods, even when convinced of their merits, and, if induced to act as agents for their sale, claim so many advantages that the manufacturer is compelled to give some form of monopoly to the principal commission merchants; thus, one merchant demands that the trade-mark of the manufacturer shall be omitted, and that the name of the seller shall be substituted in its place; another that the goods shall be stamped as though they were imported, inasmuch as he deals largely in imported goods; and a third insists on such a large discount that he shall be enabled to undersell the smaller merchants.

To obviate these difficulties, the manufacturer will find it of the first importance to use a trade-mark, and to use efforts to make it known to both the trade and the public. The manufacturer of goods favorably known can always exact his own terms, and dealers will be compelled in self-interest to become active and willing agents in the interest of the manufacturer, instead of obstacles to his success.

Manufacturers should remember that it is the largest commission that induces the greatest activity on the part of commission merchants. Therefore it is the interest of every manufacturer who feels assured of the quality of his goods to use a trade-mark, and to connect the trade-mark with his business, and to make the best efforts to make it known to the trade and the public.

Communications should be addressed,

JOHN MANNING,
DOMESTIC BUILDING,
Broadway and 14th St.

Representative Houses

IN VARIOUS BRANCHES OF TRADE:

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, (65 Branches,)
DUN, BARLOW & CO.,
335 BROADWAY.
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO.,
41 PARK ROW.
HARD-WOOD LUMBER AND VENEERS,
GEORGE W. READ & CO.,
186 TO 200 LEWIS ST.,
FOOT OF 6TH ST., EAST RIVER.
AUCTIONEERS,
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
3 PINE ST.,
BRANCH OFFICE, 35 EAST 17TH ST.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
CORNER BROADWAY AND WALL ST.
PRINTERS,
BAKER & GODWIN,
25 PARK ROW.
BOOK-BINDERS,
(Fine Bindings a Specialty,)
R. W. SMITH & CO.,
46 MARION ST.
BAXTER STEAM ENGINE,
W. D. RUSSELL,
18 PARK PLACE.
FLOUR MERCHANTS,
LANG & ROBINSON,
1 FRONT ST.
PATENT WIRE SIGNS,
SIGN AND STORE PAINTING,
UPHAM & CO.,
399 BROADWAY.

JOHN MANNING,
Advertisement Contractor,
Domestic Building, Broadway and 14th st.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
Have established a Branch Office in the Nathan Building, No. 12 West 23d st., also in the Grand Central Depot, 42d st., both of which will be found a great convenience to the residents and business community in the upper part of the City.
Packages and freight arriving from the East will be promptly delivered direct from the above offices.
Orders to call for goods will receive prompt attention.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
Principal office, No. 59 Broadway.
Branch, corner Spring and Broadway.

SAFES!—BEFORE PURCHASING, EXAMINE OUR Patent Welded Steel and Iron Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, vastly superior and fifty per cent. cheaper than any safe in the world. A large stock second-hand Safes on hand; also taken in exchange.
TERWILLIGER & LOCKWOOD, 54 Maiden lane, between Nassau and William sts., New-York

STORAGE

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.

Storage and Insurance of Jewelry, Plate, Pictures, Laces, and other Valuables.

Facilities are afforded for opening of packages, and for occasional removal of the whole or part of contents.

Our Factory on the premises enables us to clean and put in perfect order Plate, &c., if desired.

Packages and Articles will be sent for and delivered by our own wagons free of charge.

CARRIAGES

FROM THE

CELEBRATED FACTORIES

OF

H. Killam & Co.,
B. Manville & Co.,
C. F. Dibble & Co.,

For whom I am Sole Agent in New-York.

The stock comprises every variety of pleasure vehicle in beautiful designs, including the most elegant styles for town use, as well as the plain and inexpensive kinds for the country.

In combining the productions of these three large establishments, I am able to offer an unusually attractive stock, and great advantages to purchasers.

A. S. FLANDRAU,

Nos. 372 and 374 Broome st.,

THE OLD STAND OF BREWSTER & CO.

THIRTY-SIX FIRST-CLASS MEDALS.
AUSTRIAN BENT-WOOD
FURNITURE,

NO. 808 BROADWAY. NO. 808

THONET BROTHERS.

Furniture of all kinds for PARLOR, BED, and DINING ROOMS, LIBRARIES, COTTAGES, RESTAURANTS, OFFICES, &c.

Rich assortment of FANCY FURNITURE, ROCKING CHAIRS, FOLDING CHAIRS, EASY CHAIRS, SMOKING CHAIRS, SOFA BEDSTEADS, TOILET TABLES, FLOWER TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, &c.

CHILDREN'S FURNITURE A SPECIALTY.

Caned seats are by far the best of all, neither too soft nor too hard, light and cool in Summer, and very healthy.

CLOTHING.

Brooks Brothers,

BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,
HAVE NOW READY
SPRING STYLES IN THEIR
Ready-made and Custom Department,
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

WEBER

PIANOS.

NILSSON.	I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.
KELLOGG.	For the last six years your Pianos have been my *choice* for the *concert-room* and my own *house.*
LUCCA.	Your Uprights are *extraordinary* instruments and deserve their *great success.*
PATTI.	I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all.*
STRAUSS.	Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never* yet seen *any Pianos which equal yours.*
WEHLI.	Mme. Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse* that opinion. They have no *rival anywhere.*

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.
WAREROOMS:
5th av., corner 16th st., New-York.

BARGAINS IN

FURNITURE.

Enameled Chamber Suits.
Walnut Chamber Suits.
Silver Maple Chamber Suits.
Maple and Rosewood Chamber Suits.
Furniture in Eastlake's Designs.
Parlor, Library, and Dining-room Furniture in Great Variety. Decorations, Bedding, &c., Selling at Extremely Low Prices.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

CORNER SPRING AND CROSBY STS., N. Y.